ANNA D·G·
MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REGINA Natus 6 Feb 1665 Domum Augs 1714 58

Quam vehit ad Celum Victrici Gloria curru.

M. V^{de} Gucht Sculp.

# THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE & REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

Illuſtrated with

All the MEDALS Struck in this Reign, with their EXPLANATIONS; and other Uſeful and Ornamental CUTS.

To which is added,

An APPENDIX, Containing ſeveral Authentick and *Remarkable Papers*; And an ANNUAL LIST of the moſt Eminent Perſons who dy'd in this Reign, with CHARACTERS of the moſt Conſpicuous.

*By Mr.* A. BOYER.

*LONDON:*

Printed by J. ROBERTS; and Sold by WILLIAM TAYLOR, in *Pater-Noſter-Row*; WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS, at the *Weſt* End of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard; JOHN OSBORNE, in *Lombard-ſtreet*; SAMUEL HARDING, and ABEL ROCAYROL, in St. *Martin's-Lane*. MDCCXXII.

# QUEEN ANNE

OR

# THE REIGN

OF THE

# HISTORY

OF THE

# THE PREFACE.

HE Reign of Queen *ANNE* is ſo full of Memorable Events, that it highly deſerves the Attention both of the preſent Age, and of Poſterity: And having, during the whole Courſe of it, and ſome Years after, with no ſmall Induſtry, Labour, and Expence, collected Materials towards a Regular Hiſtory of that remarkable Period of Time; I, at laſt, attempted that great Work, which, with GOD's Bleſſing, I have now brought to a Concluſion.

I SHALL not amuſe the Readers with an *Encomium* on the *Excellence* and *Uſefulneſs* of HISTORY, nor tell them how much the *Knowledge of Things paſt* is *entertaining* and *inſtructive*: This *common Topick* has already been exhauſted, both by the *Ancients* (*a*) and the *Moderns*: And to go about to convince People of a Truth, which no body denies, were altogether impertinent.

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(*a*) Tully, *among others, ſpeaks in the Praiſe of* Hiſtory, *in this manner*:

HISTORIA verò teſtis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magiſtra vitæ, nuntia vetuſtatis, quâ voce aliâ, niſi Oratoris, immortalitati commendatur? *Cicero, De Oratore Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 9.

------ Et quod Hiſtoria delectet, quam ſolemus perſequi uſque ad extremum; prætermiſſa repetimus, inchoata perſequimur. Nec verò ſum inſcius eſſe utilitatem in Hiſtoriâ, non modò voluptatem. Quid, cùm fictas fabulas, è quibus utilitas nulla elici poteſt, cum voluptate legimus? Quid, cùm volumus nomina eorum, qui quod geſſerint, nota nobis eſſe; parentes, patriam; multa præterea minimè neceſſaria? Quid, quod homines infimâ fortunâ, nullâ ſpe rerum gerendarum, opifices denique, delectentur Hiſtoriâ? Maximèque eos videre poſſumus res geſtas audire & legere velle, qui à ſpe gerendi abſunt, confecti ſenectute. *Idem, De Finib. Bonor. & Mal. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 19.

NEITHER do I think it proper for me to enumerate the *Qualifications*, which *Tully*, *Quintilian*, *Pliny*, *Lucian*, *Voſſius*, *Caſaubon*, *Scaliger*, *Le-Vayer*, *Le-Moine*, *Rapin*, and other, ancient and modern, Criticks require in an *Hiſtorian*; ſince it were the higheſt *Preſumption* in me, by ſuch a Recital, to inſinuate I were Maſter of thoſe Perfections. Nor ſhall I, on the other hand, with an awkward Air of Modeſty, court the Favour of the Readers, by diſqualifying my ſelf: The Age we live in is too clear-ſighted to be impoſed upon, by ſuch putid and threadbare Affectations. 'Twere, indeed, *Folly* in a Man who is really conſcious of his *Diſability*, either to attempt to write, or to expoſe himſelf in Print. And, after all, let an Author ſpeak well or indifferently of himſelf; let him cringe and cajole as much as he pleaſes; the World will ſtill truſt to their own *Judgments* alone, in the *Cenſure* of his Performance.

I WOULD not, however, be underſtood, as if I had the Vanity to think my ſelf, in all Reſpects, equal to my Undertaking: A QUEEN who, at the Head of a great Confederacy, becomes the ARBITRESS of *Europe*, almoſt as ſoon as ſhe aſcends the Throne; A long, obſtinate War, maintain'd againſt the United Force of *France* and *Spain*, both by Sea and Land; and ſupported chiefly by the Wealth and Strength of *Great Britain*; An uninterrupted Series of Victories, and Triumphs, for Nine ſucceſſive Years, over an Enemy, till then formidable to all *Europe*; The *Terror* and *Glory* of the *Britiſh* Arms ſpread to the Banks of the *Danube*; The *Empire* ſaved; *Italy* reſcued; *Portugal* protected; *Spain* twice almoſt totally conquer'd; Moſt of the *Catholick Netherlands* recover'd; The Dominion of the Sea effectually aſſerted, and ſecured by important Conqueſts; The *Union* of *England* and *Scotland*, brought about, againſt all Foreign and Domeſtick Oppoſition; *Plenty* and *Riches* increaſed, in the Midſt of War; The Publick Tranquillity preſerv'd, without any Bloodſhed, among fierce, contending Parties; *Piety* and *Virtue* rewarded; *Arts* and *Sciences* encouraged; *Trade* flouriſhing and extended: Theſe grand and bright Objects, which diſtinguiſh Queen *ANNE*'s Reign, cannot but fire and tempt the Ambition of an *Hiſtorian*; but make it, at the ſame Time, a very arduous Task, even for the beſt Pens, to write up to the Dignity of ſo noble a Subject. Nor is it, on the other hand, hardly poſſible for the moſt diſcreet Writer, to touch upon ſome *dark and ambiguous Tranſactions* of the latter Part of that Reign, without claſhing with ſomebody or other; conſidering the different Thoughts that were then, and ſtill are, entertain'd about thoſe Affairs, by jarring Parties, whoſe Prejudices and Animoſities are, by this Time, rather increaſed, than abated.

NEITHER is it leſs difficult, ſo cautiouſly to relate Paſſages in which great Men living, or lately dead, have been concern'd, as not to incur their Diſpleaſure, or provoke their Spleen: Upon this Conſideration it was, that Sir *Walter Ralegh* forbore meddling with the Hiſtory of his own Times, ſaying, That * *whoſoever in writing a Modern Hiſtory, ſhall follow Truth too near, it may chance to ſtrike out his Teeth*: And *that there is no Miſtreſs or Guide, that has led her Followers, or Servants, into greater Miſchiefs*. And yet the ſame grave Author immediately ſubjoins, That *he who goes after* Truth *too far off, loſes ſight of her, and loſes himſelf*; *and as for him who walks after her at Middle Diſtance, he knows not how to call his Courſe, whether* Temper, *or* Cowardice? On the other hand, a Learned and Judicious Philologer and (*b*) Stateſman of the laſt Century obſerves; "That it is a hard Matter to write a good Hiſtory; becauſe if "the Author be an Eye-witneſs, he is apt to be drawn to a Party; if not, "he cannot attain a true Knowledge of Affairs.

* *See Sir* Walt. Ralegh *his Preface to his* Hiſtory of the World.

(*b*) Grotius, *whoſe Words are theſe:*
Difficilis eſt rerum geſtarum narratio, quæ abſentem fugiunt, præſentem trahunt.

THIS

THIS very laſt Reflection however, which, Twenty Years ago, encouraged me to write the Hiſtory of King *WILLIAM* the IIId, and afterwards the ANNALS of Eleven Years of Queen *ANNE*, has now determin'd me, notwithſtanding all the Difficulties I have mention'd, to publiſh an entire Hiſtory of this laſt Reign, hoping by a *faithful* and *impartial* Relation of *Matters of Fact*, in a great Meaſure, to make up any Defects, in other Points. I ever paid a Religious Reverence to TRUTH, as one of the moſt eminent Attributes of the Supreme Being: And as TRUTH, on the other Hand, is the chief (*a*) *Perfection* of HISTORY, ſo ever ſince I applied my ſelf to this way of Writing, I made it my principal Buſineſs to purſue, and to ſpeak TRUTH, without any Regard to worldly Conſiderations. This I look upon as the *Birth-Right* and *Privilege* of an *Engliſh* Writer: And as I made uſe of it in my younger Years, when private Views might have diſſuaded me from it: I could not anſwer it, either to my own Conſcience, or to POSTERITY, (*b*) which an Hiſtorian ought principally to conſider, if I ſhould be more cautious in the Decline of a Life, whoſe conſtant Labours have anticipated upon it the Infirmities of Age.

IN this Situation, as I have nothing to hope for, neither have I any Thing to fear; I never was either liſted in, or retained to any Party: And though, in divers Adminiſtrations, I have done conſiderable Services to Men in Power, yet I never receiv'd any Reward from them, becauſe I never would go all the Lengths of *Party Leaders*, nor proſtritute my Pen to their Paſſions. On the other Hand, as in my Writings I advance nothing for which I have not ſufficient Vouchers, and ſtill pay a due Regard to Perſons, whoſe Birth or Character command Reſpect, even from them who diſapprove their Actions, ſo have I Reaſon not to apprehend the Reſentment of any. Upon the whole Matter, I may claim the chief Qualifications which *Lucian* requires in an Hiſtorian, whom he wiſhes to be, *Fearleſs, uncorrupted by Bribes, a Freeman, a Lover, and a bold Speaker of* TRUTH. (*c*)

BUT theſe Qualifications, though eſſentially neceſſary in an Hiſtorian, are yet of little Uſe to him, unleſs, at the ſame Time, he be rightly inform'd: For how can he write Truth, if he be unacquainted with it? In this Particular, he who treats of his own Times, has a very great Advantage over him that relates Things paſt long before: The latter muſt depend on the Accounts of others, who either through Prejudice or Partiality, Ignorance or Inſincerity, may lead him into *Falſhood*, notwithſtanding his honeſt Intention to ſpeak *Truth*; whereas a Man who relates Tranſactions that have happen'd in his Time, and are conſequently freſh in every one's Memory, if he make a tolerable Figure in the World, may, with ſome Pains and Induſtry, not only come at the certain Knowledge of remarkable Events, but even of their true Cauſes.

I KNOW many are of Opinion, That none are duly qualify'd for Hiſtory, but ſuch as have had a Share in the Adminiſtration, and Management of publick Affairs, who being thoroughly acquainted with the true Springs of Actions, are therefore moſt able to write Accounts of them. This Truth I will not deny: But then let it be conſider'd, how few Favourites, Stateſmen, or Commanders, though perhaps excellent in their reſpective Stations and Capacities, are yet either able, or willing to write? And,

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(*a*) Ἓν Ἔργον ἱστορίας καὶ τέλος, τὸ χρήσιμον, ὅπερ ἐκ τῆς ἀληθοῦς συνάγεται. Unum Hiſtoriæ opus, unuſque finis eſt utilitas, quæ ex Veritate colligitur. *Lucian. de Conſcrib. Hiſt.*

(*b*) Καὶ ὅλως πῆχυς εἷς, καὶ μέτρον ἀκριβὲς, ἀποβλέπειν μὴ εἰς τοὺς νῦν ἀκούοντας, ἀλλ' εἰς τοὺς μέλλα ταῦτα συνησομένους τοῖς συγγράμμασιν. Una denique ulna, certaque menſura eſt, ut non ad præſentes Auditores aſpicias, ſed ad eos qui in poſterùm in legendis ſcriptis hiſce verſabuntur. *Id. ibid.*

(*c*) Τοιοῦτος μοι ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἔστω ἄφοβος, ἀδέκαστος, ἐλεύθερος, παρρησίας καὶ ἀληθείας φίλος. Talis mihi Hiſtoricus eſto ut metu careat, muneribus non corrumpatur, liber ſit, dicendi verum Libertatem amet. *Lucian. ubi ſuprà.*

again,

again, how few of them, that have vouchsafed to give us their *Memoirs*, have written so impartially, as to deserve the Thanks or Esteem of the Publick? Examples of all these may easily be found, either in this, or the preceding Age: For I have heard of a Secretary of State, who could not write a Letter; of a Prime Minister who could not write true *English*; and of a General who could hardly write at all. On the other hand, they who are the most able, are generally the most unwilling to write History: Some through supine Indolence; others for want of Leisure; and most for fear of giving Offence, and out of private Regards. Thus the World often expects, in vain, the *Memoirs* of Persons in publick Stations; or at least till such Time as Family Considerations no longer obstruct their Publication. But then either they are subject to *Interpolations* from their *Editors*, or the Memory of the Passages they relate is so far effaced, that they cannot be set right, in case they deviate from Truth.

THE following History will, in a great Measure, escape those Inconveniencies. The *Ground-Work* of it being, for the most Part, an Abstract of my own *Memoirs* *, publish'd some Years ago, has already stood the *Test*; gain'd me the Reputation, at least, of an *Impartial* Writer; and therefore may pass for Authentick. Now, as no Man had so good a Title to these *Memoirs* as my self, so the doing my self Justice, by digesting them into a regular History, was one of the Motives to my Undertaking; in hopes, thereby, to prevent, for the future, the ill Usage I receiv'd from the *Compiler* of the History of *England*, in Three Volumes in *Folio*, who made free with about Two Thirds of my History of King *WILLIAM*, without either a Compliment to me, or the least Alteration, to palliate the *Plagiarism*. If several *Greek* †, and other Writers, stand branded among the Learned, merely for Fathering the Works of dead Historians, what Name do they deserve, who, without blushing, rifle and spoil the Living? I know 'tis impossible, either to compile, or write History, without borrowing from others: But then, in such a Case, the *Borrower* can do no less, than to pay an Acknowledgment to the *Lender*.

* *The* Annals *of Queen* Anne, *and the* Political-State Of Great Britain.

† Cedrenus, Eusebius, Theophanus.

THIS Rule of Gratitude and Decency, I have religiously observ'd in all my Historical *Writings* and *Collections*, particularly in the ensuing Work, where I constantly quote the Authors, who have supply'd me with any Materials, towards the *Superstructure* I have raised, on my own *Bottom*. In relation to the Affairs of *Scotland*, I must own my self singularly obliged to Mr. *Lockhart*'s *Memoirs*, which, bating some passionate Reflections, the natural Result of *Party-Prejudice*, are universally allowed to be excellent, in their Kind.

AS for *English* Affairs, I ever had in View the Observation of an ingenious and judicious Foreigner ||, *That he who sets about to write the History of* England, *must write the History of Parliaments*. And, indeed, whoever considers, what general Influence the Resolutions of both Houses have on the publick Measures of *Great Britain*, will readily acknowledge the wholesomeness of the Advice. Accordingly, I have made it my Business to relate the Proceedings in Parliament with such Exactness, as, I dare say, is not to be met with in any former Historian: By which Means both *English* and Foreign Readers, may be better acquainted with the Constitution of a *British* Senate; and young Noblemen and Gentlemen, who, by their Birth and Fortunes, are entitled to a Place in that great Assembly, may be fitted to make a Figure in it. To this Purpose, I have not only made use of the printed *Votes*, which are in every Body's Hands, but have had Recourse to the *Manuscript Journals* of both Houses. And I must own besides, my Obligations to several Publick-Spirited Members, who have either communicated to me many remarkable Speeches on important Occasions, or procured me Opportunities of being an Ear-Witness to their Debates.

|| *Mr.* de St. Evremond.

As to *Military Affairs*, and Foreign Tranſactions relating to the Grand Confederacy, I have not wholly depended on printed Relations, which, for the moſt part, are very defective, and always extreme partial. Nor have I laid any Streſs on publick Rejoicings on any remarkable Event of War; becauſe they are generally no more than a political *Flory*, to amuſe the *Vulgar*. Relating to this, I remember two merry Stories: Upon the News of the doubtful Battel of *Luzzara*, the Government at *Madrid* immediately cauſed Bonefires and Illuminations to be made, and *Te Deum* to be ſung, in great Solemnity; of which the *Imperial* Envoy in *Portugal* was no ſooner inform'd, but, without waiting for a direct Account of the Engagement, he cauſed the like Rejoicings, for a ſuppoſed Victory, to be perform'd at *Liſbon*, at a Venture; And writing, the ſame Evening, to a Friend about that Matter, ask'd him, *How he lik'd his* COUNTER TE DEUM? The other Paſſage is yet more comical: A *Gaſcoon* Officer, going from *Flanders* to *Paris*, after an Engagement in which the *French* Army was worſted, came in the Evening to *Amiens*; and finding the Mob there carouſing and friſky about their *Bonefires*, as if their Countrymen had been the Conquerors: *Cadedis*, ſaid he, in his Country Dialect, *Ces Gens-ici ſont de la Nature de la Pierre à fuſil, plus on les bat & plus ils font du Feu*: That is, *Udsbudikins, Theſe People are of the Nature of Flints, the more they are beat, the more they ſtrike Fire.*

To leave Story-telling: *Gazettes*, *News-Papers*, State-Relations, and the like, are very dangerous Guides for an Hiſtorian, and ought therefore to be follow'd with a great deal of Circumſpection. For my own Part, I have all along been very cautious how I truſted to thoſe Accounts; and, in order to rectify their Miſtakes, and ſupply their Defects, I have, as to warlike Affairs, conſulted experienced and judicious Officers, who had a Share in the Actions I relate. I own, Military Men are generally very ſhy of telling all they know, for fear of offending their Generals; But I have had the good Fortune to meet with ſome of them, whoſe Publick Spirit raiſed them above thoſe Scruples; and from whom I have learnt many important Truths, about dubious and dark Paſſages, which, as an *impartial Hiſtorian*, I thought it my Duty to ſet in a true Light. On the other hand, where I could not get ſatisfactory Informations, I forbore entering upon *Details*, for which I had not ſufficient Vouchers; rather chuſing to give my Readers *ſcanty*, than *unfair* and *uncertain* Accounts.

As for the Cauſes of great Events; the Springs of Political Machines; the Jealouſies and Competitions, the Jars and Cabals of Men in Power; the Riſe and Fall of Favourites and Miniſters; and other COURT-*Intrigues*, that give Life and Spirit to *Hiſtory*; Tho' I do not pretend to know all the Secrets of the *Anti-Chamber* and the *Cabinet* in the laſt Reign, yet they who are perſonally acquainted with me, will do me the Juſtice to allow, That, tho' not a *Courtier*, I liv'd many Years in, or on the Skirts of the Court; That as I had a general Acquaintance, ſo I often convers'd with Perſons of the beſt Figure and great Eminence, and was, more than once, employ'd in important Affairs by Men in Power; ſo that I did not want Opportunities of obſerving many nice Paſſages, and to dive into Myſteries that eſcap'd the Notice of leſs prying Spectators. Many Inſtances of what I advance, the Reader will eaſily find in the enſuing Sheets: But I ſhall mention here only the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, and the Change of the Miniſtry in 1710. This Event, which occaſion'd ſo great a Turn in all Affairs, both at Home and Abroad, I hope, I have trac'd up to its true Cauſes: If not, both in this, and in other Particulars, I ſhall be glad to be better inform'd.

THE laſt *Negotiation* of PEACE, being the moſt *conteſted* and moſt *problematical Tranſaction* of the QUEEN's Reign; I have purſued its different Steps with all the Lights I could gather from Authentick Papers, undoubted Intelligence, and my own Obſervations: And as for the various Sentiments which the Contending Parties entertain'd of it, I have faithfully abſtracted them from their *Polemical Treatiſes*, which, for the moſt part, were

compoſed by their Leaders. But then I have cautiouſly avoided all paſſionate Reflections of either Side: For it does not become *Hiſtory*, to write either an *Apology* or a *Panegyrick*; either to proſtitute her ſelf by *Adulation*, or to ſully her Dignity by *Satyr*.

BESIDES the Peace of *Utrecht*, there's another very *tender Point*, that runs through the whole late Reign, relating to the Deſign of Setting aſide the *Hanoverian* Succeſſion, and Advancing the *Pretender* to the Throne. That ſuch a Deſign was actually form'd, and carrying on by a STRONG CABAL, will almoſt demonſtrably appear from the following Hiſtory: But how far they were countenanc'd in it by the Queen, is, and, in my Opinion, ought to be left undetermin'd. 'Tis, indeed, the Intereſt of the *Jacobites* to affirm, as they do, "That Her late Majeſty being troubled with Scruples of Con-"ſcience, and having a natural Affection for a Perſon ſhe look'd upon as "her Brother, had reſolv'd to ſecure the Crown to him after her Death:" But Hiſtory having no ſufficient Warrant for ſuch an Aſſertion, I'm ſure, 'tis not conſiſtent either with good Manners, or Prudence, in the Well-affected to the preſent Happy Settlement, to lay any Streſs upon a *Probability*, merely ſuggeſted to aſperſe the late Queen's Memory. *Arguments* that *prove too much*, as they are *fallacious* in *Logick*, ſo may they be dangerous in *Politicks*; and, like a Piece over-loaded, *recoil* upon the *Shooter*.

FOR this very Reaſon, 'tis, in my Opinion, both raſh and impolitick, to involve more People in the Deſign of Setting aſide the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, than by *Overt-Acts* appear to have been engaged in it. Either ſome great Men, who had private *Paſſions* and *Reſentments* to gratify; or *Court-Buſy-Bodies*, and *Officious Pick-Thanks*, may, perhaps, have thought, and found it their Intereſt, to infuſe *wrong Notions* of *Parties*, and to miſrepreſent Perſons that had as good a Title to Favours as themſelves: But whether ſuch a Practice has not rather heighten'd than abated *Diſaffection*, I leave candid Judges to determine. Thoſe *Miſrepreſentations* I hint at are the more miſchievous, in that they make deep Impreſſions in the Minds of ſome great Perſons, who have few Opportunities, if any at all, to be better inform'd; and who, through Prejudice, may eſtrange ſome of their beſt Friends. It were therefore to be wiſh'd, that they who have the *Power*, would imitate the *Conduct* of thoſe at Helm, in the former Part of the late Reign, who, by improving the natural Inclination they found in their Sovereign, to be Gracious and Kind to all Her Subjects, made our very Jars and Diviſions, in a manner, ſubſervient to the Publick Good: For whilſt both Parties were artfully kept in Expectation of Favours, they only vy'd with one another, who ſhould moſt advance the Glory of ſo Good a QUEEN!

THUS much for the *Authentickneſs* and *Authority* of the following *Hiſtory*: I ſhall only add, That a Man that writes of his own Times, has ſtill another Advantage in Point of Truth, to wit, in relation to CHRONOLOGY. The Neglect of this has led ſome celebrated Hiſtorians into groſs Errors, and made them aſſign ſome Events as *Cauſes* of *Effects* that were antecedent to thoſe pretended *Cauſes*: Which Fault I have carefully endeavour'd to avoid, by an exact Obſervance of Dates.

AS for the *Manner* of *writing Hiſtory*, on which ſeveral judicious Men, both among the *Ancients* and the *Moderns*, have made excellent Obſervations, I ſhall here ſum up the moſt material; and ſhew, how far I have endeavour'd to *follow* the *Rules of Art*, and what Reaſons made me deviate from ſome of them.

IN the Compoſition of Regular Hiſtory, Two Things are principally to be conſider'd; *viz.* MATTER, and FORM.

I. BY MATTER, are underſtood Hiſtorical Facts and Paſſages; the right Choice of which ſhews the Judgment of the Author, who, in this Particular, ought to be guided by the Nature of the Hiſtory he writes.

HISTORY is either *General*, as of the World, of a Nation, or Kingdom, and of a Reign: Or *Particular*, as of a Province, a County, a City, a Fa-

a Family, or of a Great Man: Which laſt goes under the Title of *Memoirs*, if written by the Perſon principally concern'd in it, or of his *Life*, if written by another.

NOW, Hiſtory, whether general or particular, ought to contain all that offers of any Importance, with Relation to its principal Object.

THUS the Hiſtory of a County, City, or Family, ought to comprehend all ſuch remarkable Events and Paſſages, as may give us a diſtinct and perfect Knowledge of thoſe different Subjects; and as for the *Memoirs* or *Life* of a great Perſonage, nothing ought to be omitted in them, that may bring us acquainted with his Deſcent, Character, various Fortunes and Adventures, Intrigues, Martial Atchievements, or Civil Employments, Virtues, and Vices; nothing, in ſhort, that may ſerve to delineate his Picture in full Length: Since either himſelf, or they who concern themſelves in his Adventures and Fortunes, thought fit to expoſe him to the View of Poſterity.

BUT what's *important* in a *Particular*, is not always ſo in a *general Hiſtory*; becauſe what belongs to the principal Object in the former, is oftentimes of no Conſequence in the latter, where the Dignity of the Subject forbids an Hiſtorian to beſtow the leaſt Attention on minute Particulars, that relate to private Men. For the principal Object of the Hiſtory of a Nation, Kingdom, or Reign, being the Prince and State, this is the Point of View, in which all the Hiſtorical Paſſages ought to center; and private Perſons, ſuch as Miniſters of State, Generals, Admirals, and the like, can have no Place in the Narrative, but ſo far forth as they relate to that Principal Object. An Action perform'd by a Subaltern, or even by a common Soldier, may, indeed, find a Place in the Deſcription of a Battel, when ſuch an Action is, either in its Conſequences, beneficial to the Publick, or ſo ſingular in it ſelf, as to do Honour to the whole Nation; or when it has ſomething in it ſo marvellous and ſurprizing, that the Delight it gives the Reader, makes him Amends for the Irregularity in taking Notice of it.

BY the ſame Reaſon, amorous Intrigues, Jealouſies, and Quarrels among private Perſons, are rather a Blemiſh, than an Ornament to a general Hiſtory; unleſs, as it oftentimes happens, ſuch Incidents have proved the Occaſion of ſome conſiderable Event, in which either the Prince or State were concern'd: For then, inſtead of being Foreign, thoſe private Intrigues and Jars, become eſſential to Hiſtory. But bating ſuch a Caſe, a judicious Writer ought not to admit into a general Hiſtory, any Thing that's minute, foreign, or prepoſterous, much leſs what's improbable, impertinent, or abſurd.

THESE are the principal Precepts that are given for the Subject-Matter of Hiſtory, ſome of which I have endeavour'd to obſerve, and others purpoſely over-look'd.

THE late Duke of MARLBOROUGH, for Inſtance, is univerſally and juſtly allow'd to have been one of the greateſt Commanders this Iſland, or, indeed, *Europe*, ever produced: But though by his Valour, Prudence, and Abilities, he contributed more than any other Subject, to the Glories of Queen *ANNE*'s Reign, yet he was ſtill but a SUBJECT, and as ſuch, can make but a *Second Figure* in the Hiſtory of that Reign. To enter into a Detail of his Adventures, and great Actions, before Queen *Anne* aſcended the Throne, though never ſo ſurprizing and entertaining, would be a ridiculous and unpardonable Violation of the Laws of Hiſtory: And therefore as ſoon as I had brought him upon the Stage, I thought it ſufficient to make him known, by a Sketch of his Character, as a Favourite, a General, and a Stateſman. I afterwards keep him in View, in thoſe Three Capacities, as far as his voluntary Exile; but take no farther Notice of him, 'till I come to the Queen's laſt Sickneſs, when his Grace's Return to *England*, occaſion'd various Conjectures. It muſt be their Province, who ſhall be entruſted with the MEMOIRS of that Great Man, to do him full Juſtice, in a regular Hiſtory of his whole LIFE.

# The PREFACE.

I MAY be cenſured by ſome for being *too conciſe*; by others, for being *too prolix*. A Captain of Grenadiers, for Example-Sake, who has diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Attack of a Cover'd-way, may, perhaps, expect to have both his gallant Behaviour, and Name recorded: But he muſt conſider, That though he might make a handſome Figure, in a particular Relation, yet he cannot, with any Decency, be taken Notice of in a general Hiſtory, where generally a Siege takes up but very little Space, ſometimes not above Two or Three Lines. The Reaſon of it is obvious in the following Hiſtory: For Queen *Anne* having, for above Nine ſucceſſive Years, been the Head, and main Support of the Grand Confederacy, the Account of that Period of Time is, as it were, the Hiſtory of all the Military Actions, and Political Tranſactions in *Europe*: But as the *Detail* of them would have ſwell'd my Narrative to a prodigious Bulk, I reſolv'd to make the *Britiſh* Affairs the Principal (as they are to us the moſt *important*) Subject, and to bring in Military and Foreign Tranſactions, like *Epiſodes* to the main Action.

SOME ſqueamiſh Criticks, particularly among the *French*, may find Fault with the large Accounts I give of Parliamentary Proceedings, as tedious and tireſome: But having already accounted for this before, I ſhall obviate another Objection that may be ſtarted, againſt my mentioning the frequent Changes in Places of Truſt and Profit. But as *minute* as this may appear to be to ſome People, I thought it highly neceſſary to be taken Notice of for Two Reaſons: Firſt, as thoſe Removes ſhew the Riſe and Advancement of eminent Perſons, either by Merit, Favour, or the Prevalency of a Party: Secondly, as they are tacit Indications of ſuch remarkable Turns as happen in Publick Meaſures, and in the very Reſolutions in Parliament, which, as was hinted before, are one of the main Springs of our Political Motions, though generally directed by the Court and Miniſters.

II. As for the MANNER of Writing, or FORM of Hiſtory, the *Criticks* agree, that it requires, 1. ORDER, 2. STYLE, 3. a *conciſe, exact, clear* and *lively* EXPRESSION; 4. *Tranſitions*; 5. and ORNAMENTS; ſuch as *Speeches, Reflections*, and *Characters*.

THO' it be univerſally acknowledged, that no Hiſtorian ever attain'd *Perfection* in all theſe, yet whoever goes about writing Hiſtory, ought certainly to endeavour at it; and in order thereto, ſet before his Eyes the beſt Patterns in this Art; ſuch as *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*, among the *Greeks*; *Salluſt*, *Livy*, and *Julius Cæſar*, among the *Latins*; *Mariana*, *Strada*, *Buchanan*, *Thuanus*, and ſome others among the Moderns: To whom we may add the Abbot *Vertot*, a *Frenchman*, who, in theſe latter Times, has writ Hiſtory, with great Reputation to himſelf, and Honour to his Country. A diligent Peruſal and Study of the Works of thoſe great Maſters, will undoubtedly go a great way towards forming a Man's *Taſte* and *Judgment*: And if he have a natural *Genius*, and tolerable Stock of *Learning*; and above all theſe, a thorough *Knowledge* of *Mankind*, and long *Experience* of the *World*, he may attempt to compoſe HISTORY.

1. ORDER, the firſt and moſt eſſential Precept towards it, conſiſts in ranging and diſpoſing each Part of the Subject Matter, in ſuch a proper Manner, as to avoid *Confuſion*, and to diffuſe through the whole Work, *Perſpicuity* and *Clearneſs*, without which Hiſtory miſſes its Aim, *viz. Entertainment* and *Inſtruction*. For *Confuſion* not only fatigues and puzzles the Reader's Attention, but likewiſe jumbles together, and effaces the Traces of what he reads, in his *Memory*.

IN order to avoid Confuſion, we are told, that the Writer muſt conſider the *Matters* of Fact he is to relate, which, generally, are of Two Sorts, *viz.* the *more important*, with reſpect to the Prince or State, and of leſs Conſequence, relating to private Perſons.

THE firſt require the Hiſtorian's main Attention, and chief Place in his Work; and when ſome of them have a Connection with what has paſs'd in

in other States, they muſt be ſo artfully blended with the principal Narrative, as, by their mutual Dependance on each other, to make up one entire Body of Hiſtory. Matters of Fact being thus naturally ranged, are eaſily retain'd.

As for Facts of leſs Importance, and which, therefore, ought not to take up much Room, the Hiſtorian is to uſe his Skill and Judgment, to find them a proper Place, without interrupting the Thread of the main Narrative. Thus *Hiſtory* will attain UNITY, which is no leſs requiſite in it, than either in *Dramatick* or *Epic* Poetry.

To this Purpoſe, the Hiſtorian muſt conſider the Difference between a CHRONICLE or ANNALS, and REGULAR HISTORY: In the former, the *Order* of Events is determin'd by *Chronology*, and placed Month by Month, or Year by Year; ſo that the *Diſpoſition*, or Preparation towards an Event, happens, ſometimes, to be related in one Year, the *Event* it ſelf in the next, and the *Conſequences* of it in the Third. Such a Method renders *Chronicles* and *Annals* extream dull and tireſome: For as all Men naturally love to ſee *Effects*, and *Conſequences* in their *Cauſes*, and hate to be kept long in Suſpence, ſo an *Epiſode*, interrupted by other Facts, loſes all its Beauties (*a*) and Graces. Wherefore, in ſuch Caſes, which are pretty frequent, an Hiſtorian muſt have more regard to the *Continuity* and *Sequel* of Things, naturally depending on one another, than to the Order of Time; and not ſcruple anticipating upon the next Year, when he relates Events that ought not to be divided.

THIS general Rule, however, is liable to *Exceptions*; as when ſeveral conſiderable Events, independent upon one another, are to be related. To this Purpoſe, I may inſtance in the late Wars in the *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Spain* and *Portugal*; the *Sea-Expeditions*, the *Negotiations* of Peace, and the *Civil Affairs* in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, all which memorable Tranſactions happen'd, for a long Time, in the ſame Year: But in this Caſe, as the *Criticks* leave an Hiſtorian to his own Judgment, and only recommend *Perſpicuity*, ſo I muſt leave it to the Cenſure of candid Judges to determine, how I have managed this nice Affair?

2. As for *Hiſtorical* STYLE, we are told, it ought to be *Noble*, and *Grave*, but, at the ſame Time, *ſimple* or *plain*, *natural* and *pure*. The *Gravity* and *Dignity* of *Hiſtory* excludes all low and vulgar Expreſſions, mean Jeſts, clenching Witticiſms, trivial Proverbs, and ſuch like Traſh. However, this Rule admits of Exceptions: For in ſome Caſes, a *Jeſt*, an unexpected Turn of Wit (*b*), a common Saying, or a ſmart Repartee (*c*), have a marvellous Effect.

SIMPLICITY baniſhes all Rhetorical Figures, and Amplifications, frequent Metaphors, and Similes, and, in ſhort, all *Common Places*. Nothing is, indeed, more fatiguing, than an Hiſtorian that writes like an Orator: For Hiſtorical Eloquence lies in a noble Narrative of Actions, in the true Characterizing of Perſons, and in an exact Painting of the *Manners* and *Paſſions*, not by lofty and florid Expreſſions, but either by the *Effects* of thoſe *Actions* and *Paſſions*; or by lively and ſhort Reflections, flowing from the Subject it ſelf.

HISTORICAL STYLE muſt alſo be natural, (*d*) that is, *free from all Affectation*: WIT and ART ought, indeed, to enliven and animate Hiſtory, but, in ſuch manner, as to be imperceptible. A Narrative full of *Antitheſes* and *Witticiſms*, though it may glitter, and pleaſe for ſome Time, yet dazzles the Sight, and fatigues, at long Run. In *Reading*, as

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(*a*) Ordinis hæc Virtus erit & Venus, aut ego fallor,
Ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici;
Pleraque differat, & præſens in tempus omittat. *Horat. de Art. Poet.*

(*b*) *See Father* Rapin's *Reflections on* Livy.

(*c*) ——— Ridiculum acri
Fortiùs & meliùs magnas plerumque ſecat res. *Horat. Satir. L.* 1.

(*d*) Non dicere ornatius, quàm ſimplex ratio veritatis ferat. *Cic. L.* 1. *de Orat.*

in *Converſation*, the moſt natural way of Diſcourſe, is the moſt entertaining; and in this the Art of *Story-Telling*, chiefly conſiſts.

PURITY of STYLE, or LANGUAGE, conſiſts in the right Choice of Words, proper for the Subject, generally underſtood, and uſed by the Learned and the Polite: And in rejecting all obſolete, pedantick, and foreign Expreſſions, unleſs warranted by the Authority of Writers of eſtabliſh'd Reputation, who, alone, have a Right to adopt and naturalize exotick Words.

3. HISTORICAL EXPRESSION, which little differs from *Style*, ought to be *conciſe* and *exact*, *clear* and *lively*. By *Conciſeneſs*, or *Brevity*, *Criticks* do not mean the bringing the Narrative into a *narrow*, but only into a *juſt Compaſs*: For unleſs the Narrative be juſt and exact, it is *lame* and (*a*) *obſcure*, and not *conciſe*. *Brevity* therefore, and Exactneſs, are inſeparable, and conſiſt in retrenching (*b*) all needleſs *Excurſions*, *minute Circumſtances*, *trifling Deſcriptions*, *idle political Reaſonings*, *luxuriant Reflections*, *long-winded Phraſes*, and *Periphraſes*, and ſuch awkward and forced Expreſſions, as betray a dry Genius, and a frigid Fancy. In ſhort, an Hiſtorian muſt avoid the Extremes of *too great Conciſeneſs* on the one Hand, and of *Prolixity* on the other: For *commendable Brevity* is the *Reſult* of *Knowledge*, *Reflection*, *and Judgment*.

CLEARNESS and LIVELINESS of Expreſſion, reſult from Words fitly adapted and ranged, free from Equivocations, and unembaraſs'd by *Parentheſes*, twiſted Phraſes, and long, tedious Periods.

4. BESIDES all theſe, Hiſtory requires *artful* TRANSITIONS, which, like *Joints* and *Ligaments* in natural Bodies, not only unite the ſeveral Parts of the Narrative, but render them *uniform*, and make them play together, towards the Entertainment of the Reader. Now, as *Tranſitions* connect what went before, with what follows, ſo muſt they have ſome Relation to both. They muſt, if I may uſe the Compariſon, be, like Paſſages between the different Apartments of a well-contrived Houſe, eaſy, natural, and agreeable, in order inſenſibly to lead the Reader from one Event to another, and by the Delight he has already felt, engage him to go on farther. The Hiſtorian will put his Reader in that Situation, if, by a judicious Reflection on what has paſs'd, he inſinuates what is to come after: For, by this Means, he will ſtir up the Reader's Curioſity, and make him impatient of having a full View, of what he had but a Glimpſe before. This artful Preparation of *Epiſodes*, which is ſo beautiful in *Dramatick* and *Epic* Poetry, has no leſs Grace in *Hiſtory*, but requires the greater Skill in the latter, in that Hiſtory admits of no *Fictions*.

5. HISTORICAL ORNAMENTS, as was hinted before, conſiſt in *Speeches*, *Reflections*, and *Characters*.

THUCYDIDES, *Salluſt*, *Livy*, and ſome other Hiſtorians, have given us Examples of ſet Speeches, made either by Politicians in Council, or by Generals, at the Head of their Troops, to animate them to Combat: But tho' ſome of thoſe Speeches be juſtly admired, as excellent Pieces of Oratory, yet are they generally diſapproved, by the moſt judicious Criticks, ancient (*c*) and modern, as (*d*) Suppoſititious, or improbable, and therefore claſhing with the eſſential Quality of Hiſtory. But this Cenſure does not affect *genuine Speeches*, made on ſolemn Occaſions, which either entire, if ſhort and pithy, or by way of Abſtract, give Life and Spirit to the Narrative. And I hope, in particular, that the Reader of the following Hiſtory, will find the Tediouſneſs of our Parliamentary Affairs much relieved, by the Speeches made in both Houſes, on Debates of Importance.

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(*a*) ——— ——— Brevis eſſe laboro,
Obſcurus fio. *Horat. de Art. Poet.*

(*b*) Circumciſa Expoſitio rei, quæ ſupervacuis caret. *Fab. Quint. L. 4. c. 1.*
Nihil eſt in Hiſtoriâ, purâ & illuſtri brevitate dulcius. *Cic. in Brut.*

(*c*) De Thucydide, Orationes quas interpoſuit, laudare ſoleo; ſed imitari, neque poſſim; neque velim, ſi poſſim. *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

(*d*) Livius, Thucydides interſerunt Conciones quæ nunquam ab iis quibus ſunt attributæ, cognitæ fuerunt. *Scal. Poet.*

REFLE-

REFLEXIONS, *Sentences*, and *Maxims*, are univerſally allow'd to be a very ornamental and inſtructive Part of Hiſtory: But then they muſt not only be *noble*, *generous*, *virtuous*, *candid*, and *impartial*; but ought likewiſe to be ſparingly and artfully brought in, as naturally flowing from the Subject. For when they are dogmatically deliver'd, they become Magiſterial Lectures, that tire and diſguſt judicious Readers. To this Purpoſe, a polite (*a*) Writer among the Ancients has wittily ſaid, "That Sentences ought not to appear, as it were, emboſs'd in ingenious Compoſures, like Embroidery in a Garment, but ſhine like a bright Dye embody'd with the Cloth.

AS to CHARACTERS, all Criticks agree, That an Hiſtorian ought ſo well to delineate and characterize the Perſons that make the principal Figure in his Hiſtory, as to make them perfectly known to the Readers. But as ſuch *Portraits* are rather an *eſſential* than an *ornamental* Part of Hiſtory, ſo muſt they not ſtick out like *Sign-Poſts*, but be dextrouſly woven with the Narrative.

THE Excellency of Hiſtorical, as well as other Pictures, chiefly conſiſting in *Reſemblance*, they ought therefore to be ſo artfully contriv'd, as that all their Lines and Strokes collected together, give us a compleat Idea of the Perſon they are made to repreſent. On the other hand, in order to make finiſh'd Pieces, the *Strokes* muſt be free and bold, and the *Colours* ſtrong and lively.

IN the drawing of his *Portraits*, the Hiſtorian ought not to give them all the ſame *Caſt*; but imitate skilful Painters, who, in *Hiſtorical Pieces*, take care to give every Figure a different *Air* and *Attitude*. Nothing is more pleaſing than *Variety*; nothing more fulſom than *Repetition*.

WHOEVER pretends to write *Characters*, ought to be well acquainted with thoſe he deſcribes; either perſonally, or by means of diſcreet and diſcerning Men that had Opportunities to know them; or by *Portraits* drawn by their Cotemporaries. By this Rule, they who write of Things paſt long before their own Time, can hardly give us true Characters of their principal Perſons: Becauſe, for the moſt part, Hiſtorical Monuments and Records furniſh an Hiſtorian with bare Matters of Fact, Actions and Paſſages, from which he may, indeed, infer that ſuch a Prince, or ſuch a General, were valiant, politick, wiſe, and the like; but cannot either determine the Degrees and Differences of their Courage, Policy, Wiſdom, *&c.* which alone truly characterize Perſons.

THE drawing of Characters not only requires the utmoſt Skill, but likewiſe the greateſt Caution and Judgment: For as Hiſtorians have an unconteſted Right to determine (*b*) the Reputation of eminent Men with Poſterity, ſo ought they to uſe that high Prerogative with unbiaſs'd and unblemiſh'd Integrity; and, like upright Judges, in all dubious Caſes, rather incline to favour, than to cenſure.

THESE are the moſt material Precepts and Obſervations of ancient and modern Criticks, on the Art of writing Hiſtory. As I reduced them into this ſhort *Abſtract* for my own Inſtruction, ſo I thought fit to prefix it to the enſuing Work; not to make a vain Shew of *Literature*, but only to acquaint the Readers, who have a Right to ſit as Jurymen upon Authors, by what LAWS Hiſtorians are to be try'd; whereby they may be better qualify'd to judge of the Merit of Performances of this Nature, than they that know nothing of thoſe Laws.

FOR my own Part, I do not pretend to an exact Obſervation of them all; but rather muſt frankly own, that I found it impoſſible to come up to the Idea of Perfection I had form'd to my ſelf. This ingenuous Confeſſion will, I hope, gain me ſome Indulgence; and, on the other hand, I may flatter my ſelf that the Readers will give ſome Grains of Allowance, at leaſt for OMISSIONS, when they conſider the Difficulties I labour'd under. For tho' I have a Right to all the Privileges of an *Engliſhman*, and therefore am

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(*a*) Curandum eſt nè Sententiæ emineant extra Corpus Orationis expreſſæ, ſed intexto veſtibus colore niteant. *Petron. Satyr.*

(*b*) *Such an Authority have the Pens of Learned Writers always claim'd and poſſeſs'd, as to paſs the definitive Sentence upon the Memories of the greateſt Princes.* Sir *W. Temple*'s Introd. to the Hiſtory of *England*, p. 143, 144.

free from the Reſtraints that cramp Writers in Deſpotick Governments: Yet, in good Manners and Decency, which equally bind all Men in polite Nations, in a Hiſtory wherein ſome Great Men yet living are concern'd, I could not fully obſerve the Second Part of *Tully*'s Precept, (*c*) That *an Hiſtorian ought not to dare tell a Lye, nor be afraid of telling the whole Truth.* Virtuous Men do, indeed, love TRUTH, and even deſire no other Reward (*d*); but nothing is more odious than a faithful Hiſtorian, to thoſe that are conſcious of having done amiſs.

(*c*) Nè quid falſi dicere audeat, nè quid veri non audeat. *Cic. de Orat.* l. 2.

(*d*) Honeſtè factis Veritas ſufficit. *Plin. in Epiſt. ad Tacit.*

UPON this Conſideration, I thought my ſelf obliged to paſs over in Silence ſome remarkable Paſſages relating both to Civil and Military Men; and not to meddle with the Characters of ſome Perſons, who would certainly quarrel with their own Pictures, if drawn by the Life. The ſame Excuſe muſt ſerve me with the Reader, in relation to ſome Great Men who died before the *Publication*, but not before the *Printing* of the following Hiſtory; and of whom I might, perhaps, have ventur'd to ſay ſomething more, had I foreſeen their Departure to their long Home.

AS for the Characters of ſome Eminent Perſons, of all Ranks and Profeſſions, that could not be brought into the Body of the Hiſtory, without violating the Rules above-mention'd, the Curious Reader will find them in the Second Part of the *APPENDIX*. The Firſt Part of it contains ſeveral *Authentick Pieces*, that ſerve as *Vouchers* to ſome material Paſſages: And that nothing might be wanting, that lay in my Power, to illuſtrate this *Hiſtory*, I have ſubjoin'd to it all the MEDALS ſtruck in the Queen's Reign, finely engraved with their Explanations. I know *Metallick* Monuments are only valued by the *Virtuoſi*, in proportion to their Age; but then it is to be conſider'd, That what's *modern* at preſent, ſhall be *antique* Five Hundred Years hence: And if ancient Hiſtorians had been as careful to hand down to us the *Coins* of their Times, we ſhould not be in ſo great Uncertainty as we are, about ſome important Points of *Chronology*.

*Black-Lands*, near
*Chelſea-College*,
Aug. 14. 1722.

A. BOYER.

L. Cheron Inv. — *Imbuta recens Servabit Odorem.* — G. Vdr. Gucht Sculp.

# THE LIFE and REIGN OF Queen *ANNE.*

*JAMES STUART*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Second Son of King *Charles* I. and, after the Death of his Brother *Charles* II. King of *Great Britain*, had by his First Consort, the Lady *Anne Hyde*, Eldest Daughter of *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Four Sons, and as many Daughters, *viz. Charles* of *York*, Duke of *Cambridge*, born the 22d of *October*, 1660, who died at Seven Months Old; *James* of *York*, call'd also Duke of *Cambridge*, born the 12th of *July*, 1663, who dy'd in 1667; *Charles* of *York*, Duke of *Kendal*, Third Son, born the 4th of *July*, 1666, and who died in *May*, 1667; *Edgar* of *York*, Duke of *Cambridge*, the Fourth Son, was born the 14th of *September*, 1667, and died the 8th of *June*, 1672. The Four Daughters were, 1. MARY of *York*, born the 30th of *April*, 1662, a Princess of great Beauty, and eminent Virtue, who was marry'd to *William Henry* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King *William* III. of ever glorious Memory, and died on the 28th of *December*, 1694. 2. ANNE of *York*, Second Daughter, born at St. *James*'s, on the 6th of *February*, 166¾. *Henrietta* of *York*, Third Daughter, born at *Whitehall* the 13th of *January*, 1668, and deceased at Ten Months Old; And *Katherine* of *York*, Fourth Daughter, who was born the 9th of *February*, 1670, and dy'd the 5th of *December*, 1671. Queen *Anne*'s Pedigree.

The Princess ANNE, whose *Life* and *Reign* are the Subject of the ensuing History, was Christen'd at St. *James*'s Palace; her eldest Sister, the Lady MARY, and the Dutchess of *Monmouth* being her God-Mothers, and Dr. *Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* her God-Father. On these Two Princesses the Eyes of all *English* Protestants were wholly fix'd: For King *Charles* II. their Uncle, neither had, nor was like to have any lawful Issue: And though the Duke of *York*, their Father, had, about Two Her Education.

* She dy'd in 1671.

Years after the Death of his Firſt * Wife, married *Mary* of *Eſté*, Princeſs of *Modena*, yet both being *Papiſts*, this Second Marriage did only raiſe a higher Value in the People towards the Princeſſes MARY and ANNE; from the general Hope and Expectation of having the Succeſſion continued from them, whom, with Joy, they ſaw educated in the Principles and Religion of the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd. This, next to Providence, was chiefly owing to the Prudence and Foreca ſt of their Royal Uncle, and the aſſiduous Care of Dr. *Henry Compton*, Dean of the Chapel, and afterwards Biſhop of *London*: A Service that will render his Memory dear to all Proteſtants; and which was, undoubtedly, attended with no ſmall Difficulties, from the Authority, as well as the Bigotry and Superſtition of a Father, who had already found Means to pervert their Mother. And, indeed, when in the Year 1669, the Princeſs *Anne*, then between Four and Five Years of Age, was ſent into *France*; the ſame occaſion'd no ſmall Alarm among the People, upon a Surmiſe, *That ſhe was gone thither to be bred a* Roman *Catholick:* But this Journey was purely on Account of her Health, her Royal Highneſs having, at that Time, a kind of Defluxion in her Eyes, which the Change of Air, and the Methods there uſed, ſoon removed; and ſhe return'd to *England* very much improved, both in her Conſtitution, and Perſonal Accompliſhments, to the univerſal Satisfaction. In the Year 1676, ſhe was, with her Royal Siſter, the Lady *Mary*, confirm'd in the Church of *England*, in the Royal Chapel at *Whitehall*, by the ſame worthy Divine who had taken Care of their Education.

Her Marriage.

Upon the Princeſs *Mary*'s being beſtow'd in Marriage on the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *York* was very preſſing with his Royal Brother, to leave him the Diſpoſal of the Lady *Anne*, ſince his Majeſty had married her Siſter to a Perſon of his own chuſing. But King *Charles* II. in order to quiet the Minds of his People, then under juſt Apprehenſions of Popery, thought it more adviſeable to hearken to the Importunities and Remonſtrances of his Council and Parliament; and ſo made it his Care to marry her likewiſe to a Proteſtant Prince. Among others who had been thought on as a proper Match for her, his Majeſty, at length, pitch'd on Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Second Son to *Frederick* III. and younger Brother of *Chriſtian* V. Kings of *Denmark*, who in *July*, 1679, had taken the *Engliſh* Court, in his Return Home from *France*; and who Four Years after, at the Deſire of his Brother, (King of *Denmark*) obtain'd Leave of his *Britannick* Majeſty to come over to *England*, to make his Addreſs to the Princeſs, in order to Marriage. His Royal Highneſs arrived at *Whitehall* on the 19th of *July*, 1683: And his good Mien and Behaviour made ſuch an Impreſſion on the Princeſs, and the whole Court, that on the 28th of the ſame Month, he was ſolemnly married to her, in the Chapel Royal at St. *James*'s, by *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, in the Preſence of the King and Queen, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *York*, and the chiefeſt of the Nobility. With this Prince the Lady *Anne* lived many Years in a contented Privacy; enjoying all the Comforts of the moſt entire conjugal Affections. But though this happy Pair were bleſſed with many Children, yet they ſurvived all their Iſſue; of which we may here take a Curſory View.

Her Iſſue.

The Firſt was a Daughter, of whom her Royal Highneſs was deliver'd on the 12th of *May*, 1684; and being Dead, was privately interr'd. II. Lady *Mary*, Second Daughter, born at *Whitehall* the 2d of *June*, 1685, who died in *February*, 1686. III. Lady *Anne Sophia*, Third Daughter, born at *Windſor*, the 12th of *May*, 1686, died the *February* following. IV. WILLIAM, Firſt Son, born at the Royal Palace at *Hampton-Court*, the 24th of *July*, 1689, was, at his Baptiſm, declared by King *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*; of whom we ſhall ſpeak more at Large. V. The Lady *Mary*, a Fourth Daughter, was born at St. *James*'s, in the Month of *October*, 1690, but died ſoon after ſhe was baptized. VI. Finally, *George*, another Son of this Royal Pair, was born at *Sion-Houſe*, the 17th Day of *April*, 1692, but died as ſoon as born.

Her Deportment while ſhe was a Subject.

† *Feb.* 9. 1684.

While the Princeſs *Anne* was a Subject, ſhe had, on many Occaſions, a difficult Part to act: Upon the Duke of *York*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, the Prince of *Denmark*, her Conſort, was, indeed, ſworn † the Privy-Council: But though King *James* was ever an indulgent Father to all his Children, and had even a particular Fondneſs for the Lady *Anne*, yet as ſoon as the Popiſh Counſels began to prevail, her Royal Highneſs became no leſs, if not more obnoxious to the Court, than the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, who not being bleſs'd with Iſſue, were not ſo like to obſtruct the Deſign of ſetting up a *Popiſh* Succeſſor, as the teeming Princeſs of *Denmark*. There was a current Report, that whilſt the Queen either was, or pretended to be with Child, the Princeſs *Anne*, being one Day, at her Majeſty's Toilet, too inquiſitive about that Matter, ſhe receiv'd a ſevere || Check from the imperious Queen; upon which her Royal Highneſs retired from Court, went to the *Bath*, and ſo could not aſſiſt at the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. Others

A. D. 1688.

|| Some ſaid ſhe threw her Glove at her Royal Highneſs's Face.



affirm,

affirm, * That her Royal Highneſs having miſcarried in the Spring, the King preſs'd her very vehemently to go to the *Bath*; urging, 'He was ſure that the Waters and 'the Bathing had been ſo beneficial to the Queen, that he could not doubt but they 'would do her a great deal of good.' Upon this, the Princeſs of *Denmark* ſubmitted to follow his Advice, provided her Phyſicians were of the ſame Opinion; and ſo a Conſultation of them was call'd. Dr. *Lower* and Dr. *Millington* were directly againſt it; alledging, They were ſure the Princeſs was not ſtrong enough to undergo a Courſe of Bathing. Dr. *Waldegrave* was for it; and the King's preſſing it with unuſual Heat, *Millington* was tamper'd with, and a conſiderable Reward offer'd him, to adviſe the Princeſs to that Journey; but he ſaid, He was to adviſe according to Opinion, and not Direction. A. D. 1688.

* Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, late Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*.

Upon this, Dr. *Scarborough* and Dr. *Witherly* were prevail'd upon to go and aſſure her Royal Highneſs, that nothing could do her more good than the *Bath* Waters; and their Opinion had the hop'd-for Succeſs. But whether the Indignity before-mention'd, or the King's Importunity, ſupported by the managed Advice of the Phyſicians, was the true Occaſion of the Princeſs *Anne*'s ſetting out for the *Bath* at that critical Juncture; 'tis certain, that her Royal Highneſs was no ſooner gone, than the Queen, on the ſudden, alter'd her former Reckoning; and inſtead of dating it, as ſhe had done hitherto, from her meeting the King at *Windſor*, in the Beginning of *October*, 1687; ſhe began from her meeting him at the *Bath*, about a Month before. Moreover, the Queen had given out, that ſhe would Lye in at *Windſor*; and had appointed ſuch Preparations to be made there for her Reception, as that ſhe might go thither on the 14th of *July*; but now ſhe was determin'd to Lye in at St. *James*'s, and order'd the Apartments to be fitted up with all poſſible Speed.

The Princeſs *Anne*, whether upon the Advice of her Friends, or becauſe the *Bath* did not agree with her, ſent word to the Court, that ſhe was reſolv'd to return in Three or Four Days to *London*. This Advice coming to *Whitehall* on *Saturday* the 9th of *June*, in the Morning, the Queen declar'd ſhe would go at Night to St. *James*'s, and wait for the good Hour there. Nay, ſo very much was her Majeſty's Heart ſet upon going, that ſhe declar'd to thoſe who endeavour'd to defer it, becauſe the Apartments could not be fitted up by that Time, That ſhe had rather lie upon the Boards, than not lie at St. *James*'s that Night; and come what would of it, ſhe was poſitive in her Reſolution to be there. This made many ſuſpect, that the Queen and Popiſh Cabal were in Haſte to compleat the Impoſture, before the Princeſs could be in *London*, whoſe Preſence might have hinder'd the Cheat, or at leaſt made the Conveyance of it more difficult.

Be that as it will; the very next * Day, being *Trinity-Sunday*, about Nine in the Morning, when moſt, if not all the Proteſtant Ladies were at Church, the Queen fell into Labour, and was ſoon after ſaid to be deliver'd of a Son. This whole Buſineſs was managed in ſo clandeſtine, myſterious, and precipitate a manner, that not one of thoſe were preſent, whoſe Intereſt it was not to have an Impoſtor put upon the Throne: And when the Princeſs *Anne* came to Town, ſhe had as little Satisfaction given her as any body of the Queen's real Delivery; which might eaſily have been done by ſhewing her her Majeſty's Breaſt; and the not doing of which, very much increas'd the Suſpicions that were raiſed in the Nation. From that Time, the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark* were but coldly receiv'd at Court; which, together with a due Conſideration of their own Intereſt, did not a little incline them to countenance and promote the enſuing Revolution.

* *June* 10. 1688.

The Princeſs *Anne*'s and her Conſort's Share in the Revolution.

King *James* having at *Saliſbury* been deſerted by the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, (afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*) and Colonel *Berkley*; he had, in his Return from thence towards *London*, the further Mortification to ſee himſelf forſaken at *Andover*, by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Ormond*, Sir *George Hewet*, and others: On which Occaſion, his Royal Highneſs wrote the following Letter to his Majeſty:

*SIR*,

"WIth an Heart full of Grief I am forc'd to write, what Prudence would not "permit me to ſay to your Face; and may I ever find Credit with your "Majeſty, and Protection from Heaven, as what I now do is free from Paſſion, "Vanity or Deſign, with which Actions of this Nature are too often accompanied. "I am not ignorant of the frequent Miſchiefs wrought in the World by factious "Pretences of RELIGION; but were not RELIGION the moſt juſtifiable Cauſe, it "would not be made the moſt ſuperior Pretence. And your Majeſty has already "ſhew'd too intereſted a Senſe of RELIGION, to doubt the juſt Effects of it in "one, whoſe Practices have, I hope, never given the World Cauſe to cenſure his "real Conviction of it, or his Backwardneſs to perform what his Honour and Con-

"ſcience

The Prince of *Denmark*'s Letter to the King. *Nov.* 1688.

A. D. 1688.

" ſcience prompt him to. How then can I longer diſguize my juſt Concern for " THAT RELIGION, in which I have been ſo happily educated, which my Judg- " ment truly convinceth me to be the beſt, and for the Support of which I am " ſo highly intereſted in my Native Country? And is not *England* now, by the " moſt endearing Tie, become ſo?

" Whilſt the reſtleſs Spirits of the Enemies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by " the cruel Zeal, and the prevailing Power of *France*, juſtly alarm and unite all " the PROTESTANT PRINCES of *Chriſtendom*, and engage them in ſo vaſt an " Expence for the Support of it; Can I act ſo ungenerous and mean a Part, to " deny my Concurrence to ſuch worthy Endeavours, for the Diſabuſing your Ma- " jeſty, by the Reinforcement of thoſe Laws, and Re-eſtabliſhment of that Go- " vernment, on which alone depend the Well-being of your Majeſty, and of the " Proteſtant Religion in *Europe*? This, *Sir*, is that irreſiſtible and only Cauſe, " that could come in Competition with my Duty and Obligation to your Ma- " jeſty, and be able to tear me from you; whilſt the ſame affectionate Deſire to " ſerve you continues in me. Could I ſecure your Perſon by the Hazard of my " Life, I ſhould think it could not be better employ'd. And would to God theſe " your diſtracted Kingdoms might receive that ſatisfactory Compliance from your " Majeſty, in all their juſtifiable Pretenſions, as might, upon the only ſure Foun- " dation, that of the Love and Intereſt of your Subjects, eſtabliſh your Govern- " ment, and as ſtrongly unite the Hearts of all your Subjects to you, as is that " of, *&c.*

The Princeſs of *Denmark* retires from *London*.

Upon the King's Return to *London*, 'twas no ſmall Addition of Grief to him, to find, that his Daughter, the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, was gone away the Night before. When ſhe was firſt miſſing, the People were ſo enrag'd, upon a Suſpicion that ſhe had either been murder'd, or confin'd to the *Tower*, that, in all Probability, they would have ſacrific'd all the Papiſts to their Reſentment, if this Letter from her Royal Highneſs to the Queen had not been produc'd:

She writes a Letter to the Queen, *Nov.* 1688.

*MADAM,*

" I Beg your Pardon, if I am ſo deeply affected with the ſurprizing News of the " Prince's being gone, as not to be able to ſee you, but to leave this Paper to " expreſs my humble Duty to the King and your ſelf; and to let you know that I " am gone to abſent my ſelf, to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure, which I am not able " to bear, either againſt the Prince, or my ſelf; and I ſhall ſtay at ſo great a Di- " ſtance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement. And " as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King with any other Deſign, " than to uſe all poſſible Means for his Preſervation; ſo I hope you will do me " Juſtice to believe, that I am not capable of following him for any other End. " Never was any one in ſuch an unhappy Condition, ſo divided between Duty " and Affection, to a Father and a Huſband; and therefore I know not what to do, " but to follow One, to preſerve the Other. I ſee the General Falling off of " the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other End, than to prevail " with the King to ſecure their Religion, which they ſaw ſo much in Danger, " by the violent Counſels of the Prieſts; who, to promote their own Religion, " did not care to what Danger they expos'd the King. I am fully perſuaded, " that the Prince of *Orange* deſigns the King's Safety and Preſervation; and hope " all Things may be compos'd without Bloodſhed, by the Calling of a Parlia- " ment. God grant a happy End to theſe Troubles, that the King's Reign may " be proſperous, and that I may ſhortly meet you in Peace and Safety: Till " when, let me beg you to continue the ſame favourable Opinion that you hitherto " had of, *&c.*

The King was ſoon after inform'd, That her Royal Highneſs, with the Lady *Churchill*, and the Lady *Berkley*, had privately taken Coach at the Biſhop of *London*'s Houſe in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; from whence they went directly to *Nottingham*, attended by that Prelate, the Earl of *Dorſet*, and about Forty Horſemen. At *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Devonſhire* gave her Royal Highneſs a Guard of Two Hundred Men, by whom ſhe was ſafely conducted to *Oxford*; where Prince *George* ſoon after met her, with a Detachment of the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces.

Upon King *James*'s Leaving the Kingdom, and Retiring into *France*, the Prince of *Orange* iſſued his Circular Letters for the Meeting of the Convention. When they met, the Generality agreed on the Neceſſity of Reſtoring the Fundamentals of the Government, and of bringing back the *Engliſh* Conſtitution to its firſt and pureſt Original, as the only Means to ſecure their Religion and Liberties againſt *Popery*, Slavery and Oppreſſion. However, they differ'd not a little in the Motives

thods of compaſſing thoſe great Ends: For, though all concurr'd in lodging the Adminiſtration of Affairs in the Hands of the Prince of *Orange*, yet various were their Opinions as to the Title they ſhould beſtow on him; ſome being for making him *Regent* or *Protector*, and others, *King*. Nay, the latter appear'd divided into Three Parties, ſome maintaining, that the Princeſs of *Orange*, as next Heir, ought to be crowned alone, and the Prince to manage Affairs, as King only in the Right of his Conſort; others being for making his Highneſs King ſingly; and the Majority for advancing both him and his Royal Conſort to the Throne. This laſt Scheme being, in great Meaſure, derogatory to the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*'s Title to the Crown, next after her Siſter, 'twas juſtly apprehended that her Royal Highneſs, who had a conſiderable Party in both Houſes, would hardly have conſented to it: But, however, this Obſtacle was ſoon after removed; her Royal Highneſs being prevail'd with (chiefly by the Perſuaſion of the Lady *Churchill**) to prefer the Publick Good, and the Security of the Proteſtant Religion, before her private Intereſt. Nor had ſhe Reaſon to think her ſelf neglected, by the Advancement of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* to the Throne, ſince thereby the pretended Prince of *Wales* was poſtponed, who had a prior Title to her ſelf, as well as her Siſter.

A. D. 1688.

* Afterwards Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*. The Princeſs *Anne* conſents to the Prince of *Orange*'s being made King.

Some Months after the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* had been declared and proclaimed King and Queen, and the *Convention* turned into a *Parliament*, the Commons ſent † up a Bill to the Lords, *for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*; which their Lordſhips having conſider'd, they found the latter Part of it defective, no Mention being made in it of her Electoral Highneſs the Princeſs *Sophia*, Dutcheſs of *Hanover*; and therefore, amongſt other Amendments, their Lordſhips thought fit to add a *Proviſo* in her Highneſs's Favour. The Bill thus amended, was ** ſent back to the Commons, where a Party was ſo prevailing, that the Houſe diſagreed to their Lordſhips *Proviſo*; Some Gentlemen alledging, "That a Parliament of *England* had never determin'd the Degrees of Suc- "ceſſion beyond Two or Three Perſons: That the mentioning the Houſe of *Hano-* "*ver*, would give an Opportunity to Foreigners of intermeddling too far in the "Affairs of this Nation: And laſtly, that before the Crown ſhould, by Right, de- "volve to the Princeſs *Sophia*, ſome of the Catholick Princes, who were neareſt in "Blood, and who by this Clauſe were to be excluded, might turn Proteſtants." The King, who had nothing more at Heart, than to ſee the Crown ſettled in the Proteſtant Line, us'd his utmoſt Endeavours to bring the Commons to a Compliance with the Lords; declaring in Council, *That his Queen, and both the Prince and Princeſs of* Denmark *deſir'd it as well as himſelf*. The Lords likewiſe warmly inſiſted on their Clauſe, urging, ‖ "That though in the Inſtrument offer'd to their Maje- "ſties, the Limitation was no farther than to their Perſons; yet in a *Law*, which "has reſpect to all ſucceeding Ages, and ſettles for ever the *Liberties* of the *Subject*, "they thought it reaſonable to carry the Limitation of the Succeſſion of the Crown "farther, than was neceſſary in that Inſtrument in which the Crown was offer'd to "their Majeſties, and which regarded only the Succeſſion of their Poſterity. And "that they could ſee no Danger, nor any ill Conſequence, that might attend a far- "ther Limitation, but rather the contrary: For, in the firſt Place, this would ef- "fectually ſecure the Nation againſt the Danger of having any *Papiſt* on the Throne, "at any Time hereafter; ſince, among the ſeveral Popiſh Princes, who were in the "Lineal Succeſſion, ſome might be prevail'd on *to make a Show of changing their Re-* "*ligion, if they had a Proſpect of ſucceeding to the Crown*; and no Danger being ſo "great, as the having one who is a *pretended Proteſtant*, but in Truth a *concealed* "*Papiſt*, to reign over us: So the moſt effectual way to ſecure our Religion, was to "declare the Succeſſion in a Family that was known to be *Proteſtant*: And Second- "ly, That it was the preſent Intereſt of *England*, to do Right to that *illuſtrious* "Houſe, by limiting the Succeſſion according to the *Proviſo*: For ſince this *Limi-* "*tation* had been propoſed, if it ſhould now be laid aſide, it would look like *ex-* "*cluding of that Houſe*, which might provoke them to take Meaſures prejudicial to "the Intereſt of the Nation.

A. D. 1689.

† *May* 9. Bill for ſettling the Succeſſion.

** *May* 25. Clauſe offer'd by the Lords in Favour of the Houſe of *Hanover*.

‖ *July* 15.

The Clauſe dropp'd.

Theſe Reaſons having been deliver'd to the Commons, and ſeveral Conferences paſs'd between both Houſes, without any Effect, Heaven interpos'd to terminate theſe Differences, by bleſſing Her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs of *Denmark*, with a Son. He was born on the 24th of *July*, and Chriſten'd on the 27th, by the Name of *William*, his Majeſty, and the Earl of *Dorſet* (on Behalf of the King of *Denmark*) being God-Fathers, and the Marchioneſs of *Halifax* God-Mother. At the ſame Time, his Majeſty beſtow'd the Title of Duke of *Glouceſter* on the Royal Infant; whoſe auſpicious Birth contributed much to diſſipate the diſtant Fears of a *Popiſh* Succeſſor. Some Days after, 'twas moved in the Houſe of Commons, to advance her Royal Highneſs's Revenue from Thirty Thouſand to Seventy Thouſand Pounds; which Motion, how reaſonable ſoever, conſidering her Highneſs's neceſſary Ex-

Duke of *Glouceſter* born *July* 24.

A. D. 1689.

Debates about the Princeſs *Anne*'s Revenue.

pences, was nevertheleſs baffled by ſome Members, who thought to make their Court to the King, by increaſing Her Royal Highneſs's Dependance upon him. However, about Five Months after, the ſame Motion was renew'd, and occaſion'd great Debates in the Houſe of Commons. The Lord *Eland*, Son to the Marquis of *Halifax*, Mr. *Finch*, Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*, who ſpoke in Favour of Her Royal Highneſs, urged, that Seventy Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* was as little as could be allow'd her, as it had been repreſented in the former Seſſion. Some Gentlemen would have that Sum reduc'd to Fifty Thouſand Pounds, and others again, being influenced by the King, were for leaving that Matter wholly to his Majeſty's Diſcretion. Mr. *Hampden*, (*Junior*,) who a few Days before had warmly ſpoke againſt the Court and Miniſtry, did, nevertheleſs, ſide with this laſt Party, alledging the Danger of ſettling a Revenue on a Princeſs, who had ſo near a Claim to the Crown, independently upon the King, whoſe Title was diſputed by Abundance of Malecontents: And ſupported his Argument by what had paſs'd in Relation to the Queen, on whom it had lately been propoſed to ſettle a Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year, but which was thought improper, and therefore rejected, though her Majeſty could not be ſuppoſed to have any ſeparate Intereſt from that of her Royal Conſort: However, his Opinion did not prevail, and the Debate was adjourned to the next Day. In the mean Time, the King being unwilling that ſo nice an Affair ſhould be loudly canvaſs'd in Parliament, ſent the Earl of *Shrewſbury* and Mr. *Wharton* * to her Royal Highneſs, to perſuade her to rely on his Majeſty's Generoſity: But the Princeſs, who was for a fix'd Settlement, prudently anſwer'd, *That ſince that Matter was before the Commons, it muſt e'n take its Courſe, and be determin'd by that wiſe Aſſembly.* The Commons having the next Day † reſum'd the Conſideration of that Affair, agreed that the Sum of Fifty Thouſand Pounds ſhould be paid Yearly to her Royal Highneſs out of the *Exciſe*; which, though leſs than the Princeſs expected, was yet more than the King would have allow'd her.

* The late Marquis of that Name.

† *Dec.* 19. 50000 *l.* a Year voted for her Royal Highneſs.

The Princeſs *Anne* diſguſted.

Occaſion of the Breach between her and Queen *Mary*.

|| Sir *Theophilus Oglethorp*'s Lady.

** Some pretend that the true Reaſon of the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Removal, was to make way for Count *Solmes*, and other *Dutch* Generals, to command the *Engliſh* Forces in *Flanders*.

These Paſſages could not but give ſome Uneaſineſs to the Princeſs *Anne*, who had Reaſon to expect a more grateful Return, for the Share ſhe, and her Royal Conſort, had in the late Revolution, and in the Prince of *Orange*'s Advancement to the Throne. On the other Hand, her Royal Highneſs's Diſguſt was induſtriouſly fomented and improved by ſome Perſons about her, who were entirely attach'd to the Intereſt of her Abdicated Father; and who did not want Occaſions to inflame her high Spirit. For little or no Notice was taken of Prince *George*, while he attended the King in *Ireland*; and upon his Return from thence, his Royal Highneſs was ſtill diſappointed in his Expectation of being made Lord High Admiral; which could not but be reſented by the Princeſs, and inclined her to lay hold on the firſt Opportunity that offer'd to break all Intercourſe with her Royal Siſter. Towards the End of the Year 1691, the Earl of *Marlborough* was removed from all his Employments: And, whether his Lordſhip was ſuſpected of having intruſted his Lady with an important Secret, which ſhe was ſaid to have revealed to another Lady ||, who diſcover'd it to the *French* Court; or for ſome other Reaſon ** yet unknown, the Queen ſignify'd to her Siſter, that 'twas not proper the Counteſs of *Marlborough*, who was her firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, ſhould continue near her Perſon. The Princeſs *Anne*, obſtinately refuſing to part with an old Servant, who, what by her Aſſiduity, what by her Addreſs, and other Endearments, had made her ſelf entire Miſtreſs of her Affection, the King thought fit, not only to forbid the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark* coming to Court, but likewiſe to take their Guards from them: Upon which their Royal Highneſſes removed from their Lodgings in the *Cock-Pit*, to a private †† Houſe at the end of *Pickadilly*. Endeavours were uſed by ſome diſcreet well-meaning Perſons, to make up this unhappy Diviſion in the Royal Family; and the Good-natured Queen condeſcended ſo far on her Part, that her Royal Siſter being ſoon |||| after in Childbed at *Sion-Houſe*, her Majeſty went thither to give her a Viſit. Had thoſe about the Princeſs been as wiſe in improving this Opportunity, as they who had adviſed the Queen were in ſtarting it, a Reconciliation might eaſily have been effected: But, whoſe Fault ſoever it was, when her Majeſty came to *Sion-Houſe*, ſhe was ſo coldly receiv'd, that ſhe was oblig'd to go up through the *Back-Stairs* to her Siſter's Apartment, unattended by any of her Royal Highneſs's Servants; and when ſhe came to her Bed-ſide, ſhe could hardly get an Anſwer from her. Thus this Viſit rather increaſed than abated the Coldneſs between the Two Royal Siſters; inſomuch that the Princeſs *Anne* being, ſome Months after, gone to the *Bath*, the Mayor of that Place was order'd by the Secretary of State not to wait upon her Royal Highneſs to Church, according to Cuſtom.

†† *Berkley-Houſe*, now *Devonſhire-Houſe*.

|||| *April*, 1692.

A. D. 1694.

The Princeſs *Anne* ſenſibly affected with Queen *Mary*'s Death.

Nevertheleſs, the Death of that moſt excellent Princeſs, Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memory, which happen'd about Two Years after, was moſt ſincerely lamented by her Royal Siſter, who, on this ſad Occaſion, forgot the ſevere Uſage that had oblig'd her to live in an obſcure Retirement, more like a Perſon in Diſ-

grace,

grace, than like the Heir apparent to the Crown. Her Royal Highneſs's Reſentment being quite drown'd in her Grief, ſhe wrote a Letter to the King, "Wherein "ſhe begg'd his Majeſty's favourable Acceptance of her ſincere and hearty Sorrow, "for his great Affliction in the Loſs of the Queen; and did aſſure his Majeſty, ſhe "was as ſenſibly troubled with his Misfortune, as if ſhe had never been ſo unhap- "py as to fall under her Diſpleaſure. Her Highneſs did likewiſe earneſtly deſire "his Majeſty to give her Leave to wait upon him, as ſoon as it would be with no "Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of increaſing his Affliction; that ſhe "might have an Opportunity her ſelf, not only of repeating this, but aſſuring his "Majeſty of her real Intention, to omit no Occaſion of giving him conſtant Proofs "of her ſincere Reſpect, and Concern for his Perſonal Intereſt." This generous Condeſcenſion in her Royal Highneſs, was extremely well received by the King: And the new Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, laying hold on this favourable Opportunity to reconcile the Royal Family, repreſented to his Majeſty, both her Royal Highneſs's, and her Conſort's Prudent and Loyal Conduct, during their Receſs from Court; urging, that by their Intereſt, they might have given his Majeſty conſiderable Diſturbance, but that they were ſo far from any ſuch Deſign, that thoſe Members of either Houſe of Parliament, who had Places under their Highneſſes, had always appeared foremoſt in promoting his Majeſty's Intereſt. Theſe Reaſons, together with the Princeſs's Letter, work'd ſo powerfully on the King, that his Majeſty, as a Mark of his Favour and Affection, did immediately preſent her Royal Highneſs with moſt of the late Queen's Jewels; and his Sorrow for the Loſs of ſo good a Wife, was afterwards much alleviated by his Reconcilement to ſo good a Siſter.

A. D. 1694.

Her Letter to King *William*.

The Royal Family reconciled.

After the Death of his Royal Conſort, King *William* grew more particularly fond of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and, on the 6th of *February*, 1696, cauſed him to be elected a Knight Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; and on the 24th of *July*, (being his Birth-Day) he was inſtall'd at *Windſor*, in Perſon. This illuſtrious Youth, though he was but of a weak and tender Conſtitution, had yet a manly Soul, and a very lively Genius. He began early with the Theory of War; underſtood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation; knew all the different Parts of a ſtrong Place, and Ship of War; and could marſhal a Company of Boys, who had voluntarily liſted themſelves to attend him. He likewiſe took much Pleaſure in Hunting, and in manly Exerciſes; ſo that in the Year 1698, when he was entring on the 10th Year of his Age, his Majeſty thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding*, his Governeſs, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* to be Governor to his Highneſs. At the ſame Time, the King named the Biſhop of *Saliſbury* to be his Highneſs's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis* *, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highneſs, who taught him the Rudiments of Learning with great Succeſs: But after all the promiſing Hopes this young Prince gave of a longer Life, and the early Virtues and good Qualities that ſhined † in him, he was ſnatch'd away at the Age of Eleven Years and Five Days, to the great Grief of his Royal Parents, the King and Court; and of all the Well-wiſhers to the *Proteſtant* Religion, and Lovers of their Country: And, indeed, ſo great a Loſs would have been irreparable, had not King *William*, in his great Wiſdom and Forecaſt, ſoon after procured an Act of Parliament, for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown on the moſt illuſtrious Princeſs *Sophia*, and her Proteſtant Iſſue.

A. D. 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700.

A Character of the Duke of *Glouceſter*.

* Now (1713) Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* dies, *July* 29. 1700.

A. D. 1701.

The Succeſſion ſettled on the Houſe of HANOVER.

By this Law it was Enacted, "That the moſt Excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs, "and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter to the moſt Excellent Princeſs *Eli-* "*zabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, eldeſt Daughter of King *James* I. of happy Me- "mory, be, and is hereby declar'd, to be the next in Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* "Line to the Crown of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, after his Majeſty and the Prin- "ceſs *Anne* of *Denmark*; and that for Default of Iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs *Anne*, "and of his Majeſty reſpectively, the ſaid Crown and Regal Government, *&c.* "ſhall remain to the ſaid Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being *Prote-* "*ſtants*: Provided, that all Perſons who may inherit the ſaid Crown by Virtue of "this Limitation, and are, or ſhall be reconciled to, or hold Communion with the "Church of *Rome*, or profeſs the *Popiſh* Religion, or marry a *Papiſt*, ſhall be ſubject

† A pregnant Inſtance of his ready Wit deſerves to be recorded: Some light Women about the Duke, who had a ſtrong Prejudice to the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, having prepoſſeſs'd his Highneſs, that his Preceptor was a *great Diſſembler*; one Day, that Prelate coming to take his Leave of the young Prince, in order to attend ſome private Affairs in the Country, the Duke, though he was glad of his Abſence, yet expreſs'd *his Sorrow for being deprived of his good Company*. As ſoon as the Biſhop was gone, thoſe about the Prince ask'd him, *How he could diſſemble ſo with his Tutor? Why*, anſwer'd the Duke very ſmartly, *Would you have me learn nothing of him?*

A. D. 1701.

" to the Incapacities of the Act, *Anno* 1 *W.* and *M.* entituled, *An Act for declaring* " *the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects*, and for *ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown.* " And that every King and Queen of the Realm, who ſhall come to the Crown by " Virtue of this Act, ſhall take the Coronation Oath, made 1 *W.* and *M.* and make, " ſubſcribe and repeat the Declaration in the before-mentioned Act.

" And for further ſecuring our Religion, Laws and Liberties, after the Death of " his Majeſty, and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in Default of *Iſſue* of the ſaid " Princeſs and his Majeſty reſpectively, it is Enacted, I. That whoſoever ſhall " hereafter come to the Crown, ſhall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, " as by Law Eſtabliſhed. II. That in caſe the Crown ſhall hereafter come to any " Perſon not being a Native of *England*, this Nation ſhall not be obliged to engage " in any War, for Defence of any Dominions or Territories not belonging to the " Crown of *England*, without the Conſent of Parliament. III. That no Perſon who " ſhall hereafter come to the Crown, ſhall go out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, " without Conſent of Parliament. IV. That after the Limitation by this Act " ſhall take Effect, all Things relating to the Well-governing of this Kingdom, " properly cognizable in the Privy-Council, ſhall be tranſacted there, and all Reſo- " lutions ſigned by ſuch of the Privy-Council as ſhall adviſe and aſſent to the ſame. " V. That after the ſaid Limitation ſhall take Effect, no Perſon born out of " *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, (although " Naturalized, or made a Denizen) except ſuch as were born of *Engliſh* Parents, " ſhall be capable to be of the Privy-Council, or Member of either Houſe of Par- " liament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Truſt, Civil or Military, or to have " any Grant of Lands, from the Crown, to himſelf, or to any others in Truſt for " him. VI. That no Perſon who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, " or receives a Penſion from the Crown, ſhall be capable of ſerving as a Member of " the Houſe of Commons. VII. That after the ſaid Limitation, Judges Com- " miſſions be made, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*, and their Salaries aſcertain'd and eſta- " bliſh'd: But upon the Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, it may be lawful " to remove them. VIII. That no *Pardon* under the Great Seal of *England*, be " pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament. IX. And that all " the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for Securing the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, and " the Rights and Liberties of the People, ſhall be ratified and confirmed.

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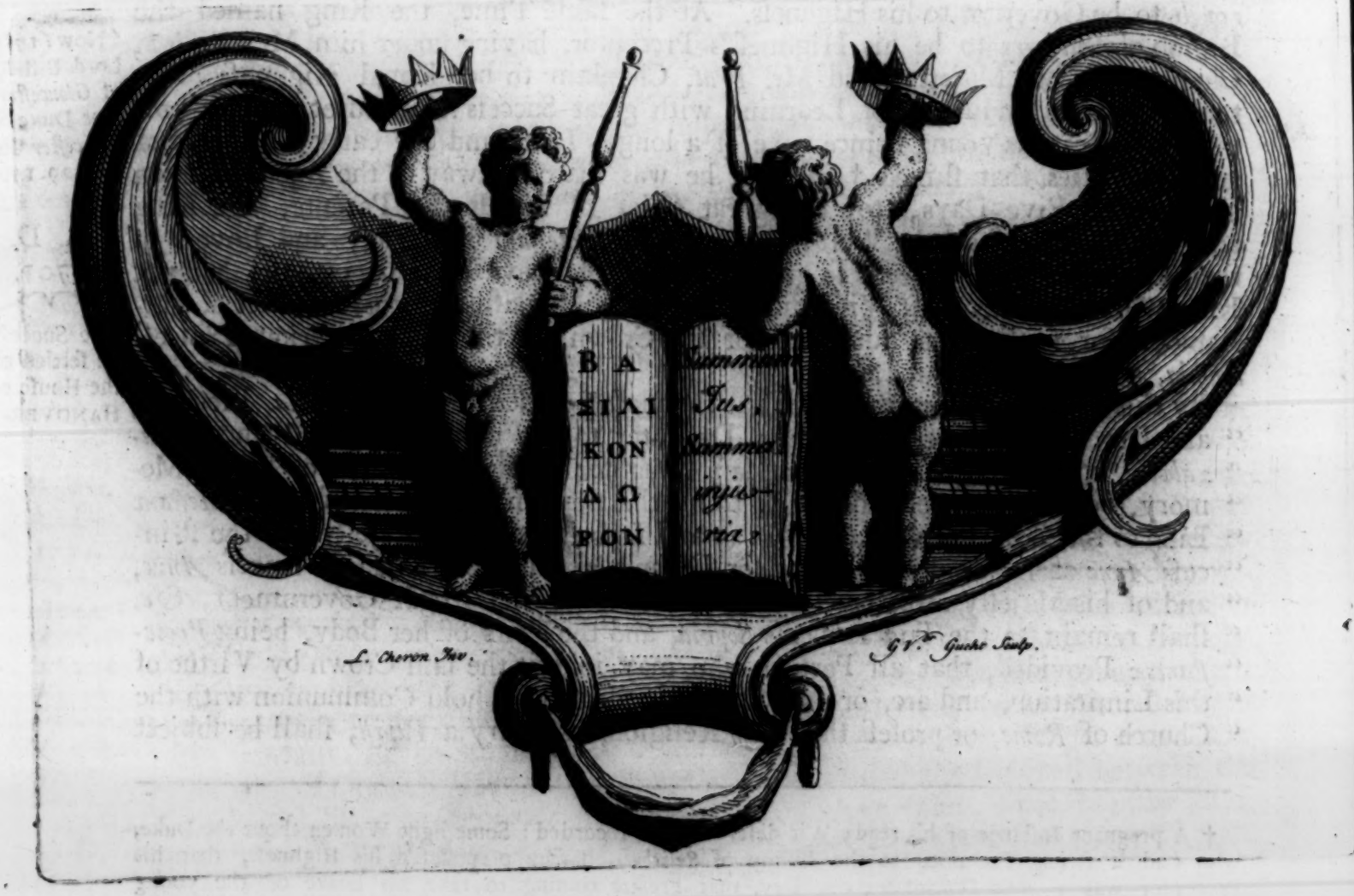


THE

L. Cheron Inv. — G. van Gucht Sculp.

# THE REIGN OF Queen *ANNE.*

KING *WILLIAM* III. having expired at *Kenſington*, on *Sunday*, the Eighth of *March*, 170½, about Eight a-Clock in the Morning; and both Houſes of Parliament being immediately aſſembled on this extraordinary Occaſion, a Meſſage was by the Lords ſent to the Commons, to acquaint them with his late Majeſty's Death: Whereupon they came to an unanimous Vote, *to addreſs the Queen, to condole with her upon this ſad Occaſion, and to congratulate the happy Acceſſion of her Majeſty to the Throne.* Then the Lords in a Conference acquainted the Commons, *That it having pleaſed Almighty God to take to himſelf the late King* William III. *of Glorious Memory, and the Princeſs* ANNE *being the only Rightful and Lawful Queen of theſe Realms, the Lords had thought fit to acquaint the Commons, that Orders were given for Proclaiming her Majeſty that Afternoon.* On the other Hand, the Members of the Privy-Council being aſſembled at the Royal Palace at St. *James*'s, her Majeſty ſpoke to them in theſe Words:

A. D. 1702.

King *William* dies, *March* 8.

MY LORDS,

Queen *Anne*'s firſt Declaration to the Privy-Council.

" I Am extremely ſenſible of the general Misfortune to theſe Kingdoms, in the " unſpeakable Loſs of the King, and of the great Weight and Burden it brought " in particular, upon my ſelf; which nothing could encourage me to undergo, but " the great Concern I have for the Preſervation of our Religion, and the Laws and " Liberties of my Country: All theſe being as dear to me, as they can be to

A. D. 1702.

" any Perſon whatſoever, you may depend upon it, that no Pains nor Diligence " ſhall ever be wanting on my Part, to preſerve and ſupport them, to maintain " the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as " it is by Law eſtabliſh'd.

" I think it proper upon this Occaſion of my firſt ſpeaking to you, to declare my " own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations that we are " making to oppoſe the great Power of *France*: And I ſhall loſe no Time in " giving our Allies all Aſſurances, That nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part, " to purſue the true Intereſt of *England*, together with theirs, for the Support of the " Common Cauſe.

" In order to theſe Ends, I ſhall always be ready to aſk the Advice of my Coun- " cil, and of both Houſes in Parliament; and deſirous to Countenance and Employ " all thoſe who ſhall heartily concur and join with me in ſupporting and maintain- " ing the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers " whatſoever.

After this gracious Declaration, the Queen cauſed all the Lords, and others of the late King's Privy-Council, to take the Oaths to her in the ſame Quality; and order'd Two Proclamations forthwith to be publiſhed, one ſignifying her Majeſty's Pleaſure, That all Perſons being in Office of Authority, or Government, at the Deceaſe of the late King, ſhould ſo continue till her Majeſty's further Directions; the other, for the better Obſervance of the *Act for laying Duties upon Malt*.

The Queen Proclaim'd.

In the Afternoon, the Queen was proclaim'd by the Heralds, with the uſual Solemnity, and the loud repeated Acclamations of the People: Though 'tis remarkable, that this Day afforded a viſible Mixture of Sorrow and Joy; many being apprehenſive that the Death of King *William*, at this critical Juncture, might be attended with Conſequences fatal to *Europe* in general, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms, in particular.

The Queen's Letter to the *Scotch* Privy-Council, *March* 8.

As ſoon as the Queen was proclaim'd, ſhe cauſed a Letter to be written to the Privy-Council of her Kingdom of *Scotland*, acquainting them, " *That* it having " pleaſed Almighty God to call out of this Life her Royal and moſt Dearly-beloved " Brother King *William*, whereby the undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of the " Kingdom of *Scotland*, conform to the Act of Settlement, was devolved upon her: And " having (according to the *Petition of Right and Grievances*) taken and ſigned the Coro- " nation-Oath, in Preſence of ſeveral of her Privy-Council; ſhe thought fit to autho- " rize them to continue to meet, and act as her Privy-Council of that her ancient " Kingdom, until ſhe ſhould ſend them a new Commiſſion, for that Effect. Moreover, " her Majeſty authorized and required them to publiſh an incloſed Proclamation, or- " daining all Officers of State, Counſellors, Magiſtrates, and all other Officers, " Civil and Military, to act in all Things conform to the Commiſſions and Inſtru- " ctions they had from his late Majeſty, until new Commiſſions could be prepared " and ſent down. And her Majeſty on this Occaſion, at her firſt Acceſſion to the " Crown, gave them, and all her good People, full Aſſurance of her firm Reſolu- " tion, during the whole Courſe of her Reign, to protect them in their Religion, " Laws, and Liberties, and in the eſtabliſhed Government of the Church. At the

The Earl of *Marchmont* Commiſſioner in the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

ſame Time, Her Majeſty ſent a Commiſſion to the Earl of *Marchmont* to be her Majeſty's Commiſſioner in the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*, which was then ſitting.

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen, *March* 9.

The next Day, the Houſe of Lords in a Body attended the Queen with an Addreſs, " Moſt heartily congratulating her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne; " aſſuring her of their zealous and firm Reſolutions to ſupport her undoubted Right " and Title, and the Succeſſion of the Proteſtant Line, againſt all her Enemies what- " ſoever; being ſenſible their great Loſs was no otherwiſe to be repaired, to them- " ſelves and their Confederates, but by a moſt ſincere and vigorous Adherence to " her Majeſty, and her Allies, in the Proſecution of thoſe Meaſures already entred " into, to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*. *And* humbly deſiring, That for " the Encouragement of her Majeſty's Allies, no Time might be loſt in com- " municating to them her Majeſty's Reſolutions of adhering firmly to the Al- " liances already made, which they ſhould never be wanting, to the utmoſt of " their Power, to enable her Majeſty to maintain." The Queen told them, " She

The Queen's Anſwer.

" received theſe Aſſurances with great Satisfaction, and that her Endeavours ſhould " always be very ſincere to promote the true Intereſt of *England*, and to ſupport their " common Cauſe." The ſame * Day, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the reſt of the Biſhops then in Town; and on the 10th of *March*, about Noon, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, waited upon the Queen, to condole and congratulate with her. In the Evening, the Houſe of Commons, with their Speaker, attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs to the ſame Pur-

* *March* 9.

poſe: And their Example was afterwards follow'd by all the Corporations in her Majeſty's Dominions. The Commons, in a particular Manner, "unanimouſly aſ- "ſured her, That they would, to the utmoſt, aſſiſt and ſupport her Majeſty on that "Throne where GOD had placed her, againſt the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and "all her Enemies: And ſince nothing could conduce more to the Honour and Safety "of her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, than maintaining inviolably ſuch Alliances as "had been or ſhould be made, for preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing "the Exorbitant Power of *France*; they aſſured her Majeſty, that they were firmly "reſolv'd, to enable her Majeſty to proſecute that glorious Deſign. And that all "her Subjects might reſt in a full Aſſurance of Happineſs under her Majeſty's Reign, "they would maintain the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, accord- "ing to the Limitation in the ſeveral Acts of Settlement; and effectually provide "for, and make good the PUBLICK CREDIT of the Nation." The Queen "return'd them her hearty Thanks for the kind Aſſurances they gave her, which "could not be more agreeably confirm'd to her, than by their giving Diſpatch to all "their Preparations for the publick Service, and the Support of the Allies." And this good Harmony between the Queen and her Parliament, together with the Reſolution of the Commons about *Publick Credit*, immediately rais'd the National Funds above their former Value, which upon King *William*'s Death had fallen about Fifteen *per Cent.*

A. D. 1702.

Other Addreſſes of Condolance and Congratulation.

Addreſs of the Commons.

On the Eleventh of *March*, the Queen went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity; and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty addreſs'd her ſelf to both Houſes in the following Speech:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"I Cannot too much lament my own Unhappineſs in ſucceeding to the Crown ſo "immediately after the Loſs of a King, who was the great Support, not only "of theſe Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*: And I am extremely ſenſible of the Weight "and Difficulty it brings upon me.

"But the true Concern I have for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of "*England*, for the maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, "and the Government in Church and State, as by Law eſtabliſhed, encourages me "in this great Undertaking, which I promiſe my ſelf will be ſucceſsful, by the "Bleſſing of GOD, and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affection, of which "you have given me ſo full Aſſurance.

"The preſent Conjuncture of Affairs requires the greateſt Application and Diſ- "patch; and I am very glad to find in your ſeveral Addreſſes ſo unanimous a Con- "currence in the ſame Opinion with me, That too much cannot be done for the "Encouragement of our Allies, to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*.

"I cannot but think it very neceſſary upon this Occaſion, to deſire you to con- "ſider of proper Methods towards obtaining of an UNION between *England* and "*Scotland*, which has been ſo lately recommended to you, as a Matter that very "nearly concerns the Peace and Security of both Kingdoms.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes. *March* 11.

GENTLEMEN *of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I need not put you in Mind that the Revenue for defraying the Expences of "the Civil Government is expir'd.

"I rely entirely upon your Affections for the ſupplying it, in ſuch manner as "ſhall be moſt ſuitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"It ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour to make you the beſt Return for that Duty "and Affection you have expreſſed to me, by a careful and diligent Adminiſtration "for the Good of all my Subjects. And as I know *my own Heart to be* ENTIRELY "ENGLISH, I can very ſincerely aſſure you, there is not any Thing you can ex- "pect or deſire from me, which I ſhall not be ready to do for the Happineſs and "Proſperity of *England*; and you ſhall always find *Me a Strict and* RELIGIOUS *Ob- "ſerver of my Word.*

The Commons return'd their Thanks for the Queen's Speech, by ſuch Members of their Houſe, as were of the * Privy-Council: And the next Day the Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, importing, "That they could not ſufficiently expreſs "the great Satisfaction they received from her moſt Gracious Speech, truſting in "GOD it would have the ſame Effect Abroad as at Home, equally reviving the "Hearts of her Allies and Subjects; uniting all People, and encouraging their ut- "moſt Endeavours in the common Cauſe. That the ſincere Concern her Majeſty "had

* *March* 12. The Lords Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen. *March* 13.

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" had ſhewed for our Religion, the Government in Church and State, and the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line; the Hazards ſhe had expoſed her " ſelf to, in Concert with his late Glorious Majeſty, for maintaining our Laws and " Liberties, as well as her moſt gracious Aſſurances at this Time, gave her Subjects " ſuch a Confidence in her Promiſes, ſuch a dutiful Affection to her Perſon, ſuch a " Zeal for her Service, as would oblige them to make the utmoſt Efforts to ſupport " her Majeſty under the Weight and Difficulties of the preſent Conjuncture. The " Concern, *added their Lordſhips*, your Majeſty expreſſes for your Allies, is a further " Obligation laid upon us, who are ſenſible their Preſervation is neceſſary to our " own, and who are as deſirous as ever to ſupport the Character of the Crown of " *England*, in enabling your Majeſty to maintain the Balance of *Europe*.

" We cannot make ſuitable Returns to your Majeſty for your moſt gracious Promiſes of a careful and diligent Adminiſtration for the Publick Good, which we " think our ſelves ſufficiently ſecured of, by ſo ſolemn an Engagement under your " Sacred Word. Your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to aſſure us of all we could wiſh, " and recommend to us what we ought to deſire. And we doubt not your pious " Intentions will procure a Bleſſing from Heaven, And your Majeſty may be aſ- " ſured, That Reſolutions ſo becoming a Queen of *England*, cannot but make the " deepeſt Impreſſion upon all Hearts, that are true to the Intereſt of their Country."

The Queen's Anſwer.

To this the Queen was pleas'd to Anſwer, " That it was a great Satisfaction to her " to find, that what ſhe had ſaid had their Lordſhips Concurrence and Approbation: And ſhe was willing to repeat to them, That ſhe ſhould always hold very " exactly to the Aſſurances ſhe had given them." But, notwithſtanding theſe reciprocal Compliments between the Queen and her Parliament, it is obſervable that many were highly offended at this Expreſſion in her Speech, *That her Heart was* ENTIRELY ENGLISH; which was a glaring Inſinuation, That the late King's Heart was not ſo: Though 'tis certain, he had ſpent moſt of his private Fortune (computed at no leſs than Two Millions *Sterling*, ready Money) in the Service of the *Engliſh* Nation: Which may well be thought more than an Equivalent for the Favours and Rewards he beſtow'd on a few *Foreigners*, who ſettled themſelves in *England*.

Offence taken at an Expreſſion in her Speech.

The Addreſs of Condoleance and Congratulation of the Biſhop and Clergy of the City of *London*, having, the ſame * Day, been preſented to the Queen by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London* being indiſpoſed, her Majeſty made Anſwer, " She was very well pleaſed with the Marks of their Good-will, and they " might be ſure ſhe ſhould always have a particular Care of the CHURCH:" Which Promiſe ſhe made good through the whole Courſe of her Reign. In the Evening the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, were elected Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; and the † next Day, the latter was appointed Captain General of all her Majeſty's Forces in *England*, or which were to be employ'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of her Allies.

* *March* 13.

Duke of *Bedford* and Earl of *Marlborough* made Knights of the *Garter*.

† *March* 14.

Some Days ‖ before, purſuant to her own Declaration in Council, and the Lords Deſire in their firſt Addreſs, the Queen wrote a Letter to the States-General of the *United Provinces*, " Acquainting them with the afflicting News of the Death of her " moſt Dear Brother, of Glorious Memory, which was certainly a very great Loſs " to all *Europe*, and in particular to their State: But aſſuring them, That as ſhe had " ſucceeded him in the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, ſhe ſhould alſo ſucceed him in the " ſame Inclination to preſerve a conſtant Union and Amity with the States, and " maintain all the Alliances that had been made with them; and likewiſe to con- " cur with them in all the Meaſures that ſhould be neceſſary for the Preſervation of " the common Liberty of *Europe*, and for reducing the Power of *France* within due " Bounds; adding, That ſhe ſhould always look upon the Intereſts of *England*, and " thoſe of their State as inſeparable, and united by ſuch Ties as could not be broke " without the greateſt Prejudice to both Nations." This Letter was tranſmitted to Mr. *Stanhope*, with new Credentials, as Envoy Extraordinary from *England*; and that Miniſter having delivered both to the States-General, her Majeſty's Letter was immediately made publick, to diſſipate the Reports induſtriouſly ſpread Abroad by the Emiſſaries of *France*, that *England* would not proſecute the Meaſures agreed upon between the late King and his Confederates.

The Earl of *Marlborough* made Captain-General.

‖ *March* 10.

The Queen's Letter to the States-General.

The ſurprizing News of King *William*'s Death, caſt the *Dutch* into deep Sorrow, and juſt Alarms; but the Queen's comfortable Letter made ſo lively an Impreſſion on their Minds, and ſo far recover'd their drooping Spirits, That on the 25th of *March*, N. S. the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, went in a Body to the Aſſembly of the States-General; where, having condoled their irreparable Loſs, they repreſented, " That, in this dangerous Conjuncture, nothing could prove more ef- " fectual for their Preſervation, than a perfect Unity, mutual Confidence, and a vi- " gorous Reſolution, for the Defence of their Country, and by adhering firmly to

Reſolution of the States of *Holland*, and of the States-General, *March* 25. N. S.

" thoſe

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" thoſe Meaſures already enter'd into, and ſuch as ſhould be judg'd farther expe-
" dient for the Good of the Common Cauſe; declaring withal, That they were
" ready to perform their Part, and rather to ſacrifice all their Blood and Treaſure,
" than to ſee their State, their Liberty and their Religion deſtroy'd." This ſeaſonable Reſolution being approv'd and confirm'd by the States-General, the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived in that critical Juncture at the *Hague*, with the Character of Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (which he had received from the late King) in order to enter into a more ſtrict Alliance with the States. The *French* Reſident, Monſieur *de Barre*, endeavour'd to break this Negotiation, and for that Purpoſe deliver'd a Memorial to the States-General; but the ſame containing divers Reflections, as well upon the late King, as the former Conduct of the States, and not a few threatning Expreſſions, it had a quite contrary Effect: For the States having given him a very ſmart Reply, went on with their Negotiations; and the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert* was reſolv'd upon before the Departure of the Earl of *Marlborough*, who return'd to *England* on the 5th of *April*, O. S.

The Earl of *Marlborough* arrives at the *Hague*, *March* 28. N. S.

All this while the Houſe of Commons, with great Zeal and Unanimity, purſued the Affairs recommended to their Conſideration from the Throne. On the 14th of *March*, they reſolv'd to grant a Supply, *for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown:* And Three Days after they voted further, *That towards the ſaid Supply, the ſame Revenues which were payable to the late King, be granted and continued to her preſent Majeſty during her Life, from the Death of his late Majeſty.* On the 19th the Commons paſs'd a Bill, for taking and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, and gave Leave for a Bill to be brought in, *for enabling her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat for an* UNION *between the Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, and appointed Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, and Colonel *Stanhope* to prepare the ſame. Five Days after, Mr. *Speaker*, and the Members preſent, took the Oath directed in the Act made this Seſſion, *For the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the* Proteſtant *Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales; according to the Alterations lately agreed to by the Houſe. The ſaid Oath was taken the next and following Days, by other Members; but ſome others declin'd it, and abſented themſelves from the Houſe.

Proceedings of the Commons.

Upon the 30th of that Month, the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords with the uſual Solemnity, and gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*; and to ſeveral other publick and private Bills. After this, the Queen made a Speech to both Houſes,
" Returning Thanks to the Commons, in particular, for continuing to her the
" ſame Revenue they had granted to the late King; *and aſſuring them*, That
" while her Subjects remain'd under the Burden of ſuch great Taxes, ſhe would
" ſtreighten her ſelf in her own Expences, rather than not contribute all ſhe could
" to their Eaſe and Relief, with a juſt Regard to the Support of the Honour and
" Dignity of the Crown: *And that though* the Revenue might fall very ſhort of
" what it had formerly produced, ſhe would give Directions, that One Hundred
" Thouſand Pounds be applied to the publick Service in this Year, out of the Reve-
" nue they had ſo unanimouſly given her." This Politick Generoſity wonderfully endear'd the Queen to all her People; and was thankfully acknowledged by Addreſſes from both Houſes of Parliament, to which her Majeſty return'd moſt gracious Anſwers. Theſe mutual Aſſurances of Confidence and Affection being over, the Commons applied themſelves to bring to Perfection the Money-Bills; but ſpent a great deal of Time in relieving ſeveral Perſons, who had petition'd them, in Relation to the *Iriſh* Forfeitures.

Acts paſs'd, *March* 30.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

In the mean while, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, Baron *Shutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, and Duke of *Zell*; Count *Wratiſlaw*, Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. *Hoffman*, Reſident from the Emperor; and ſome other Foreign Miniſters, had ſeverally private Audiences, both of the Queen, and of her Royal Conſort, to condole, in the Name of their reſpective Maſters, the Death of the late King; and to congratulate her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne. It having been ſeveral Times debated in Council, whether the late King ſhould be publickly or privately buried, it was, at laſt, carried for the latter; and accordingly the Funeral Obſequies of that Monarch were perform'd on *Sunday* Night, the 12th of *April*. The Proceeding began from *Kenſington*, from whence the Royal Corps was carried in an open Chariot, attended with a very large Train of Coaches, of the Servants of the Royal Family, the Judges, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and great Officers of State. The Pall was born by Six Dukes; his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* was chief Mourner, ſupported by Two Dukes, and followed by Sixteen of the firſt Earls of *England*, as Aſſiſtants, and after them, the Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bed-Chamber. The Body was depoſited

Compliments paid to the Queen by Foreign Miniſters.

King *William* buried privately, *April* 12.

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in King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, while the Service of the Church was perform'd, and afterwards interr'd in the ſame Vault with King *Charles* the IId, and the late Queen *Mary*, the deceaſed King's Conſort.

† *April* 14. Places and Preferments.

Two Days after, † the Queen was pleaſed to name her principal Servants, and to conſtitute the Duke of *Devonſhire* Lord Steward, the Earl of *Jerſey* Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of *Bradford* Treaſurer; Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller; and *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold. On the 17th of the ſame Month, Sir *Edward Seymour* was admitted into the Privy-Council, where,

Prince *George* made *Generaliſſimo*.

the ſame Day, her Majeſty was pleaſed to declare her Royal Conſort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Generaliſſimo of all her Forces, both by Sea and Land, and

The Duke of *Ormond* Commander of the Forces on Board the Fleet.

on the 20th, the Duke of *Ormond* was appointed Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces to be employed aboard the Fleet. The next * Day, the Queen diſcover'd her Inclination to favour the *High-Church* or *Tory Party*, preferably to the *Low-Church* Men, or *Whigs*: For having cauſed the Names of ſeveral Perſons, firmly attach'd to the *Revolution Principles*, (particularly the Lords *Somers*, and *Halliſax*, to be left out of the Liſt of her Privy-Council, She cauſed their Places to be fill'd up by the Marquis of *Normanby*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, and *John How*, Eſq;: And at the ſame Time, the Queen deliver'd the Privy-Seal into the Cuſtody of the Marquis of *Normanby*, for whom her Majeſty retain'd (*a*) a particular Regard; and the Seal of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, to Sir *John Leviſon Gower*. Two Days after, being the Feſtival of St. *George*, the Solemnity of her Majeſty's Coronation was perform'd at *Weſtminſter*, with the uſual State and Ceremonies, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* officiating on this great Occaſion; and the Archbiſhop of *York* preaching a Sermon on this Text; *Iſaiah* xlix. v. 23. *Kings ſhall be thy nurſing Fathers, and Queens thy nurſing Mothers.* Not many Days ‖ after, the Queen further diſcover'd her Inclination to the *Church-Party*, by appointing the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Sir *Charles Hedges*, to be her principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and Mr. *Vernon*, the latter of whom was, however, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*. About the ſame Time, the Lord Biſhop of *London* was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council.

New Privy-Counſellors.

* *April* 21. The Marquis of *Normanby* Lord Privy-Seal, and Sir *J. Lev. Gower* Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

The Queen's Coronation, *April* 23.

‖ *May* 2. Earl of *Nottingham*, and Sir *Charles Hedges*, Secretaries of State.

By this Time, there appeared to be a Diviſion among the Courtiers, occaſion'd by a Rivalſhip about the Queen's Favour between the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Marlborough*: But though the great Abilities, Integrity, and conſummate Experience of the former, were ſupported by his being a near Relation ** to her Majeſty; yet the Earl of *Marlborough* ſoon got the Aſcendant. It having been moved †† in Council to declare War againſt *France* and *Spain*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and ſome other Members, repreſented the Inconveniencies that might attend ſuch a Step; urging, that it was ſafer for the *Engliſh* to act only as *Auxiliaries*: But the Earl of *Marlborough* maintain'd, on the contrary, that it not only became the Honour of the Crown and Nation, to make good the late King's Engagements, but that *France* could never be reduced within due Bounds, unleſs the *Engliſh* enter'd as Principals in the Quarrel. This Opinion being ſupported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, and ſome others, the Majority of that illuſtrious Aſſembly gave into it, and thereupon her Majeſty order'd a Declaration of War to be drawn up. However, the Queen being willing to have the Advice of her Commons upon this important Affair, Mr. *Comptroller*, by her Majeſty's Command, laid ‖‖ before them, a Convention between her Majeſty, the Emperor, and the States-General, about declaring War againſt *France* and *Spain*: After the Reading of which, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd humbly to addreſs the Queen, "To return her Thanks for her Majeſty's communicating to them her "Intentions of declaring War, in Conjunction with her Allies, againſt the *French* "King and his Grandſon: And to aſſure her, That they would, to the utmoſt, aſ-"ſiſt and ſupport her Majeſty, in carrying on the War.

Rivalſhip between the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Marlborough*.

** *Viz.* Maternal Uncle.

†† *May* 2. Debate in Council about declaring War.

‖‖ *May* 2.

Upon this Occaſion a Motion was made, for an Addreſs, "That no Perſon be an "Officer in *England* or *Ireland*, in her Majeſty's new rais'd Forces, but ſuch as were "born in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereto belonging, or of "*Engliſh* Parents, unleſs they were before in Half-Pay." This Motion tending to exclude the *French Proteſtant Officers*, (though naturaliz'd) who had ſerv'd in the late War, Colonel *Mordaunt* did ſtrenuouſly oppoſe it, urging, that *he had ſome* French *Officers in his Regiment, upon whoſe Fidelity and Courage he did entirely depend,*

Debate about Foreigners.

(*a*) It is obſervable, That ſome Years before the Queen was married to Prince *George*, the Marquis of *Normanby*, then Earl of *Mulgrave*, and a Nobleman of ſingular Accompliſhments, both of Mind and Perſon, and of a plentiful Fortune, aſpired ſo high, as to marry the Lady *Anne*: But though his Addreſſes to her were check'd as ſoon as diſcover'd; yet the Princeſs had ever an Eſteem for him.

*and*

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*and who kept their Companies in as good Order, and as compleat as any Native.* The Marquis of *Hartington* ſpoke likewiſe in Behalf of the *French* Refugees; urging, *What a Reflection it would be on the* Engliſh *Nation to abandon People, who, upon ſo many Occaſions, had ventur'd their Lives for its Safety and Defence.* Another Member deſir'd thoſe who had made the Motion to explain themſelves; *for*, ſaid he, *if thereby we mean to exclude all Foreigners, what will become, not only of Duke* Schomberg, *on whoſe Father this Houſe thought fit to beſtow a Gratuity of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, for his eminent Services in the Revolution; but alſo of his Royal Highneſs Prince* George *of* Denmark, *whom the Queen has lately declar'd* Generaliſſimo? So that the Queſtion being put upon the Motion, it was carried in the Negative. Two Days after, the Declaration of War againſt *France* and *Spain* was ſolemnly proclaim'd before the Gate of St. *James*'s Palace, and other uſual Places; and the next * Day, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, "Returning the Thanks of "their Houſe for her great Zeal for the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant "Line, expreſs'd in her Majeſty's late Order in Council, directing the Princeſs "*Sophia* to be pray'd for." The Lords return'd their Thanks to the Queen upon the ſame Account; as alſo *for laying before them the Convention made with the Emperor and the States-General, in order to a concurrent Declaration of War.* And, on the 6th, her Majeſty being come to their Lordſhips Houſe, with the uſual State, ſhe gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills. The ſame Day, the Queen was pleaſed to deliver the Staff of Lord High-Treaſurer of *England* to the Lord *Godolphin*, whoſe only Son being married to the eldeſt Daughter of the Earl of *Marlborough*, the latter's Intereſt was very much ſtrengthen'd, by ſo near an Alliance between the PURSE and the SWORD.

War proclaim'd againſt *France* and *Spain*, *May* 4.

* *May* 5. The Princeſs *Sophia* order'd to be pray'd for.

Acts paſs'd, *May* 6.

The Lord *Godolphin* made Lord High-Treaſurer.

JOHN CHURCHIL, Earl of *Marlborough*, traced up his Original to *Roger de Courcill*, a younger Branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Leon* in *France*, who attending *William the Conqueror* into *England*, receiv'd from his Beneficence a conſiderable Eſtate in Land, was Grand-Father to Sir *Bartholomew de Courcill*, by Corruption call'd *Carrichel*, and ſo *Churchill*; who held the Caſtle of *Briſtol* for King *Stephen*; and whoſe Deſcendant *Otho de Churchill*, was the Founder of a ſpreading Family in *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*. Of this laſt County, and of the Town of *Wotton Baſſet*, was *Winſtan Churchill*, Eſq; who having had a liberal Education at St. *John*'s College, *Oxon*, aſſerted, and ſuffer'd for the Royal Cauſe, during the Rebellion; but upon the Reſtoration, was choſen Member of Parliament for *Weymouth*, admitted Fellow of the Royal Society, ſoon after Knighted, and appointed Commiſſioner of the Claims in *Ireland*, where he began to retrieve his broken Fortune; and afterwards, by the Favour of the Duke of *York*, made one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the *Green-Cloth* to the King. By his Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Drake*, of *Aſh*, in *Devonſhire*, Baronet, Sir *Winſtan Churchill* had Three Sons, *John*, *Charles* and *George*; and a Daughter, *Arabella*, who being one of the Maids of Honour to the Dutcheſs of *York*, and afterwards Favourite (*a*) Miſtreſs to his Royal Highneſs, contributed not a little to the Advancement of her eldeſt Brother. JOHN CHURCHILL, the Perſon we are now ſpeaking of, was a Youth of moſt beautiful Form, and graceful Aſpect, and being one of the Pages of Honour to the Duke of *York*, early attracted the Eyes of the whole Court, kindled the Wiſhes of the moſt inſenſible of the Fair Sex; and even rivall'd King *Charles* the IId in his tendereſt ‖ Affection. Having diſcover'd his Inclination to a Martial Life, he was made an Enſign in the Guards, went afterwards to *France* with the *Engliſh* Forces, commanded by the Duke of *Monmouth*, (who gave him a Company in his own Regiment) and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf both in *Alſace*, under the Prince of *Turenne*, and Marſhal *de Lorge*, and at the Siege of *Maeſtricht*, in the Eyes of the *French* Monarch. Upon his Return to *England*, the Fame of his Bravery, and his Siſters's Favour, advanced him to be a Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir *Charles Littleton*, Gentleman of the *Bed-Chamber*, and Maſter of the *Robes* to the Duke of *York*, whom he attended in his ſhort politick Exile in the *Netherlands*, and in his Receſs to *Scotland*. By this Time Colonel *Churchill* had entred into the conjugal State, and fix'd his Affections upon Mrs. *Sarah Jennings*, one ∴ of the Daughters of *Richard Jennings*, Eſquire: In which Choice, he both gratify'd his preſent Inclination, and conſulted his future Intereſt; that Gentlewoman being conſpicuous by her Beauty and Wit,

Pedigree, Riſe and Character of the Earl of *Marlborough*.

‖ The Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*.

∴ Another was married to the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Third to the Lord *Roſs* in *Ireland*.

(*a*) The Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* the IId, had by her Two Sons, *James Fitz-James*, Duke of *Berwick*, *Henry Fitz-James*, who died in *France*, and Two Daughters, *Henrietta*, married to the Lord *Waldegrave*, and another, who was put in a Nunnery in *France*. Mrs. *Arabella Churchill* was afterwards married to Colonel *Godfrey*, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the *Green-Cloth* to King *James*, King *William*, and Queen *Anne*.

A. D. 1702. and highly in Favour with the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *York*'s Second Daughter. After his Royal Highneſs's Return to Court, Colonel *Churchill* was created Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, and upon that Prince's Acceſſion to the Throne, was made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, Captain of the Third Troop of his Life-Guard, and a Peer of *England*, by the Title of Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge* in *Hertfordſhire*. He expreſs'd his Gratitude to his Royal Benefactor, by vying with the moſt faithful of his Servants, in the fixing the Crown upon his Head: Having acted with diſtinguiſh'd Zeal and Alacrity in the quaſhing the Duke of *Monmouth*'s raſh Attempt; and with the ſame dutiful Affection, he afterwards endeavour'd to diſſuade that unfortunate Monarch from purſuing thoſe Counſels, which viſibly tended to his Ruin. But when, from many concurring Circumſtances, the Lord *Churchill* found King *James* fully bent upon the Deſign of introducing *Popery*, and *Arbitrary Power*, and that he had thereby loſt the Hearts of the Generality of his Subjects, he thought himſelf diſengaged from any Ties of former Obligations, and, in Conſcience, obliged to concert Meaſures with thoſe who invited over the Prince of *Orange*, and promoted the enſuing Revolution. Upon his leaving King *James*, the Lord *Churchill* was declared Lieutenant-General by the Prince of *Orange*, who as ſoon as he had aſcended the Throne, farther acknowledged his late Service, by making him one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and creating him Earl of *Marlborough*. His Lordſhip commanded the *Engliſh* Forces that ſerved that Year in *Flanders*, under Prince *Waldeck*; and in the Year 1690, reduced the Towns of *Cork* and *Kingſale* in *Ireland*, with ſurprizing Expedition. The next Year he made the Campaign under King *William* in *Flanders*, but, whatever was the Reaſon, was ſoon after removed from all his Employments under the King. He behaved himſelf ſo prudently in his Diſgrace, that he was afterwards reſtored to Favour, conſtituted Governor to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and ſerv'd as one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*, Three Times ſucceſſively, during the Abſence of King *William*; who being ſenſible of his great Qualifications, both for the Field, and for the Cabinet, appointed him, at laſt, General of the Foot, Commander in Chief of the *Engliſh* Forces in *Holland*, and Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiations at the *Hague*, in which Employments he was continued by the Queen.

To give Poſterity a more particular Idea of that great Man, who is to make ſo ſhining a Figure in this Hiſtory: The Earl of *Marlborough* was, by Nature, deſign'd for a *Favourite*; by Fortune and perſonal Merit, raiſed to be a GENERAL; and, by his own Obſervation, and long Experience of Court Intrigues, made a Stateſman: His Perſon was lofty and well made; his Features manly, yet beautiful; his Look gracious and open; his Mien great; his Parts quick; his Memory faithful and exact; his Penetration deep; his Judgment ſolid; his Courage undaunted: He was conſummate in all the Acts of a *Courtier*, ſupple, affable, ſedate; reſerv'd, both with Friends and Enemies; ſober, averſe to Luxury; and though, in a voluptuous Court, he indulg'd himſelf in ſome Liberties of Life, yet he ſtill preſerv'd a good Reputation with all Men. He was ambitious, but free from Haughtineſs and Oſtentation. His Aſcent was ſo gradual, and ſo long foreſeen, that it appear'd rather a Growth than a Flight; and therefore was the leſs envied, as it ſeem'd the more merited. As a *Soldier*, he ever was a Man of nice Honour, punctual, vigilant, indefatigable: Before he was advanc'd to the Degree of a General, he had a Courage of the moſt keen Temper, not without ſome Appetite of Danger; and in the moſt perillous Encounters, he had about him an extraordinary Chearfulneſs. When raiſed to the Command of an Army, he expoſed his Perſon as far as Neceſſity required, with the ſame Unconcernment as he did before: And, in a Day of Battel, gave his Orders with all the Clearneſs and Compoſedneſs imaginable; leading on his Troops without the leaſt Hurry or Peturbation, and rallying thoſe that were diſorder'd, without ſharp or ſowre Reproofs, which rather damp than animate the Soldier's Courage. He was an excellent Diſcerner and Purſuer of Advantage upon his Enemy; but preſerv'd Humanity even amidſt the Horrors of the Field, endeavouring to reſtrain the Slaughter which uſually attends Victory, in which he took no greater Delight, than to ſpare the Lives of the conquer'd. He was a ſtrict Obſerver of his Word and Promiſe; and he gain'd the Affections of the Soldiers by his *Good-Nature*, and of the Officers by his Affability. As a Stateſman, he managed Variety of Buſineſs, either ſingle, or in concert with the Prime Miniſter, with great Dexterity, Eaſe, and Sufficiency. In Council, he never was ſupercilious or aſſuming; but could bear Contradiction without Paſſion, and by cool Argumentation, bring others over to his own Opinion. No Man had ever fewer idle Words; and though he was not Maſter of Oratory, yet in Debates of Importance he always expreſs'd himſelf very pertinently; and by his Temper and Reſervedneſs in Diſcourſe, he ſtill maintain'd his Reputation of a wiſe Man. He had a particular Talent of inſinuating

himſelf, and gaining upon the Minds of thoſe he dealt with; ſo that no General ever commanded Troops of different Nations with more Eaſe, nor was any Politician more ſucceſsful, in the moſt weighty and arduous Negociations: Which will appear the more ſurprizing, becauſe *Liberality* was not the brighteſt Virtue that enter'd the Compoſition of this excellent Character. To ſum it up, King *William* ſaid of this Great Man, that he had the COOLEST HEAD, and the WARMEST HEART he ever knew; which, from ſo good a Judge, might ſeem the greateſt Elogy: Were it not, that, in another Reſpect, what was moſt true of the Earl of *Marlborough*, could not be ſaid of any other General, either Ancient or Modern, *That he never ſat before a Town, which he did not take; nor ever fought a Battel which he did not win.* A. D. 1702.

SIDNEY Lord GODOLPHIN, was deſcended of a very ancient Family in *Cornwal*, whoſe Name, in that Language, ſignifies a *White Eagle*, which they conſtantly bore, as part of their Arms, even before the *Norman* Conqueſt. He was the Second Son of *Francis Godolphin*, created Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* the IId, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Berkeley*; and beſides his natural Abilities, improved by a liberal Education, he had the Advantage of entering the World with the Merit of the unſhaken Loyalty and Affection his Family had ſhewn for the Royal Cauſe, during the Civil War. In the firſt Parliament after the Reſtoration, he was choſen Repreſentative of the Borough of *Helſton*, in *Cornwal*, and ſerv'd for ſeveral Parliaments, 'till he was call'd up to the Houſe of Peers. In 1678, he was twice ſent Envoy to *Holland*, upon Affairs of the greateſt Conſequence; and the next Year, on the Removal of the Earl of *Danby*, he was made one of the *Treaſury*, which Truſt he diſcharg'd with great Integrity, Diligence and Applauſe. In 1684, he was advanc'd to the Office of one of the principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of Sir *Lionel Jenkins*; but ſoon after he reſign'd that Place to the Earl of *Middleton*, and was thereupon made firſt Commiſſioner of the *Treaſury*, and created Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton* in *Cornwal*. Upon King *James*'s Acceſſion, he was appointed Lord *Chamberlain* to the Queen, and afterwards, on the Removal of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, made again one of the Commiſſioners of the *Treaſury*. After the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, he was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by King *James*, to treat with that Prince; which nice Employment he diſcharged with wonderful Prudence; ſo that upon King *William*'s Advancement to the Throne, he was ſtill continued one of the Lords of the *Treaſury*, ſworn of the Privy-Council, and was Four Times one of the Lords Juſtices of *England* during the King's Abſence. As to his Perſon, the Lord *Godolphin* was of a middle Stature, well ſet, and of a ſtrong Conſtitution; his Face of a brown Complexion, ſomewhat diſfigured with the Small-Pox, but enliven'd with a quick piercing Eye; and the natural Severity of his Countenance was now and then ſweeten'd with a Smile. He had a prying contemplative Genius; a ſlow, but unerring Apprehenſion; an exquiſite Judgment; few Words, always to the Purpoſe; was temperate in his Diet, and of a very amorous Temper. His ſuperior Wiſdom and Spirit, made him deſpiſe the low Arts of vain-glorious Courtiers: For he never kept Suitors unprofitably in Suſpence; nor promiſed any Thing that he was not reſolv'd to perform: But as he accounted Diſſimulation the worſt of Lying, his Denials were ſoftened by the Frankneſs and Condeſcention, with which he inform'd thoſe he could not gratify. His great Abilities, and conſummate Experience, qualify'd him for a *Prime Miniſter*; and his exact Knowledge of all the Branches of the Revenue, particularly fitted him for the Management of the *Treaſury*. He was thrifty, without the leaſt Tincture of Avarice, or Greedineſs of Riches, being as good an Oeconomiſt of the publick Wealth, as he was of his private Fortune. He had, beſides, a very clear Conception of the whole Policy of the Government, both in Church and State, which by the Unskilfulneſs of ſome Men, had, of late, juſtled each other too much. He perfectly knew the Temper, Genius and Diſpoſition of the *Engliſh* Nation; and though his ſtern Gravity was ſomewhat ſhocking, and ungracious, yet his ſteady and impartial Juſtice recommended him to the Eſteem of almoſt every body; ſo that no Man, in ſo many different publick Stations, and ſo great a Variety of Buſineſs, ever had more Friends, or fewer Enemies. As to *Parties*, which before and ſince the Revolution diſtracted the Nation, the Earl of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, both by Education and Inclination, were ſtaunch Friends to the eſtabliſh'd Church; by Reaſon and Principle firmly attach'd to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and as ſuch, inclined to ſide with the *Whigs*, and to favour the Diſſenters. Theſe were the Two Great Men, whoſe wiſe and ſucceſsful Management of Civil and Military Affairs, raiſed this Reign to a higher Pitch of Glory, than any that ſtands recorded in our *Engliſh* Annals.

Pedigree, Employments, and Character of the Lord *Godolphin*.

A. D. 1702.

Malicious Joy of the Diſaffected on King *William*'s Death.

The entire Harmony between the Queen and both Houſes of Parliament, did ſtrangely diſappoint the Diſaffected, who expected nothing but Confuſion upon the late King's Death: And who, to ſhew their Joy at an Accident that had cauſed a general Affliction in moſt Parts of *Europe*, were wont, in their private Clubs, to drink the Health of SORREL, the Horſe from which his Majeſty had his mortal Fall. Nay, ſo maliciouſly witty was one of their Poets, as to celebrate that Animal in a *Latin* Epigram: But not contented with theſe ungenerous Inſults, the Diſaffected endeavour'd to blaſt the late King's Memory, and to render his Friends obnoxious, by charging upon him a Deſign of excluding the Princeſs *Anne*. For King *William* had no ſooner breathed his laſt, than a Report was induſtriouſly ſpread,

Deſign of excluding the Princeſs *Anne*, charg'd on King *William*.

" That ſome Papers were found in his ſtrong Box, whereby it appear'd, That he " had laid a Scheme to get the Elector of *Hanover* declared his immediate Succeſſor: " That in order to effect this, the Troops of *Hanover* and *Cell* were to file off to- " wards the Sea-Coaſt of *Holland*: That ſoon after the King's Return from thence, " a Sham Inſurrection was to be excited either in *Scotland* or *Ireland*, to give the " King a colourable Pretence for inviting over the *Hanoverian* Troops, with their " Prince to command them; and that ſeveral Peers, privy to this Deſign, were to " be made Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, in order to influence the Elections for " Members of a new Parliament." This Report had gain'd ſo far upon the Belief of ſome People, that the City of *Norwich*, in their Addreſs * to the Queen, did not ſtick *to congratulate her Majeſty's moſt happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, notwithſtanding all the malicious Deſigns and Contrivances uſed to defeat her Majeſty of her undoubted Right.*

* Printed in the *Gazette* of *April* 30. 1702.

Several Peers who retain'd a great Veneration for the late King, particularly the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Devonſhire*, and *Bolton*, the Earls of *Carliſle*, *Pembroke*, *Stamford*, *Scarborough*, *Radnor*, and *Mancheſter*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax*, highly reſenting the injurious Aſperſions caſt on his Majeſty's Memory, complain'd of it to their Houſe; who, upon mature Deliberation, came to a Reſolution, " That the " Lord Preſident, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Marlbo-* " *rough*, and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who were appointed by her Majeſty to inſpect " the late King's Papers, having ſeverally declared, that they did not ſee or find " amongſt them, any Paper in the leaſt tending to the Prejudice of her Majeſty, or " her Succeſſion to the Crown, or which might give any Ground or Colour for ſuch " a Report: It was thereupon reſolved, That the ſaid Report was groundleſs, falſe, " villainous, and ſcandalous, to the Diſhonour of the late King's Memory, and " highly tending to the Diſſervice of her preſent Majeſty. And order'd, That the " Matter of Fact aforeſaid, and the Reſolution of this Houſe thereupon, be laid be- " fore her Majeſty by the Duke of *Bolton*, the Earl *Marſhal*, the Earls of *Radnor*, " *Stamford*, and *Scarborough*, and the Lord *Ferrers*: And that they do humbly deſire " her Majeſty to order Mr. Attorney-General to proſecute, with the utmoſt Severity " of Law, the Authors or Publiſhers of ſuch ſcandalous Reports. The Lords named in this Order, having waited on the † Queen, ſhe told them, *That ſhe was very ready to do any Thing of this Kind, and would give Directions to Mr. Attorney-General, effectually to proſecute the Authors and Publiſhers of ſuch Falſe Reports.* The Day ‖ before, a Complaint was alſo made to the Houſe of Peers, of a Paſſage in the Preface of a Book, entituled, *The Hiſtory of the late Parliament*, &c. which though it did not directly reflect on the late King's Memory, yet manifeſtly tended to caſt an indelible Odium upon his Friends, being couch'd in theſe Words: " And, perhaps, there " was a Thing in Proſpect of deeper Reach than all theſe; which was, that ſhould " it have pleas'd GOD to have ſnatch'd from us the King, on a ſudden, by Chance " of War, or other fatal Accident, during the Tumult of Arms Abroad, and the " Civil Diſorders they had rais'd among us at Home, and a numerous, corrupt, " licentious Party throughout the Nation, from which *the Houſe of Commons* was " ſometimes not free, they might entertain Hopes, from the Advantage of being at " the Helm, and the Aſſiſtance of their Rabble, to have put in Practice their own " Schemes, and have given us a new Model of Government, of their own Proje- " ction; and ſo to have procur'd to themſelves a laſting Impunity, and to have " mounted their own Beaſt, the Rabble, and driven the ſober Part of the Nation, " like Cattle, before them. That this is no groundleſs Conjecture, will readily " appear to any conſidering Perſons, from the Treatment her Royal Highneſs the " PRINCESS of *Denmark*, the Heireſs apparent to the Crown, met with all along " from them, and all their Party. They were not contented to ſhew her a conſtant " Neglect and Slight themſelves, but their whole Party were inſtructed to treat her, " not only with Diſreſpect, but Slight: They were buſy to traduce her with falſe " and ſcandalous Aſperſions; and ſo far they carried the Affront, as to make her " at one Time almoſt the common Subject of the Tittle-Tattle of almoſt every " Coffee-Houſe, and Drawing-Room, which they promoted with as much Zeal,

The Lords Reſolution againſt the Falſity of the ſaid Report.

† *May* 5.

‖ *May* 4.

Injurious Reflections on the *Whigs*, in a Preface to the Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament.

A. D. 1702.

" Application and Venom, as if a BILL OF EXCLUSION had then been on the " Anvil.

After the Reading of this Paſſage, the Lords ordered the Bookſeller, for whom the ſaid Book was printed, to attend their Houſe, on the next *Saturday*: But before that Day came, Dr. *Drake* having own'd himſelf to be the Author of the Book in Queſtion, he was on the 9th of *May*, examin'd by the Lord Keeper, who aſk'd him what he had to ſay concerning the ſaid Book? The Doctor anſwer'd, *He thought he had juſt Reaſon to write what he had writ, he having heard her Highneſs talk'd of diſreſpectively in every Coffee-Houſe*; and then he withdrew. After ſome Debate, he was call'd in again, and the Lord Keeper told him, the Houſe was not ſatisfied with what he had ſaid, but thought he trifled, and requir'd him to acquaint the Houſe with the Grounds of his writing the forementioned Paragraph. He anſwer'd, *He found it mention'd in divers Anonymous Pamphlets publiſh'd at that Time, and hoped it was no Hurt to anſwer thoſe Pamphlets, and deſir'd Time to recollect what thoſe Pamphlets were*; and then withdrew. After ſome Time he was call'd in again, and ask'd whether he could charge any Perſon in the Kingdom, with the Matters aſſerted by him in that Paragraph? And whether he had heard any Perſons ſay, that they could charge any Perſons whatſoever, with the Matters contained in that Paragraph? To theſe Queſtions he anſwer'd, *He did not know of any ſuch Perſon*; and being further aſk'd, if he had any other Grounds beſides the Pamphlets, and what the Pamphlets were? He ſaid, *He had no other Grounds beſides the ſeveral Pamphlets following*, viz. *The Two Legion Letters*, *The Black Liſt*, *The* Jura Populi Anglicani, *and* Toland's *Reaſons for inviting over the Princeſs of* Hanover. Laſtly, he was aſk'd, Whether in any one of theſe Pamphlets, there was any Thing ſaid about ſetting aſide the preſent *Queen*? To which the Doctor having anſwer'd, *He did not remember there was*; and being withdrawn, the Lords took the ſaid Paragraph into Conſideration, and Reſolv'd, *That there were in it ſeveral Expreſſions which were Groundleſs, Falſe, and Scandalous, tending to create Jealouſies in her Majeſty of her People, and to cauſe great Miſunderſtandings, Fears and Diſputes among the Queen's Subjects, and to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.* Ordering, at the ſame Time, *That her Majeſty's Attorney-General ſhould forthwith effectually proſecute Dr.* Drake, *for having writ the ſaid Paragraph.*

Dr. *Drake*'s Examination before the Lords, about it, *May* 9.

Cenſure paſs'd upon his Book.

Three Days * after, the Lords took into Conſideration Two Paragraphs of a Book, entituled, *The true Picture of a Modern Whig, ſet forth in a Dialogue between Mr.* Whiglove *and Mr.* Double, (ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. *Davenant*) which contain'd the following Expreſſions, *viz.* " *Whiglove*, I find we have miſcarried in " one great Deſign, the Train would not take, we were very hot upon it juſt before " the Parliament met, all the *Whig* Coffee-Houſes rung, how neceſſary it was to " break into the Acts of Settlement, and to *exclude*——— *Double.* Mum, *Whiglove*, " talk no more upon that Subject, I beſeech you: Freſh Orders are iſſued out, and " ſince we are not ſtrong enough to make it go, and that, on the contrary, it " has alarm'd and provok'd all Sorts of Men, we are now directed to ſay, That " never any ſuch Thing was intended by our Party, though, God knows, it was the " Diſcourſe of all our Clubs. Under the Roſe, this was one of thoſe *Embrios* that " prov'd abortive upon the 30th of *December* laſt; but though it be not ſeaſonable " to ſtir in it now, never fear our abandoning a wicked Deſign; we never quite lay " aſide any Miſchief: However, ſince it has really opened the Eyes of a great ma- " ny, and weaken'd our Intereſt among ſeveral of our own Side, whom we can- " not work up to be guilty of ſo much Injuſtice; let us take all Occaſions of de- " claring, That we will not violate any of the Acts upon any Account whatſoever; " which we may the more ſafely do, becauſe, you know, 'tis our Principle, not to " think that we are bound by any Proteſtations we make, either in Private, or in " Publick; and 'tis one of the great Advantages we have over the reſt of our Fel- " low-Subjects, that we can fetter the Conſciences of others, while our own are at " perfect Liberty." The Lords, after ſome Debate, paſs'd the ſame Cenſure upon the ſaid Book, as they had paſs'd on part of the Preface of Dr. *Drake*'s Hiſtory.

* *May* 12. The Picture of a *Whig* exami'n'd.

And cenſured.

Another Complaint was made to the Houſe, on the 16th, of a Book, intituled, *Animadverſions upon the Two laſt* 30*th of* January *Sermons, one preach'd to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, the other to the Houſe of Convocation: In a Letter.* After the Reading and Examining ſeveral Paragraphs and Paſſages therein, it was reſolv'd by their Lordſhips, That the ſaid Book, or Pamphlet, was a *Malicious, Villainous Libel, containing very many Reflections on King* Charles *the* Iſt, *of ever bleſſed Memory, and tending to the Subverſion of Monarchy*; *and thereupon order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.* Then their Lordſhips took into Conſideration a Printed *Sermon preach'd* on *January* 30. 170½, *before the Convocation, by Dr.* Binks, *a Proctor for the Dioceſe of* Litchfield *and* Coventry, wherein the Preacher ſeem'd to make the Sin of the *Jews* in crucifying our Bleſſed Saviour, much leſs than that of the *Engliſh* Rebels, in putting to Death King *Charles* the Firſt: " For, *ſays the Doctor*, if " with

The Lords Cenſure the Animadverſions upon Two Sermons, *May* 16.

A. D. 1702.

" with Reſpect to the Dignity of the Perſon, to have been King of the *Jews*, was " what ought to have ſecur'd our Saviour from Violence: here is alſo one, not only " born to a Crown, but actually poſſeſs'd of it. He was not only called King by " ſome, and at the ſame Time, derided by others for being ſo call'd, but he was " acknowledg'd by all to be a King; he was not juſt dreſs'd up for an Hour or " Two in Purple Robes, and ſaluted with a *Hail King*, but the uſual Ornaments of " Majeſty were his cuſtomary Apparel." After ſome Debate, the Lords reſolv'd, " That in the ſaid Sermon there are ſeveral Expreſſions that give juſt Scandal and " Offence to all Chriſtian People:" Then it being mov'd to order that Sermon to be burnt, it was carried in the Negative; but at the ſame Time it was order'd that the above-mentioned Reſolution ſhould be communicated to the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, Dr. *Binks*'s Ordinary, whom they left to Cenſure him, according to the Rules of Eccleſiaſtical Courts. In the laſt Place, Complaint being made to the Lords of Two Paſſages in a Pamphlet, entituled, *Reaſons for addreſſing his Majeſty to invite into* England *their Highneſſes the Electoreſs* Dowager, *and for Attainting and Abjuring the Pretended Prince of* Wales: Wherein it was aſſerted, " That it appears " from Hiſtory, That all Free-People have ſet aſide the Children of Tyrants, for " Reaſons of eternal and univerſal Force, as inheriting the Principles and Deſigns " of their Parents, bearing an Affection to their Friends, and owing a Revenge to " their Enemies; and that, whether the *Abjuration* be Penal or Voluntary, it ſhould " be tender'd to all manner of Perſons not excepting the King's Majeſty, or the " Princeſs of *Denmark*: For all the Securities we give to them, *ſaid the Author*, " they owe their Security to us; not that I doubt either of them; but they both of " them very well know, what Stories and Surmiſes our Enemies have been actually " ſpreading to amuſe and intimidate the People; they have whiſper'd horrible " Things of blind and clancular Bargains: But *Cæſar*'s Wife ought to be unſuſpected " as well as innocent." After Examination of that Pamphlet, the Lords reſolv'd, " That there were in it Aſſertions and Inſinuations, ſcandalous and dangerous, tend- " ing to alienate the Affections of the Subjects of this Kingdom from her Majeſty, " and to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Dr. *Binks*'s Sermon cenſured.

Another Pamphlet cenſured.

The War being now declared, both Houſes join'd in an Addreſs to the Queen, wherein they *repreſented*, " That nothing would more contribute to the effectual " carrying it on, and reducing her Enemies, to the greateſt Streights, than an entire " Prohibition of all Correſpondence with *France* and *Spain*, on the Part of the " Allies; and therefore they humbly adviſed her Majeſty to engage the Emperor, " the States-General, and her other Allies, to join with her Majeſty in prohibiting " all Intercourſe between the Subjects of her Majeſty and her Allies, and the Sub- " jects of *France* and *Spain*: And *alſo* to concert ſuch Methods with the States-Ge- " neral, as might moſt effectually ſecure the Trade of her Subjects and her Allies: With the Deſires of which Addreſs her Majeſty readily promiſed to comply: Add- ding, " She was too much concern'd for the publick Welfare, to omit any neceſſary " Precautions for the Protection of our Trade." On the other Hand, the Lords having made ſome Amendments to *a Bill* from the Commons, *for the Encouragement of Privateers*, to which the Commons refuſed their Concurrence; their Lordſhips thereupon, in an Addreſs, repreſented to the Queen, " That the Sea-Preparations " of her Majeſty's Enemies being ſuch, as ſeem'd not to be intended for encoun- " tring and fighting her Royal Navy, but rather for making a Piratical War, " to the Interruption of Commerce, it was, in their Opinion, highly requiſite for " the Publick Service, That her Majeſty would give all poſſible Encouragement to " her Subjects to arm and ſet out private Men of War. And whereas by the Sixth " Article of the Treaty concluded at the *Hague*, between his late Majeſty, the Em- " peror, and the States-General, her Majeſty was at Liberty to take and ſeize " Lands and Cities belonging to the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Indies*, and retain the " ſame *as her own*, their Lordſhips adviſed her Majeſty to grant Commiſſions or " Charters to all Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who ſhould make Applica- " tion to her Majeſty, and were willing to be Adventurers in making ſuch Acqui- " ſitions in the *Indies*, ſubject to ſuch Terms and Conditions as her Majeſty ſhould " judge moſt expedient for the Good of her Kingdoms: To which the Queen an- ſwer'd, *That ſhe would take all the Care in it ſhe could.* Two Days after, her Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral pub- lick (*a*) and private Bills; after which her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein

Addreſs of both Houſes for a Prohibition of all Correſpondence with *France*, *May* 21.

The Lords Addreſs about Privateers, *May* 23.

Acts paſs'd *May* 25.

(*a*) The Publick Bills were, 1. *An Act for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Salt, and for better Payment of Debentures at the* Cuſtom-Houſe. 2. *An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act Intituled,* An Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and

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wherein having *repeated her hearty Thanks for their great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks they had given of their Duty and Affection to her, and recommended to them all the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws*; She told them, *She ſhould always wiſh, that no Difference of Opinion among thoſe that were equally affected to her Service, might be the Occaſion of Heat and Animoſities among themſelves*; *That ſhe ſhould be very careful to preſerve and maintain the Act of* Toleration, *and to ſet the Minds of all her People at Quiet*; but *that her own Principles muſt always keep her entirely firm to the Intereſts and Religion of the Church of* England, *and would incline her to countenance thoſe who had the trueſt Zeal to ſupport it.* Then the Lord Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the Seventh Day of *July* next.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

The Parliament Prorogued.

About the middle of *May*, the Queen was pleaſed to appoint Sir *George Rook*, Vice-Admiral, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty of *England*, and Lieutenant of the Navy and Seas of this Kingdom: And, a few Days * after, her Majeſty declared in Council, that ſhe had conſtituted his Royal Highneſs, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High-Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and of all other her Dominions beyond the Seas. The ſame * Day, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and on the 23d, Prince *George* appointed Sir *George Rook*, Sir *David Mitchel*, *George Churchill*, Eſq; Admiral of the *Blue* Squadron, and *Richard Hill*, Eſq; to be his Council, as Lord High-Admiral. Four Days after †, the Earl of *Abingdon* was conſtituted Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Lieutenant-General *Churchill*, Lieutenant of the ſame.

Preferments and Places beſtow'd.
Sir *George Rook* Vice-Admiral.
Prince *George* Lord High-Admiral.
* *May* 21. He chuſes a Council.
† *May* 27. Earl of *Abingdon* Conſtable of the *Tower*.

In the mean Time, the Naval Preparations in *England* and *Holland* were carried on with all poſſible Speed; and as they raiſed the Spirits of the Confederates, ſo gave they no ſmall Alarms to *France*, *Spain*, and even *Portugal*: The Deſign of the intended Expedition having been kept ſo ſecret, that 'twas uncertain which of thoſe Three Kingdoms was moſt threatned. *France* having ſent a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War into the *Weſt-Indies*, both to attack the *Engliſh* Plantations, and to bring Home the *Spaniſh* Galleons, had no ſufficient Number of Ships left to defend her Coaſts, much leſs any to ſpare to protect thoſe of *Spain*, whoſe King, in the Beginning of the Spring, was gone to *Italy*, both to appeaſe the Tumults in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and to ſhare with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the expected Honour of forcing Prince *Eugene* to repaſs the Mountains of *Tirol*: And though the King of *Portugal* gave fair Words to the Imperial Miniſters, and to Mr. *Methuen*, the *Engliſh* Envoy, yet his *Portugueſe* Majeſty began to be apprehenſive, that the Allies, having a formidable Power at Sea, would uſe more prevailing Means than a Negotiation, to make him break his late Engagements with *France*. On the 30th of *May*, Sir *George Rook*, Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet, having hoiſted the *Union Flag* on Board the *Royal-Sovereign*, came to *Spithead*, together with Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, on Board the *Queen*, and the great Ships that lay at the *Nore*: And at the ſame Time, Rear-Admiral *Fairborne* arrived there from *Ireland*, with a Squadron of Men of War, having on Board Four Regiments of Foot, that were to be part of the Land-Forces, to be commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*. On the 1ſt of *June*, his Grace arrived at *Portſmouth*, accompanied by Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, who was to ſerve under him, and by Admiral *Churchil*; and the next Day ‖ Prince *George* likewiſe ſet out for that Sea-Port. The ſame Day, the Queen went from St. *James*'s to *Windſor*, having appointed *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; to be her Sollicitor-General, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood both upon him, and on *Edward Northey*, Eſq; the Attorney-General. The Day before, out of a juſt Regard to the Laws of Nations, the Queen, by her Royal Proclamation, order'd all Ships, ſtopp'd before the Declaration of War, to be diſcharg'd; and cauſed another Proclamation to be publiſh'd, *for the Encouragement of her Ships of War and Privateers.* At the ſame Time, her Majeſty renew'd the Commiſſion for the Management of the *Cuſtoms*; and upon her Return from *Windſor*, ∴ appointed the Lords Lieutenants, the Commiſſioners of Trade, for *Prizes*, *Stamp* and *Salt-Duties*, and Generals of her Land-Forces; gave Audience to ſeveral Foreign Miniſters; and diſpoſed of many Places and Employments. Among the

‖ *June* 2. The Queen goes to *Windſor*.

∴ *June* 5.

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all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors, *and for declaring the Aſſociation to be determin'd.* 3. *An Act for continuing the preſent Sheriffs in* England *and* Wales, *until the firſt Day of* Hilary-Term *unleſs her Majeſty ſhould think fit to determine them ſooner.* 4. *An Act for importing into* England *Thrown-Silk, of the Growth of* Sicily, *from the Port of* Leghorn, *in* Italy. 5. *An Act for the raiſing the Militia, in* 1702. 6. *An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of ſeveral Conſpirators againſt the late King's Life.* 7. *An Act for Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt.* 8. *An Act to oblige the* Jews *to maintain and provide for their Proteſtant Children.* 9. *An Act for the Relief of the Maſters of Hoys, and other Veſſels, carrying Corn, and other Inland Proviſions, within the Port of* London. 10. *An Act for the Importation of Fine* Italian *Thrown-Silk.* 11. *An Act for making more effectual the Proviſion out of the Forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland, *for the building of Churches, and augmenting ſmall Vicaridges in* Ireland. 12. *An Act for the Relief of Proteſtant Purchaſers of the Forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland.

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reſt, the Earl of *Marlborough* was made Maſter of the *Ordnance*, the Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; Lieutenant-General, *William Bridges*, Eſq; Maſter-Surveyor, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; Clerk of the ſame; and *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; was appointed her Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State in *Ireland*, on the Reſignation of that Office, by Sir *Robert Southwell*.

Earl of *Marlborough* Maſter of the *Ordnance*.

Mr. *Southwell* Secretary of State in *Ireland*.

Things did not run ſo ſmoothly in *Scotland*, as they did in *England*. At the Time of King *William*'s Deceaſe, the Government there was lodg'd in the Hands of Perſons entirely of the *Revolution* Principles: For the Earl of *Marchmont* was Lord Chancellor; the Earl of *Melvil* Lord Preſident of the Council; the Duke of *Queenſberry* Lord Privy-Seal; the Earls of *Seafield* and *Hyndford*, Secretaries of State; the Earl of *Selkirk*, Lord Regiſter; *Adam Cockburne* of *Ormiſton*, Treaſurer-Deputy; Sir *John Maxwell* of *Polock*, Juſtice-Clerk; Sir *James Stewart*, Advocate; and all the Lords of the *Treaſury*, except the Lord *Montgomery*, were of the ſame Stamp. But though the *Anti-Revolutioners* were, in Effect, as much Enemies to Queen *Anne*'s Right to the Crown, as to that of King *William*, yet they were wonderfully elated at her Acceſſion, and fancied to themſelves a better Title to her Favour, on Account of their Zeal for *Epiſcopacy*, than *Revolution-Men*, could pretend to, becauſe moſt part of the latter were for *Preſbytery*, and the reſt ſo indifferent for *Epiſcopacy*, that they did not think it ought to come in Competition with the Peace and Quiet of the Nation. The firſt Struggle between theſe Two Parties, was about a Parliament, the ſitting of which, in the Summer, was abſolutely neceſſary, by Reaſon the Funds allotted to ſupport the Army were near expired on King *William*'s Demiſe. The Continuance of the *Convention-Parliament*, during the whole Reign of that Prince, was complain'd of as a great Grievance, being, indeed, without a Precedent in *Scotland*, and an Invaſion upon their old Conſtitution, which was an *annual Parliament*: For their Anceſtors look'd upon it as the beſt Method to ſecure their Liberties; well knowing, that Parliaments of long Continuance are liable to be practiſed upon by a deſigning Miniſtry; and therefore the *Country-Party*, which took its Riſe from the ill Treatment the *Scotch* Nation met with in the laſt Reign, about the Buſineſs of *Darien*, preſs'd much for the diſſolving of that Parliament. On the other Hand, the *Revolutioners* were afraid to venture upon a new one, leſt the Number of the *Country-Party* ſhould increaſe, and ſo they uſed their utmoſt Efforts to perſuade the Queen to continue the former, though no Inſtance could ever be given of the ſurviving of a Parliament, after the Deceaſe of the Monarch by whom it was call'd. Hereupon the Duke of *Hamilton*, Marquis of *Twedale*, Earl of *Marſhal*, Earl of *Rothes*, and a great many of the chief Nobility and Gentry went to *London*, and repreſented to the Queen the Unreaſonableneſs of ſuch a Project; but her Majeſty did not hearken to their Remonſtrance and Advice; either for fear of irritating the *Preſbyterian* Party, whoſe Power was magnify'd to her, or becauſe they were more ſubmiſſive to the *Engliſh* Miniſtry. Her Majeſty being prevail'd upon to continue the former Parliament, a Proclamation was iſſued, appointing it to meet on the 9th of *June*, 1702; and *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, was named High-Commiſſioner to repreſent her Majeſty therein; being a Perſon of good Parts, eaſy Addreſs, and Affability; but extream obnoxious to the *Anti-Revolutioners*, who becauſe he was the firſt *Scotch* Peer that left King *James*, from whom his Father and himſelf had receiv'd many Favours, afforded him no better Epithets, * than of *Proto-Rebel, ungrateful Deſerter, void of Honour, Loyalty, Juſtice, Religion, and Ingenuity, the Ruin and Bane of his Country, and the Averſion of all Loyal and true* Scotch *Men*.

Affairs of *Scotland*.

See Annals of Queen *Anne*, Vol. I. p. 54, *&c. ſeq.* Vol. II. p. 14, *&c. ſeq.*

Memoirs concerning the Affairs of *Scotland*, p. 6. *&c. ſeq.*

Struggle between the *Revolutioners*, and *Anti-Revolutioners* about a Parliament.

King *William*'s Parliament continued.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord High-Commiſſioner.

* See the *Memoirs* of *Scotland*, p. 11. *&c. ſeq.*

Before the Parliament met, Endeavours were uſed to temper and allay the Ill-Humours of the *Country-Party*: In order to which, the Queen wrote a Letter to the Parliament, in Anſwer to their Letter to the late King, in Relation to the Buſineſs of *Darien*, and concerning the *Union* with *England*. In this Letter her Majeſty declar'd, "That it was her firm Purpoſe and Reſolution to maintain the Sovereignty "and Independency of that her ancient Kingdom, againſt all Invaſions or Encroach-"ments whatſoever; that ſhe ſhould be ever equally tender of the Rights, Prerogatives and Liberties of the Crown, and Kingdom of *Scotland*, as of thoſe of the "Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and that ſhe ſhould make it the chief Deſign of "her Reign, to govern both, according to their reſpective Laws and Liberties, "and to avoid all Occaſions of Miſunderſtanding and Differences betwixt them. "That for this End, ſhe ſhould think it her Happineſs to eſtabliſh an Union be-"tween the Two Kingdoms, upon an equal and juſt Foundation: And the Parlia-"ment of *England* having ſhewn ſo good Inclinations towards this *Union*, her Ma-"jeſty expected that they (the Parliament of *Scotland*) would do nothing on their "Part that could obſtruct a Deſign ſo uſeful for the Security and Happineſs of both. "That Orders were given by the late King, that none of the Subjects of *Scotland* "ſhould be impreſs'd from on Board *Scotch* Ships, by the *Engliſh*, for the Sea Ser-

The Queen's Letter to the *Scotch* Parliament, *April* 21.

" vice; and that ſhe had taken effectual Methods, and would give ſuch Orders as " ſhould be neceſſary, for the full Protection of her Subjects in that Kingdom, in " this Matter; and for the Encouragement of Commerce between the Two Nations. " That ſhe did heartily regret the great Loſſes and Diſappointments, which the Com- " pany Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, had ſuſtain'd, in carrying on their Deſigns " in ſettling a Colony in *America*, which alſo had been a great Prejudice and Loſs to " the whole Kingdom: And therefore ſhe ſhould concur in any Thing that could " reaſonably be propos'd for their Reparation and Aſſiſtance; and that ſhe ſhould " endeavour to promote the Trade, not only of that Company, but of the whole " Nation; and ſhould do every Thing that was in her Power, for the Welfare and " Proſperity of her People. A. D. 1702.

The Parliament being met at *Edinburgh*, on the 9th of *June*, in Purſuance of her Majeſty's laſt Adjournment, the Duke of *Hamilton* demanded to be heard, and tho' deſir'd by the Lord Chancellor to ſit ſtill, 'till the Queen's Commiſſion was read, and the Houſe conſtituted, yet he perſiſted, and ſaid, both in his own Name, and in Behalf of the other Members who adher'd to him, " That they were all heartily " glad at her Majeſty's happy Succeſſion to the Throne of that Kingdom, not meer- " ly on the Account that it was her undoubted Right by Deſcent, but likewiſe " becauſe of the many Perſonal Virtues, and Royal Qualities her Majeſty was en- " dow'd with, which gave them Grounds to hope, that they ſhould enjoy, under " her auſpicious Reign, all the Bleſſings that could attend a Nation, which had a " gracious and loving Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People. That " they were reſolved to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of her Maje- " ſty's Right, againſt all her Enemies whatſoever: But that, at the ſame Time, " as they acknowledg'd their Submiſſion to her Majeſty's Authority, they thought " themſelves bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience they owed to the ſtand- " ing Laws of the Nation, and becauſe of the Regard they ought to have for the " Rights and Liberties of their Fellow-Subjects, to declare their Opinion, as to the " Legality of that Meeting, that they did not think themſelves warranted by Law, " to Sit and Act any longer as a Parliament; and that by ſo doing, they ſhould " incur the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, if ever their Proceedings ſhould " come to be queſtion'd by a ſubſequent Parliament. Then his Grace read a Paper, containing theſe Words: *Foraſmuch as by the Fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments do diſſolve by the Death of the King or Queen, except in ſo far as innovated by the* 17*th* Act, 6*th Seſſion of King* William's *Parliament, impowering the Parliament laſt in Being, at his Majeſty's Death, to meet and act what ſhould be needful for the Defence of the true Proteſtant Religion, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd, and maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown, as ſettled by the Claim of Right, and for preſerving and ſecuring the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom: And now ſeeing that the ſaid Ends are fully ſatisfied by her Majeſty's Succeſſion to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom is ſecur'd; we conceive our ſelves not warranted by this Law, to Meet, Sit, or Act, therefore do diſſent from all that ſhall be done and acted, and thereupon take Inſtrument.* The Duke having accordingly taken Inſtruments, he went out of the Houſe, but without giving in his Paper; to which, however, the Clerk-Regiſter, and Seventy Nine of the Members, adhered, and likewiſe took Inſtruments, and withdrew. And as they all paſs'd from the Parliament Houſe to the *Croſs-Keys* Tavern near the *Croſs*, they were applauded by the loud Acclamations of an infinite Number of People, of all Ranks and Degrees.

The Parliament of *Scotland* meets *June* 9.

The Duke of *Hamilton* proteſts againſt their Sitting.

Eighty other Members adhere to his Proteſt, and withdraw from the Houſe.

Notwithſtanding the Seceſſion of ſo many Members, the Duke of *Queensberry*'s Commiſſion, to be her Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner this Seſſion was read, as was alſo her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament, declaring, in the firſt Place, the Reaſons of this Meeting; and her Majeſty's *firm Reſolution to maintain and protect her Subjects in the full Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of the Preſbyterian Government of the Church:* Then acquainting them with *the juſt Cauſes of declaring War againſt the* French *King*; *and earneſtly recommending to them, both the providing competent Supplies for maintaining ſuch a Number of Forces as might be neceſſary for diſappointing the Enemy's Deſigns, and preſerving the preſent happy* Settlemint: *And the Conſideration of an* Union *between the Two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, *which was recommended to them by the late King.* The ſeveral Points of this Letter, were enforced by the Speeches of the Duke of *Queenſberry*, Lord High-Commiſſioner, and of the Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord High-Chancellor; and the Parliament being met again Two Days after, * they proceeded to appoint Committees for Security of the Kingdom, for controverted Elections, for drawing up an Anſwer to her Majeſty's Letter, and for Reviſing the Minutes. Then *Overtures* were received for the following Acts, *viz. An Act recognizing her Majeſty's Royal Authority*; *An Act of adjourning the Court of Judicature, call'd the Seſſion*; *An Act declaring this preſent Meeting of Parliament to be a lawful and free Meeting of Parliament, and diſcharging any Perſon to diſown*

The Queen's Letter to the Parliament, dated *May* 15.

* *June* 11.

A. D. 1702.

*diſown, quarrel, or impugn the Dignity and Authority thereof, under the Penalty of High-Treaſon*; and *an Act for ſecuring the true Proteſtant Religion, and* Preſbyterian *Church-Government:* Which were read the firſt Time, and the next * Day, unanimouſly paſs'd, and touch'd with the Scepter. Six Days after, † the Parliament's Anſwer to the Queen's Letter, was read, and approved; being conformable to all her Majeſty's Deſires, and *aſſuring her, that the groundleſs Seceſſion of ſome of their Number, ſhould increaſe and ſtrengthen their Care and Zeal for her Majeſty's* Service.

* *June* 12. Acts paſs'd.
† *June* 18.

On the other Hand, the Diſſenting Members, of whom Duke *Hamilton* was the Chief, having prepared an Addreſs to the Queen, to juſtify their Proceedings, and ſent up the ſame by the Lord *Blantire*, her Majeſty poſitively refuſed to receive it, though ſhe was pleaſed to allow his Lordſhip Acceſs to her Royal Perſon. After mature Deliberation on this nice Affair, her Majeſty reſolv'd *to own and maintain this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and the Dignity and Authority of the ſame, and of her High-Commiſſioner, againſt all Oppoſers:* Which ſhe ſignified to the Parliament in a Letter, dated at St. *James*'s, the 17th of *June*, that was read in the Houſe on the 23d. In the mean Time, the Parliament went on, and on the 19th of *June*, *An Act for a Supply of Ten Months Ceſs upon all Land Rents*, receiv'd the Royal Aſſent: But when this Tax came afterwards to be levied, near one half of the *Scotch* Nation refuſed to pay the ſame; ſo that in many Places, the Government was obliged to uſe forcible Methods to raiſe it. It is alſo obſervable, That, ſome Days before, *Alexander Bruce* was expell'd the Houſe, upon Account of a Speech, wherein, among other Things, he affirm'd, *That* Preſbytery *was inconſiſtent with* MONARCHY: And the Dean and Faculty of Advocates having paſs'd a Vote among themſelves, in Favour of the Proteſtation and Addreſs of the Diſſenting Members, *declaring they were founded upon, and in the Terms of the Laws of that Kingdom*, were upon that Account, charg'd and proſecuted by the Lord Advocate before the Parliament; where, after ſeveral long Debates upon the Matter, they were ſeverely reprimanded: But it had been much better for the Government, they had not taken any Notice of it, for the Nation was enrag'd to ſee a Learned and Venerable Society attack'd for declaring their Opinion in a Point of Law, which ſo nearly concern'd the Foundation and Conſtitution of the Parliament, and conſequently the Liberty and Right of the Subject. On the 25th of *June*, the Royal Aſſent was given to *an Act for enabling her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners for an* Union *between the Two Kingdoms:* Though ſome Members diſſented from it, becauſe they could not get a Clauſe inſerted in it, about the *Preſbyterian* Church Government.

The Queen reſolves to maintain the Authority of this Parliament.

Further Proceedings of this Parliament.

The Dean and Faculty of Advocates reprimanded.

Act for an *Union* paſs'd.

The Succeſſion to the Crown having been ſettled in *England*, by Two Acts of Parliament, on the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Hanover*, after her Majeſty and her Iſſue, in the Proteſtant Line, and nothing of this Nature having been done in *Scotland*, the Earl of *Marchmont* thought it proper to propoſe it at this Time, and contrary to the Advice of his Friends, and even the Commands of the Lord Commiſſioner, preſented the Overture of an *Act for Abjuring the pretended Prince of* Wales, *&c.* But though ſuch as continued in the Houſe, were unanimous enough in other Points, yet they could not agree in this: And the Party who oppoſed the ſettling of the Succeſſion at this Time, alledging, that it would rather prove an Obſtacle, than an Encouragement to the intended UNION, having attempted to admit the *Diſſenting Members* into the Houſe for their Aſſiſtance; the Lord High-Commiſſioner, fearing the Conſequences, thought fit, on the 30th of *June*, to adjourn the Parliament to the 18th of *Auguſt*; having return'd them Thanks for their Chearfulneſs and Unanimity in their Proceedings. *It may*, ſays a *Scotch* ‖ Writer, *be thought ſtrange that this Act, for* Settling the Succeſſion, *did not paſs currently in ſuch a made-up Meeting, and when ſuch eminently zealous* Revolutioners *were at the Helm of Affairs, and acted without any Controul. I preſume*, adds he, *the Reaſons were, Firſt, the Commiſſioner had no Inſtruction therein*; Secondly, *The Uncertainty how Affairs would go in* England, *the Queen being but newly come to the Crown, and not well fix'd in the Throne*; *and they foreſaw they might expect little Thanks, if ſhe afterwards ſhould favour the Intereſt of the diſtreſſed Royal Family. And I have Reaſon to believe, that the Queen, and her* Engliſh *Miniſtry, were then inclined to keep the* Succeſſion *in* Scotland *open, as a Check and Awe upon the* Whigs, *and Family of* Hanover: *And laſtly*, (*as they pretended afterwards in* England) *that Parliament's Title to act being controverted, and having ſo little Authority in the Nation, it was not thought fit to venture upon it* a Matter of ſo great Importance. As ſoon as the Parliament was adjourn'd, the Leading Men of the different Parties haſten'd to *London*, to make their ſeveral Repreſentations of Things to the Queen, and her *Engliſh* Miniſters.

Act for ſettling the Succeſſion laid aſide.

The *Scotch* Parliament adjourn'd.

‖ See *Memoirs* of the Affairs of *Scotland*, p. 16.

The Queen being impower'd by Acts of Parliament, of both Kingdoms, to nominate Commiſſioners for treating about an UNION between *England* and *Scotland*, her Majeſty appointed the following Perſons for *England*, *viz. Thomas* Lord Archbi-

Commiſſioners to treat of an UNION between *England* and *Scotland*.

ſhop of *Canterbury*; Sir *Nathan Wright*, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Preſident of the Council; *John* Marquis of *Normanby*, Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold; *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty; *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty; *Charles* Earl of *Burlington*; *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *John* Earl of *Marlborough*, Captain-General of all her Majeſty's Forces, and Maſter-General of the Ordnance; *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*; the Lord Biſhop of *London*; Sir *Charles Hedges*, the other Principal Secretary of State; Sir *John Holt*, Chief-Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*; Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Baronet, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Baronet; Sir *John Cook*, Doctor of Laws; *Robert Harley*, Eſq; *Charles Godolphin*, Eſq; *Samuel Clarke*, Eſq; and *Stephen Waller*, Doctor of Laws. The Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, were the Dukes of *Queenſberry* and *Argyle*; the Marquiſſes of *Annandale* and *Lothian*; the Earls of *Seafield*, *Hyndford*, and *Leven*; the Viſcounts of *Tarbat* and *Stair*; the Lord *Gallway*, the Lord *Boyle*, Sir *James Steward*, Advocate; Sir *George Maxwell*, Lord Preſident; Sir *James Smallet*; Sir *Archibal Douglas*; Sir *David Dalrymple*; Sir *Patrick Johnſtown*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; Mr. *Montgomery*, Provoſt of *Glaſcow*; Mr. *Scrimſer*, Provoſt of *Dondee*; and the Provoſt of *Aberdeen*. Dr. *Charles Davenant*, a *Civilian*, was appointed to be Secretary to the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners; and *Robert Pringle* to the *Scotch*. The firſt Time they met, was on the 22d of *October*, at the *Cock-Pit*, where, after the Reading of both Commiſſions, the Lord Keeper made the following Speech. A. D. 1702. Their firſt Meeting.

*My* LORDS,

" WE, the Commiſſioners for *England*, do, with great Satisfaction, meet your " Lordſhips on this Occaſion; hoping, that by this Congreſs, the great " Buſineſs for which her Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant thoſe Commiſſions, may " be happily effected: That *England* and *Scotland*, already united in Alliance under " one Head, the Queen, may, for ever hereafter become one People; one in Heart " and mutual Affections; one in Intereſt; one in Name, and in Deed; a Work, " which if it can be brought to paſs, promiſeth a laſting Happineſs to us all. With " great Sincerity we deſire this UNION, and we meet your Lordſhips with Hearts " fully determined to enter upon ſuch Conſultations, and into ſuch Meaſures with " your Lordſhips, as are proper for bringing the ſame to the deſired Concluſion. " On our Part, nothing ſhall be wanting that may conduce to a happy Period of " this Great Work.

To this the Duke of *Queenſberry* made Anſwer, " That the UNION of the Two " Kingdoms had been much deſired, both before, and ſince their being under one " Sovereign, and, he hoped, it was reſerved to her Majeſty, for the Glory of her " Reign, to finiſh the Deſign which had been often attempted by her Royal Pre- " deceſſors. That he did conſider this UNION to be highly advantageous for the " Peace and Wealth of both Kingdoms, and a great Security for the *Proteſtant* Re- " ligion every where: And he could aſſure their Lordſhips, both for himſelf, and " the other Lords Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, that they met their Lordſhips with " great Regard and Honour to their Perſons, and with ſincere Intentions to advance " this great Deſign, and to accommodate any Difficulties that might ariſe in the " Treaty, upon fair and reaſonable Terms.

There not being a *Quorum* of the *Scotch* Commiſſioners arrived in Town, their Meeting was adjourn'd, by a Letter from the Queen, to the 10th of *November*. About the 20th of the ſame Month, they met again, and notwithſtanding ſome previous Objections made by the Lord Keeper, againſt the Validity of the *Scotch* Commiſſion, they fully adjuſted the Preliminaries, of which, this was one of the moſt conſiderable, *viz.* " That nothing agreed on amongſt themſelves ſhould be " binding, except it be ratified by her Majeſty, and the reſpective Parliaments of " both Nations; and that except all the Heads propoſed for the Treaty were agreed " to, no particular Thing agreed on ſhould be Binding." Then the Lord Keeper propoſed, on the Part of the *Engliſh*, *That the Two Kingdoms ſhould be inſeparably united into one Monarchy, under her Majeſty, and her Heirs and Succeſſors, and under the ſame Limitations, according to the Acts of Settlement*; and his Grace the Duke of *Queenſberry* propoſed, on the Part of the *Scots*, *That both Nations ſhould be united in one Monarchy, and one Parliament, with a mutual Communication of Trade and Privileges*. The Propoſal of the *Engliſh* was eaſily agreed to; and the Queen, to make

A. D. 1702. Things go on with more Eaſe and Unanimity, was pleas'd, on the 14th of *December*, to make the following Speech to the Commiſſioners of both Nations.

My LORDS,

The Queen's Speech to the Commiſſioners.

"I Am ſo fully perſuaded, that the UNION of my Two Kingdoms will prove "the Happineſs of both, and render this Iſland more formidable than it has "been in Ages paſt; that I wiſh this Treaty may be brought to a good and ſpee-"dy Concluſion. I am come to know what Progreſs you have made in it; and "I do aſſure you, nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part, to bring it to Per-"fection.

After reading the Procedure, her Majeſty retired. Five Days before, the Lords Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, deliver'd in Propoſals to the Lords Commiſſioners for *England*, in Subſtance as follows; *viz.* 1. "That there ſhould be a free Trade "betwixt the Two Kingdoms, without Diſtinction. 2. That both ſhould be liable "to an equal Impoſition for Export and Import, and that a Book of Rates ſhould "be adjuſted for both. 3. That the Subjects and Shipping of both Kingdoms have "an equal Freedom, as to the Plantation Trade, and be under the ſame Regula-"tion. 4. That the Act of Navigation, and all other in both Kingdoms, incon-"ſiſtent with the ſaid Propoſals, be repeal'd. 5. That neither of the Kingdoms be "burthened with the Debts contracted by the other before the *Union*, and that the "Equality of Impoſition in the Second Propoſal be underſtood, with an Exception "of the Impoſitions laid on and appropriated by the Parliament of *England*, for "Payment of their Debts; or, if an Equality of Impoſition on Trade be thought "neceſſary, that there be allowed to *Scotland* an *Equivalent*. 6. That the former "Propoſals were made without Prejudice to the Companies or Manufactures of "either Kingdom, which are referr'd to the further Conſideration and Progreſs of "this Treaty. On the 16th of *December*, the Lords Commiſſioners for *England* de-livered to the Lords Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, ſome Conſiderations upon thoſe Pro-poſals, as a Subject Matter of Debate: As to the firſt Article, the Lords Commiſ-ſioners of *England* agreed, That there ſhould be a *free Trade for the Commodities of the Growth, Product and Manufacture of both Kingdoms, with an Exception as to Wooll and Sheep-Fells, and with equal Duties on Home Conſumption reſpectively*; *and that the Maſters, Mariners, and Goods of* Scotland, *be under the ſame Penalties as thoſe of* England. To the Second, they deſired it might be added, *That the Impoſition and Prohibition ſhould be the ſame in both, as to the Import and Export.* To the Third their Lordſhips ſaid, *That the Plantation Trade was the Property of* England, *and of ſuch Conſequence, as not to be communicated, till the other Particulars, which ſhould be thought neceſſary to the* Union *were adjuſted*; *And that in this Article there ſhould be Proviſion made, that* Scotchmen *be liable to be preſs'd in the Time of War for her Majeſty's Service.* To the Fourth, *they agreed that the Act of Navigation be accommodated to the* UNION. To the Fifth, *They thought it contradicted by what was agreed in the Second, and ſaid, there was no Duty on Trade, except ſome of the Funds of the Civil Government, but what was appropriated to pay Publick Debts*; *and though thoſe Debts were contracted by a long War, entred into more particularly for the Preſervation of* England, *yet* Scotland *had taſted the Benefit of that War, by the Oppoſition made to the Growth of the Power of* France; *and that* Scotland *would be abundantly compenſated for that Burden by a compleat* Union, *which could not be eſtabliſh'd with Equality, unleſs there were the ſame Duties in both Kingdoms on Foreign and Home Conſumption*; *but how the Money ariſing from thence in* Scotland *ſhould be applied, or what* Equivalent *ſhould be allowed the* Scots, *the ſame might be ſettled when their Lordſhips came to propoſe what Proportion* Scotland *ſhould bear of the Publick Burthen, for the Support of the Government in Peace and War.* And as to the Sixth Propoſal, *they deſired it might be further explain'd.* At the ſame Time, the Commiſſioners for *Scotland* deliver'd in their Propoſals for pre-ſerving the Rights and Privileges of their Company Trading to *Africa* and the *In-dies*; which put a ſtop to the Progreſs of this Treaty.

Progreſs of the Treaty ſtopp'd.

It may ſeem ſtrange, that there was no mention made, all this while, about Reli-gion, the main Point that divided the Two Nations, and the Rock on which the Project of uniting them had formerly ſplit: But the Commiſſioners, like wiſe Negotiators, were willing to feel one another's Pulſes in ſmall Matters, before they touch'd the grand Difficulty. The *Scotch* Epiſcopal Clergy were not ſo cautious: For taking this to be a favourable Juncture to get into their Livings again, they preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen, towards the latter End of *December*.



"We,

A. D. 1702.

" We your Majeſty's moſt humble, dutiful, loyal, and moſt obedient Subjects, " look on it as no ſmall Bleſſing, to have a Queen of our ancient Race of Kings, " who has always been a Pattern of Virtue, and a conſtant Support and Owner of " the true Reformed Orthodox Religion; and who, ſince her coming to the Crown " of her illuſtrious Anceſtors, has ſhewn ſuch good and generous Inclinations to " make all her Subjects live happily, that we have preſum'd, moſt humbly to " addreſs your Majeſty, to take into your Royal Conſideration, the Condition of " the Subjects of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion in this Kingdom. It is not unknown to " your Majeſty, the hard Meaſures and Diſcouragements they met with of late " Years, particularly thoſe of the Clergy, though they have always behaved " themſelves (as their Principles oblige them to do) peaceably and ſubmiſſively to " Supreme Authority.

The *Scotch* Epiſcopal Clergy's Addreſs to the Queen.

" May it therefore pleaſe your Sacred Majeſty, to take thoſe into your Royal " Protection, and give Liberty to ſuch Pariſhes, where all, or moſt of the Heretors " and Inhabitants are of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, to Call, Place, and give Bene- " fices to Miniſters of their own Principles, which the *Preſbyterians* themſelves can " have no Reaſon to complain of; for, if the Plurality they pretend to, be true, " by this Act of Grace, neither their Churches nor Benefices are in Hazard; which " Favour will oblige us more and more, out of Gratitude, as well as Duty, to ſend " up our Prayers to Almighty God, that the ſame good Providence which placed " your Majeſty upon the Throne, and has bleſſed the beginning of your Reign " with ſuch glorious Succeſs, may preſerve your Majeſty for a Bleſſing to theſe " Lands, and that we may never want a true Proteſtant, of the ſame Royal Blood, " to govern us, while Sun and Moon endure.

The Expedition of the Elector of *Hanover* againſt the Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*.

Whilſt theſe Things paſs'd in *England* and *Scotland*, the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*, purſuant to the Meaſures concerted between them, and the late King *William*, made an Incurſion into the Principality of *Wolfembuttle*, in order to diſarm the Dukes of that Name, who, brib'd by *French* Money, had preſumed to raiſe conſiderable Forces in the Heart of the Empire, againſt the Empire it ſelf. This ſucceeded ſo well, that after the Elector of *Hanover* had made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral ſtrong Poſts in that Principality, he block'd up *Wolfembuttle*, the Capital City. At this Time Two Brothers, *Rodolphus* and *Anthony* held the Regency; the latter, whether out of Principle of Honour or Avarice, was unwilling to forſake a Friend, who had ſo well paid him, and from whom, perhaps, he expected greater Advantages; or out of meer Obſtinacy, ſhew'd no Inclination to break his Alliance with *France*: And though the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen* us'd all his Endeavours to perſuade him to his true Intereſt, he could never bring him to hearken to Reaſon. But *Rodolphus*, whether terrified by the impending Danger, or being ambitious to have the ſole Government of the Principality, began to think of coming to an Accommodation. Accordingly a Negotiation was ſet on Foot, which ended in an Agreement between the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*, and *Rodolphus Auguſtus* of *Wolfembuttle*, to this Effect, *viz.* " That Duke *Anthony Ulric* ſhould be excluded from the Regency, that *Rodolphus* " *Auguſtus* ſhould take the Government into his own Hands, and quit his Engage- " ments with *France*; and on the other Side, that the Elector of *Hanover*, and Duke " of *Zell*, ſhould take into their Service One Thouſand Four Hundred Foot, of the " Troops of *Wolfembuttle*, which were rais'd with *French* Money, and withdraw " their own Forces out of the Principality." About the ſame Time the Town of *Keyſerſwaert*, which the Elector of *Cologn* had put into the Hands of the *French*, was inveſted by the Emperor's Auxiliary Troops (belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*, the States of *Holland*, and the Elector *Palatine*) the Siege of the Place being committed to the Conduct of the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck*, whilſt Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was aſſembling an Army on the *Upper-Rhine*, in the Neighbourhood of *Croon-Weiſſemburg* and *Lauterburgh*, in order to cut off the Communication of *Landau* and *Straſburgh*, and the Country of *Alſace*.

*Keyſerſwaert* inveſted *April* 16. N. S.

Poſture of Affairs Abroad.

The Confederates ſeem'd now to begin a War with infinite Diſadvantage: For whereas, formerly, not only all *Spain*, but the united Force of the whole Empire, and, for a conſiderable Time, the Duke of *Savoy*, acted in Concert with *England* and *Holland* againſt the common Enemy; a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* now ſat on the *Spaniſh* Throne; a *French* Army had over-run the State of *Milan*, and to this Army the Duke of *Savoy* (engag'd with *France*, by the double Match of his Two Daughters) had join'd his Forces. Of the Nine principal Members of the Empire, Two, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, had declar'd for *France*; and the latter had admitted *French* Forces into all his fortified Towns, under the ſpecious Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy*. A Third, the Elector of *Saxony*, King of *Poland*, was contending with *Sweden* and the diſcontented *Poles*, for his unſettled

Crown,

A. D. 1702. Crown, and was thereby hinder'd from ſending his full Proportion of Troops againſt *France*. The Emperor had ſent his veteran Forces, under the Command of his beſt General, Prince *Eugene*, to keep the *French* at a Bay in *Italy*; and all the *Spaniſh* Towns frontiering upon *Holland*, were garriſon'd with *French* Soldiers. But notwithſtanding all theſe apparent Diſadvantages, yet from the wiſe and ſteady Counſels of *England*, the right Management of her Majeſty's *Treaſury*, the juſt Meaſures concerted by the Earl of *Marlborough* with Foreign Powers, the Valour and Reſolution of the Confederate Troops, and the Experience and good Conduct of their Commanders, good Politicians ſoon foreſaw, that the Allies would, at laſt, be an Over-match for *France*.

The Siege of *Keyſerſwaert* was carried on with great Difficulties, occaſion'd by the rainy Weather, and the frequent Opportunities the *French* had to ſupply the Garriſon with freſh Men and Proviſions, whereby the Beſieged were embolden'd to make vigorous Sallies. On the other Hand, the Earl of *Athlone*, with a ſmall Army, conſiſting chiefly of *Dutch* Troops, lay encamp'd at *Clarenbeck*, between *Nimeguen* and *Cleve*, obſerving the *French*, who lay at *Zanten*, under the Command of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Direction of the Mareſchal *Boufflers*; and Count *Tallard*, with a flying Camp, having hover'd for ſome Days about *Duſſeldorp*, poſted himſelf on the other Side of the *Rhine*, over-againſt the Camp before *Keyſerſwaert*, from which he very much incommoded the Quarters of the *Pruſſians*. At the ſame time General *Coehorn*, being ſent with a Body of Ten Thouſand Men into *Flanders*, to demoliſh the Lines between the Two Forts, St. *Donat* and *Iſabella*, was ſo ſucceſsful in his Enterprize, that after he had taken *Middleburg*, a ſmall Town in the *Spaniſh* Territories, which the *French* had begun to fortify, and made himſelf Maſter of Fort St. *Donat*; in a few Days he levell'd thoſe Lines, the raiſing of which had coſt the Enemy many Months, with great Labour and Expence; and obliged the greateſt Part of the *Chaſteleny* of *Bruges* to pay Contribution to the Confederates. As for Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, he was concerting Meaſures for the Siege of *Landau*, which he kept in a manner block'd up: But Prince *Eugene* being diſappointed of the Reinforcement the Court of *Vienna* had promis'd him, and he ſo much wanted, his Highneſs was forc'd to raiſe the Blockade of *Mantua*; and to abandon ſeveral Poſts to the numerous Forces of *France*, headed by the Duke of *Vendoſme*. Such was the Poſture of Affairs Abroad, when the Earl of *Marlborough* arriv'd the Second Time this Year at the *Hague*, where he was declared by the States Commander in Chief of the Army. This perhaps was at firſt intended as a meer Compliment to the Queen of *Great Britain*, but proved, in the Sequel, to be the Reſult of no leſs Prudence than Policy: For as nothing, at this Juncture, would more endear the *Hollanders* to her Majeſty, than the additional Honour they beſtow'd on her General, ſo it ſoon appear'd, that no Perſon was better qualified than his Lordſhip, for the Supreme Command of an Army.

General *Coehorn*'s Expedition.

The Earl of *Marlborough* arrives at the *Hague*, and is declared Commander in Chief of the Army.

Before the Earl of *Marlborough* acted in his Military Capacity, he was obliged, in the Quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to ſtay ſome Days at the *Hague*, in order to ſettle ſeveral important Matters, towards the carrying on the War with equal Vigor, and mutual Confidence; but yet all his Repreſentations, and preſſing Inſtances prov'd ineffectual to engage the *Dutch* in a total Prohibition of Commerce and Correſpondence with *France* and *Spain*, which, indeed, might have proved more diſadvantageous to the *United Provinces*, than to the Enemy. In the mean Time, the Counterſcarp of *Keyſerſwaert* being taken * by Storm, the Town capitulated, and ſurrendred Six Days † after. On the other Hand, Marſhal *Boufflers* being join'd by Count *Tallard*, reſolv'd to make a bold Attempt upon *Nimeguen*, and proceeded in it ſo far, that the Inhabitants look'd upon themſelves as loſt; the rather becauſe their Governor, Count *Naſſau*, had taken no manner of Precautions for their Security. But the more couragious among them, and, in Particular, Monſieur *Durand*, a *French* Miniſter, ſo animated the reſt, that by their Labour they ſupply'd the want of Horſes and Carriages; haul'd the Cannon out of the Arſenal, and planted One Hundred and Sixty on the Walls, ready to fire againſt the Enemy. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Army that lay encamp'd in *Brabant*, under the Command of the Earl of *Athlone*, upon the firſt Advice of this March, broke up, and took the proper Meaſures to intercept the Enemy, which, by their Expedition, they effected, coming into the Neighbourhood of *Nimeguen* half an Hour before the *French* could get up, and thereby ſav'd the Town; which taken, would have given the Eemy free Entrance into the *United Provinces*. Hereupon the Earl of *Marlborough* repair'd to *Breda*, from whence he ſent what Detachments he could ſpare from that Place, and other Garriſons, to the Camp at *Nimeguen*, where his Lordſhip arrived on the 2d of *July*, N. S. He had no ſooner put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Army, than Mareſchal *Boufflers*, who, by his advancing to the very Gates of *Nimeguen*, had alarm'd not only

The *Dutch* refuſe to prohibit all Commerce with *France* and *Spain*.

* *June* 9.

† *Keyſerſwaert* ſurrendred *June* 15. N. S.

Mareſchal *Boufflers*'s unſucceſsful Attempt upon *Nimeguen*, *June* 10. N. S.

The Earl of *Marlborough* takes upon him the Command of the Army, *July* 2. N. S.

A. D. 1702.

only that Town, but all the *United Provinces*, was obliged to fly in his Turn; ſo that the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was ſent to that Army to learn how to fight, learn'd nothing from Mareſchal *Boufflers*, but how to avoid an Engagement. The Earl of *Marlborough* finding it impoſſible to bring the *French* to a Battel, reſolv'd to diſpoſſeſs them of the Places they held in the *Spaniſh Gelderland*, whereby the free Navigation of the *Maeſe* was interrupted, and the moſt important Town of *Maeſtricht*, in a manner, block'd up: And according to this Reſolution, having reduc'd *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, and *Stevenſwaert*, he ended that glorious Campaign by the Conqueſt of the City and Citadel of *Liege* *.

His glorious Campaign.

* *Oct.* 29. N. S.

Some Time before, Monſieur *Melac*, Governor of *Landau*, being reduced to the laſt Extremity, and deſpairing of Relief from Mareſchal *Catinat*, who had aſſembled an Army in *Alſatia* for that Purpoſe, ſurrendred † that important Place to the King of the *Romans*, upon honourable Terms, after a Siege of near Three Months. This Succeſs proved the greater, in that the Elector of *Bavaria*, bribed by Money, and large Promiſes from *France*, and encouraged by *Catinat*'s Motion, had, a few Days before, thrown off the Maſk, and ſurprized *Ulm*, the Capital of *Suabia*, and an Imperial City. Hereupon the Imperial Diet at *Ratiſbon* immediately reſolv'd to declare War againſt the King of *France*, and, as the Confederates call'd him, the Duke of *Anjou*. As for the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Diet requeſted the Emperor to proceed againſt him, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire; to uſe his Authority for recovering the City of *Ulm*, and to require the Elector to abſtain from all Attempts of the like Nature for the future. On the other Side, the Elector of *Bavaria* ſent a kind of *Manifeſto* to the Two Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, intimating; "That he would never ſuffer "them to be at Reſt, till they had accepted a *Neutrality* during the War wherein "the Emperor was engag'd, and which did not concern the Empire, but only the "Houſe of *Auſtria*; requiring them withal, to deſiſt from intermeddling with Fo-"reign Affairs: But little Streſs was laid on this Writing. While Care was taken to hinder the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Conjunction with the *French*, it likewiſe fell out, that Three Diſpatches were intercepted, the one from Mareſchal *Catinat* to the Elector, the other Two from the Elector to the Mareſchal, whereby it appear'd, that the *Bavarians* had a Deſign to penetrate into *Briſgou* with Ten Thouſand Men, and to have poſted themſelves upon the *Rhine*, near *Hunningen*; with ſeveral other important Diſcoveries of the Elector's clandeſtine Contrivances to embarraſs the Emperor's Affairs. Hereupon the Miniſters of the Two Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* were forbid appearing any more at the general Diet; and, at the ſame Time, the Miniſter of the latter proteſted againſt the Reſolution of the Diet to declare War againſt the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*, alledging, "That an offenſive "War like this, ought to be reſolv'd upon by common Conſent, and not by Plu-"rality of Voices: To which it was anſwer'd, That the King of *France* had attack'd the Empire, by invading, not only in his own, but in the Name of the Duke of *Anjou* his Grandſon, ſeveral Fiefs of the Empire in *Italy*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, and the Dioceſe of *Liege*, as alſo by diſturbing the Trade of the *Rhine*, and committing ſeveral other Hoſtilities, which render'd this War Defenſive, and not Offenſive, on the Empire's Side. The Emperor was not wanting in exhorting the Duke of *Bavaria* to return to his Duty; but neither good Advice, Promiſes, nor Threats, had any Effect upon his Electoral Highneſs: For as ſoon as he had made himſelf Maſter of *Ulm*, he march'd towards the Foreſt-Towns, with Deſign to join a numerous Detachment of the *French* Army: But ſeeing no likelihood of ſucceeding in this Attempt, by Reaſon of the timely Precautions the *Swiſſers* took to ſecure the Paſſes, which, by ancient Treaties, are committed to their Cuſtody, he retreated back again to his own Country. As for the Empire's Declaration of War, it was publiſh'd, and notify'd to the Cardinal of *Lamberg*, the Emperor's Commiſſioner, on the 30th of *September*, (N. S.) by the Direction of the Elector of *Mentz*, in the Name of the Diet of *Ratiſbon*. By this Time, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, having ſent away conſiderable Detachments, to hinder the Conjunction of the *Bavarians* and *French*, lay at *Friedlingen*, with only a ſmall Reſerve of about Eight Thouſand Men; of which the Marquis of *Villars* having Intelligence, he thought it a favourable Opportunity to attack the *Germans*, being much ſuperior in Number. The Succeſs of the Engagement was doubtful for ſome Time; but the Imperial Cavalry being put into the utmoſt Confuſion and Diſorder, Prince *Lewis* had no other Thoughts, than to make the beſt Retreat he could: But his Infantry, not in the leaſt diſcouraged by being deſerted by the Horſe, fell in with the *French* Foot with ſuch an undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them into a Wood adjoining, through which they purſued them almoſt as far as *Hunningen*: And then Prince *Lewis*, having remain'd a few Hours on the Field of Battel, continued his March towards *Stauffen*. Though the Loſs was

*Landau* ſurrendred.

† *Sep.* 10. N. S.

The Elector of *Bavaria* declares for *France*, and ſeizes *Ulm*.

Proceedings in Relation to him.

Battel of *Friedlingen*.

A. D. 1702.

pretty equal on both Sides, yet the *French* Court cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung for the Victory, and raiſed their General to the Dignity of a Mareſchal of *France*: But the *Germans* claim'd the Honour of the Day with juſter Reaſon, ſince they hindred the Enemy from joining the Elector of *Bavaria*; and Prince *Lewis* being ſoon after reinforc'd with Fifteen Thouſand Men, obliged the *French* to repaſs the *Rhine*. While theſe Things paſs'd in *Germany*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with the Imperial Forces, much inferior to the *French*, under the Duke of *Vendoſme*, and the *Spaniards* under King *Philip*, remain'd in a defenſive Poſture, till the middle of *Auguſt*, when the Enemy endeavouring to ſurround and cruſh him with their Numbers, his Highneſs made a bold Stand, attack'd them at *Luzzara*, and drove them from the Field of Battel: This gave the Imperialiſts Occaſion to claim the Victory; but the *French* and *Spaniards* ſeem'd to have a better Title to it, by making themſelves Maſters of *Luzzara* the next Day, and driving the *Germans* from ſeveral Poſts, before the End of the Campaign.

Monſ. *de Villars* made a Mareſchal.

Battel of *Luzzara*, *Aug.* 15. N. S.

Whilſt theſe Things paſs'd on the Continent, the Confederate Fleet was not idle. It conſiſted of Fifty Ships of the Line of Battel, Thirty *Engliſh*, and Twenty *Dutch*; the firſt commanded by Sir *George Rook*, having under him Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*, and the Rear-Admirals *Fairborne*, and *Graydon*; the other under the Command of Lieutenant-Admiral *Allemond*, Admiral *Callemburgh*, Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, Vice-Admiral *Pieterſon*, and Rear-Admiral Baron *Spar*; with near Fourteen-Thouſand Land-Forces on Board the Tranſports, *viz.* Nine Thouſand Six Hundred Sixty Three *Engliſh*, and Three Thouſand Nine Hundred Twenty Four *Dutch*; the firſt commanded by Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, Lieutenant-General, Sir *Charles Hara* and Lord *Portmore*, Majors-General, and the Colonels *Seymour*, *Hamilton*, and *Mathews* Brigadiers; and the *Dutch* by Major-General *Spar*, and Brigadier Baron *Talandt*: The whole under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*. On the 19th of *June*, the Fleet weigh'd from *Spithead*, and came to an Anchor at St. *Hellens*, in order to ſail with the next fair Wind. Three Days after *, Rear-Admiral *Fairborne*, and Rear-Admiral *Graydon* were detach'd from thence with Sixteen Men of War, and Two Fireſhips, *Engliſh*, and a Squadron of the *Dutch*, (in all Thirty Sail) upon a ſecret Expedition; and on the 23d, the Prince of *Heſſe d' Armſtad*, ſail'd in the *Adventure Frigat* for *Liſbon*. On the 25th, Sir *John Munden*, who had been ſent out with a Squadron of Men of War to intercept a *French* Squadron commanded by M. *du Caſſe*, return'd to St. *Hellens*, without having been able either to hinder the *French* from getting into the *Groyne*, or to fight them there. The Queen bore this Diſappointment ſo impatiently, that a Commiſſion was afterwards ſent down to enquire into Sir *John Munden*'s Conduct; and though he was † acquitted by a Court-Martial, yet her Majeſty being inform'd that he had been favour'd by his Captains, ſhe thought fit to lay him aſide; wherein ſhe was applauded by every body. For though Sir *John* had behav'd himſelf gallantly on all other Occaſions, and even acted to the beſt of his Knowledge in this, yet the leaſt Appearance of Miſconduct, deſerves Cenſure in the beginning of a new Reign, when a vigorous inflicting of Puniſhments, contributes no leſs to the Eſtabliſhment of a Throne, than an equal and generous Diſpenſation of Rewards.

* *June* 22.

† *July* 13. Sir *John Munden* try'd, and acquitted, but laid aſide, *Auguſt* 9.

Account of the Confederate Fleet, and Land-Forces.

The Confederate Fleet arrives in the Bay of *Bulls*.

On the 1ſt of *July* the Confederate Fleet ſail'd from St. *Hellens*, ſteering their Courſe for *Cadiz*, and having met with Calms, and contrary Winds, it was the 12th of *Auguſt*, before they came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Bulls*, about Two Leagues from that City. Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter-Maſter-General, having view'd and ſounded the Shore on the Backſide of the Iſle of *Leon*, in which *Cadiz* ſtands, and reported, that there were Two very convenient Bays to make a Deſcent, the Duke of *Ormond* vehemently inſiſted, in a Council of War, upon the landing in that Iſle, in order to a ſudden and vigorous Attack of the Town, where the Diſorder and Conſternation were ſo great, that in all Probability the Enterprize would have been attended with Succeſs. But many, eſpecially the Sea-Officers, oppoſing the Duke's Motion, it was reſolv'd, That the Army ſhould firſt take the Fort of St. *Katherine*, and Port St. *Mary*, in order to facilitate their nearer Approach to *Cadiz*. Accordingly, the Land-Forces were ſet on Shore in the Bay of *Bulls*, and made themſelves Maſters of *Rota*, Fort St. *Katherine*, and Port St. *Mary*, which rich Town being abandon'd by the Inhabitants, was ranſack'd and plunder'd, both by the licentious Soldiers, and by ſome greedy Officers, contrary to the Advice of Mr. *Methuen*, the *Engliſh* Envoy in *Portugal*, who in a Letter ‖ to the Duke of *Ormond*, told his Grace, *That the Point of greateſt Importance, was to inſinuate to the* Spaniards, *and ſhew, by his Proceeding, that he came not as an Enemy to* Spain, *but only to free them from* France, *and give them Aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves under the Government of the Houſe of* Auſtria. By this Time the Gariſon of *Cadiz* had recover'd their Surprize, and were conſiderably reinforc'd; and the Confederates having

‖ Dated *Liſbon*, *Aug.* 1.

having in vain attempted the Fort *Matagorda*, Proviſions growing ſcarce with them, and the Sea-Officers repreſenting the Danger of ſtaying any longer in thoſe Seas, the Duke of *Ormond*, though not without great Reluctancy, was forc'd to conſent to the re-imbarking of the Land Forces, which was done on the 14th, 15th and 16th of *September*.

A. D. 1702. Unſucceſsful Attempt upon *Cadiz*.

Some Time before, the News of the Arrival of the *French* Squadron under Monſieur *Chateau-Renault*, with the *Spaniſh* Galleons, in the Harbour of *Vigo*, being brought to *England*, Orders were immediately diſpatch'd to Sir *George Rook*, to attempt the taking or deſtroying of them; and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* was order'd upon the ſame Attempt, with another Squadron of Men of War. But before theſe Orders could reach the Grand Fleet, Sir *George Rook*, in his Return towards *England*, having ſent * the *Eagle*, *Sterling-Caſtle*, and *Pembroke*, to water in *Lagos-Bay*, Mr. *Beauvoir*, the Chaplain of the laſt of theſe Ships, went aſhore in the Town of *Lagos*, and meeting with a Gentleman in the Streets, whom, by ſeveral Circumſtances, he judg'd to be no *Portugueze*, he accoſted him in *French*, which the other, (who prov'd to be the *French* Conſul) returning in a very obliging Manner, invited him to ſtay at his Houſe. The Chaplain, extremely willing to embrace this Offer, continu'd there for Two Nights, during which, the Conſul, in their ſeveral Converſations, could not forbear to boaſt of his Maſter's Strength at Sea, and at laſt gave ſome Hints of the Arrival of the Galleons on that Coaſt. On the 24th, Mr. *Beauvoir* being ready to re-imbark, and underſtanding that a Gentleman was arriv'd in that Town, bound for the Fleet, with Letters to the Prince of *Heſſe* and Mr. *Methuen*, (who were gone from the Fleet to *Liſbon* ſome Time before) he invited him to go aboard the *Pembroke*, without taking the leaſt Notice of their Departure before. The Gentleman having gladly accepted this Invitation, and told him, juſt as they were leaving the Shore, that Mr. *Chateau-Renault* was arrived at *Vigo*, with Thirty Men of War, and Twenty Two Galleons, and that he was ſent by the Imperial Miniſter to the Grand Fleet; they went together aboard the *Pembroke*, where Captain *Hardy*, her Commander, being inform'd, as well by Mr. *Beauvoir*, of what he gather'd from the *French* Conſul, as by the other Gentleman, concerning what he knew of the Matter, he ſet Sail the next Morning, in Queſt of the Grand Fleet, which, at laſt, he met with, on the 6th of *October*. Having imparted his Intelligence to the *Engliſh* Admiral, the latter communicated the ſame to the *Dutch*; whereupon it was reſolv'd to attempt the deſtroying of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Ships at *Vigo*. Accordingly, the Fleet came to an Anchor the 11th, againſt that Place, almoſt unperceived by the Enemy, by reaſon of the hazy Weather; and finding that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Ships were carried up beyond a narrow Streight, defended by a Caſtle on the other Side, and certain Platforms, well provided with Cannon, beſides a ſtrong Boom about it, made with Maſts, Cables, and Chains, it was reſolv'd, in a Council of War, that ſince the whole Fleet could not ſafely go up to the Place where the Enemy's Ships lay, a Detachment of Fifteen *Engliſh*, and Ten *Dutch* Men of War, with all the Fireſhips, Frigats, and Bomb-Veſſels, ſhould go upon that Service, with all the Flag-Officers aboard them, whilſt part of the Land Forces were to make a Deſcent, and to attack the Fort on the *South* Side of *Rodondela*.

* *Sept.* 22. Mr. *Beauvoir*'s Diſcovery of the *Spaniſh* Galleons being at *Vigo*.

Purſuant to this Reſolution, the Duke of *Ormond* having landed Two Thouſand Five Hundred Men, Two Leagues from *Vigo*, on the *South* Side of the River, without the leaſt Oppoſition; his Grace order'd the Grenadiers to advance to the Fort at the Entrance of the Harbour, which they did with ſuch Chearfulneſs and Reſolution, that having made themſelves Maſters of a Platform of Thirty Eight Pieces of Cannon, they purſued the *French* to the very Gates of the Caſtle, or Stone-Tower, and attack'd them ſo vigorouſly, that Monſieur *Sorel*, their Commander, deſpairing of holding the Place, attempted to fight his way through the *Engliſh*, Sword in Hand. But no ſooner had they opened the Gate, than the Grenadiers ruſhing in, made themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle, and took Three Hundred *French* Seamen, and Fifty *Spaniards* Priſoners. Whilſt theſe Things were tranſacting aſhore, the Squadron deſign'd for this Expedition advanc'd briſkly towards the Boom, and after being ſtopp'd by a little Calm, Vice-Admiral *Hopſon* in the *Torbay*, broke, amidſt the Enemies Fire, through the Boom, where he received divers Broad-Sides from the *Bourbon* and *Hope*, Two *French* Men of War, placed within the Boom. The reſt of Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*'s Diviſion, and that of the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, bearing at the ſame Time upon the Boom, were becalm'd, and conſequently ſtuck, ſo that they were forced to cut their way through it, except their Admiral, who hit the ſame Paſſage through which Vice-Admiral *Hopſon* had enter'd before. The latter, in the mean while, being boarded by a Fireſhip, was in great Danger of being burnt, had not the Fireſhip been blown up too ſoon; notwithſtanding

The Duke of *Ormond* lands at *Vigo*, *Octob.* 12.

The Fleet force their way into the Harbour.

A. D. 1702.

ſtanding which, he received conſiderable Damage in his Rigging; and many of his Men, during the firſt Conſternation, threw themſelves over-board, in hopes to ſave themſelves, but were moſt of them drown'd, whilſt the reſt behaved themſelves ſo well as to preſerve the Ship. The *French* Admiral ſeeing the Boom cut in Pieces, the Platform and Caſtle in the Enemies Hands, the *Bourbon* taken, and the whole Confederate Squadron ready to fall among them, order'd his own Ship to be ſet on Fire; and his Example being follow'd by all the reſt, afforded a moſt dreadful Spectacle to the *Spaniards*, as well as to the *French*. Whilſt they were thus buſy'd in the Deſtruction of their own Fleet, the *Engliſh* were as careful in preſerving it, not without tolerable good Succeſs; ſeveral, as well of the Men of War as of the Galleons, being taken, *viz.* Ten *French*, and Three *Spaniſh* Men of War, among whom Seven were ſo diſabled, as to be bulged or ſunk; and of Thirteen Galleons, Nine were taken, Four by the *Engliſh*, and Five by the *Dutch*; the reſt being burnt, with Nine *French* Men of War, and Three Scoutſhips. What made this Victory the more conſiderable, was its being gain'd with inconſiderable Loſs, there being not above Forty Men kill'd, and Ten wounded, of the Land-Men, in this Action, and very few of the Sea-Men, except thoſe that were drown'd of Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*'s Ship. As to the Cargo aboard this Fleet, which was computed at Twenty Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Silver and Gold, beſides Merchandizes, about Fourteen Millions of it were taken out before by the Enemy, the reſt was either taken by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, or left in the Galleons that were ſunk or burnt. The Goods were valued at Twenty Millions of Pieces of Eight more, of which one Fourth Part only was ſaved by the Enemy, near Two deſtroy'd, and the reſt taken by the Confederates; beſides a great Quantity of Plate, and other rich Commodities, concealed for the uſe of private Perſons in the Galleons, and a great deal of other Plate, belonging to the *French* Officers, found at *Rodondella*, of which the Duke of *Ormond* took Poſſeſſion the next Morning. The 14th, it was propoſed by the Duke to attack *Vigo*, with an intent to Winter there, in caſe the Admiral could leave ſufficient Proviſions, and ſuch a Number of Ships as ſhould be thought requiſite; but the Admiral declaring, that he could not leave above Five or Six Weeks Proviſions, and about Six Frigats, that Deſign was laid aſide. The 16th, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* having joined the Confederate Fleet with Twenty Nine Sail, the Land-Forces reimbark'd the next Day, and the 19th, Sir *George Rook*, and Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*, with Ten *Engliſh* Men of War more, ſet Sail for *England*, leaving Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* with the reſt near *Vigo*, to deſtroy the Enemies Ships that were run aſhore; which being effected, he alſo ſteered his Courſe for *England*, where the Fleet arriv'd (after having been ſeparated by a Storm at the Entrance of the Channel) the 17th of *November*. Ten Days before, * Sir *George Rook*, with his Squadron, came into the *Downs*, and the ſame Day, at Four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Ormond* landed at *Deal*, and having given the neceſſary Orders for the diſembarking and quartering the Forces, went that Night to *Canterbury*, and arrived at *London* the next † Day; was receiv'd with deſerv'd Marks of Favour by her Majeſty, and with the loud Acclamations of the People; his Grace's, and Sir *George Rook*'s Succeſs at *Vigo*, having ſilenced the various Diſcourſes, and ſtifled the Murmurings about the Miſcarriages before *Cadiz*. We may take Notice, that the Queen gave a noble Gratuity to the Lord *Shannon*, and to Captain *Thomas Hardy*, who were ſent Expreſs by the General, and Admiral, with the firſt Account of their proſperous Attempt; and that, beſides a Preſent of a Thouſand Guineas, her Majeſty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on that Sea-Captain. Some Time before, Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, and Sir *Charles Hara*, were, by the Queen's Orders, put under Arreſt, for having, by their Example, promoted and encouraged the Plundering of Port St. *Mary*: But upon the Report of the Generals appointed to examine into that Matter, Sir *Henry Bellaſis* only was afterwards found ‖ guilty, and diſmiſs'd from her Majeſty's Service; and Sir *Charles Hara* was cleared, and his Suſpenſion taken off. Some Time before, a Proclamation was iſſued out, for *Diſcovery and Recovery of all ſuch Goods, Plate, and other Effects, as contrary to her Majeſty's and the Duke of* Ormond's *expreſs Commands, were plunder'd or embezzled at Port St.* Mary's, *or from the Galleons taken at* Vigo, *and put on Board her Majeſty's Men of War, and other Veſſels:* But this Proclamation had little or no Effect.

Several *French* and *Spaniſh* Ships deſtroy'd, and the others taken.

Great Booty taken by the Confederates.

The Fleet returns Home.

* *Nov.* 7.

The Duke of *Ormond* arrives, and is receiv'd with great Acclamations.

† *Nov.* 8.

Captain *Thomas Hardy* Knighted.

Sir *Henry Bellaſis* and Sir *Charles Hara*, put under Arreſt, *Oct.* 7.

The firſt Caſhier'd, and the other clear'd.

‖ *Feb.* 27. $170\frac{2}{3}$.

Proclamation for the Diſcovery and Recovery of Plunder, ineffectual.

∴ *July* 2.

The preſent Parliament diſſolv'd, and another call'd.

** *July* 6.

Count *Platen* has a publick Audience.

Having thus far attended the Confederate Forces, both by Land and Sea, let's now reſume the Thread of *Britiſh* Affairs. The Parliament of *England* was, in Courſe, to determine Six Months after the Demiſe of the late King: But before that Time expired, the Queen thought fit to exert her Royal Prerogative, and to iſſue out ∴ a Proclamation *for diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and declaring the ſpeedy calling another, to be holden at* Weſtminſter, *the 20th of* Auguſt *next.* Four Days after **, Count *de Platen*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover* and *Zell*, had

his publick Audience, both of the Queen, and of her Royal Conſort; and about this Time her Majeſty diſpoſed of ſeveral important Poſts and Employments. Among the reſt, the Earl of *Ranelaugh* was conſtituted Receiver and Paymaſter-General of her Majeſty's Forces; *William Blaithwaite*, Eſq; Secretary at War; the Lord *Walden* Commiſſary-General of the Muſters; Major-General *Erle*, Governor of *Portſmouth*; the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty; and the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Privy-Council, in his Grace's Room. Upon this laſt Change, * the Queen in Council, made an *Order againſt the Selling of Offices and Places in her Houſhold and Family*: But it was ſhrewdly obſerv'd, that this was done after abundance of Places had been purchaſed from the Favourite Counteſs. On the other Hand, the Queen put a Mark of Diſfavour on *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, by revoking and † determining the Letters Patents, whereby his Lordſhip had been conſtituted Chief-Juſtice in *Eyre* on this Side *Trent*, in the Ninth Year of the late King's Reign.

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Places and Preferments beſtow'd.

* *July* 9. Order againſt ſelling of Places.

† *July* 11. The Lord *Wharton* removed from being Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*.

In the mean Time, the Elections for the enſuing Parliament were carried on with great Warmth and Contention, though with viſible Advantage on the Side of the *Church*, or *Tory-Party*, which was, in great Meaſure, owing to the Countenance and Encouragement they receiv'd from the Court. On the 6th of *Auguſt* the Queen thought fit, by Proclamation, to prorogue the Parliament, which was to have met on the 20th of that Month, to the 8th of *October* next enſuing; and Three Weeks after, her Majeſty ſet ‖ out from *Windſor* towards *Bath*, in Company with her Royal Conſort, who being indiſpoſed of an *Aſthma*, was, by his Phyſicians, adviſed to uſe the Waters of that Place. The Royal Pair lay the firſt Night at *Oxford*, where the Univerſity chearfully laid hold on that Occaſion, to teſtify their Loyalty and Affection to the Queen. The next ∴ Day, her Majeſty honour'd the Univerſity with her Royal Preſence in Convocation, where their Orator having preſented their Duty and Thanks, ſhe *aſſured them of her Favour and Protection; and that ſhe ſhould always have a particular Regard to this great Body, ſo conſiderable in it ſelf, and ſo uſeful both in Church and State.* At the ſame Time ſeveral noble and honourable Perſons were made Doctors of Law, *viz.* the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord-Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold; the Earl of *Sandwich*, Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince; the Lord *Delawar*, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs; Mr. *Bertie*, Vice-Chamberlain to her Majeſty; Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Cofferer of her Majeſty's Houſhold; Sir *John Waller*, Baronet; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, her Majeſty's Sollicitor-General; *William Bromley*, Eſq; one of the Members of Parliament for the Univerſity; *Henry St. John*, Eſq; *Edward Nicholas* Eſq; Treaſurer to the Prince; and *Charles Scarborough*, Eſq; one of the Clerks of her Majeſty's Board of *Green-Cloath*. From the *Convocation-Houſe* the Queen went to the *Theatre*, where a fine Conſort of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick was performed, and Poems recited by Mr. *Oately* and Mr. *Reſtoff*, Gentlemen Commoners of *Baliol-College*, and Mr. *Bilſon*, Gentleman Commoner of *New-College*. After this, her Majeſty was pleaſed there to accept of a ſplendid Banquet prepared for her Entertainment; which being over, and the uſual Preſents made to her Majeſty of a *Bible* and *Common-Prayer-Book*, and a *Pair of Gloves*; and to his Royal Highneſs, of a Book of the Antiquities of *Oxford*, the Prints of the Colleges, and a Pair of Gloves; her Majeſty once more expreſſed her Satisfaction in their Loyalty, and took Coach for *Cirenceſter*. From *Oxford* her Majeſty was attended by the Earl of *Abingdon*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, to the utmoſt Bounds of that County; and then her Majeſty was met by *Samuel Ecclin*, Eſq; High-Sheriff, with a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Glouceſter*. Here *John How*, Eſq; preſented the Sheriff to her Majeſty, who conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon him the ſame Night, at *Cirenceſter*, at the Houſe of *Thomas Maſters*, Eſq; where her Majeſty took up her Lodging. On the 28th, the Queen left *Cirenceſter*, and not far from thence, was waited upon by the Duke of *Beaufort*, and a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy-Men, and others, by whom her Majeſty, the Prince, and their Retinue, were magnificently entertained. About Eight the ſame Night, her Majeſty arrived at *Bath*, where ſhe was receiv'd with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Loyalty, Duty, and publick Joy; as ſhe was likewiſe, at *Briſtol*, which City ſhe honour'd with ** her Royal Preſence, upon an Invitation from their Magiſtrates. Three Days †† after her Return to *Bath*, her Majeſty ſigned a Proclamation for further proroguing the Parliament from the 8th to the 20th of *October*. On the 25th of *September*, the Baron of *Widman*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Bavaria*, had a private Audience both of the Queen and Prince, at the *Bath*; which Place her Majeſty left on the 8th of *October*, and, with her Royal Conſort, arrived the 10th at *Windſor*. Five Days after, the Queen and Prince being come to St. *James*'s Palace, received there the Compli-

Elections carried on ſucceſsfully for the Church Party.

Parliament Prorogued.

‖ *Aug.* 26. The Queen and Prince go to the *Bath*.

∴ *Aug.* 27. Their Reception at *Oxford*, and other Places.

The Queen comes to *Bath*, *Aug.* 28.

** *Sep.* 3.

†† *Sept.* 6. Parliament further Prorogued.

The Queen goes back to *Windſor*, and then comes to St *James*'s, *Octob.* 15.

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ments of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, upon their good Health, and ſafe Return.

The Parliament of *England* meets, *Oct.* 20.

On *Wedneſday*, the 20th of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Lords, and ſending for the Commons, the Lord Keeper ſignified to them her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker: Whereupon the Commons return'd to their Houſe, and made unanimous Choice of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; a Perſon who had before acquitted himſelf of that arduous Office to the general Satisfaction; and who being,

*Robert Harley*, Eſq; choſen Speaker of the Commons, *Oct.* 21.

the next Day, preſented to the Queen, her Majeſty was pleaſed to approve his Election; and then made the following Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, *Oct.* 21.

" IT is with great Satisfaction I meet this Parliament, which I have ſummon'd to " aſſiſt Me in carrying on the Juſt and Neceſſary War in which We are en- " gaged: I have call'd You together as early as was conſiſtent with your Conve- " nience, in coming out of your ſeveral Countries; and I aſſure my ſelf of ſuch " Evidences of your Affection to Me, and of your Zeal for our Common Cauſe, as " will not only give Spirit and Forwardneſs to Our own Preparations, but ſuch Ex- " ample and Encouragement to our Allies, as, by God's Bleſſing, cannot fail of a " good Effect, for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

" I have met with ſo many Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction, in all the Coun- " tries through which I have lately had Occaſion to paſs, that I cannot but look " upon them as true Meaſures of the Duty and Affection of the reſt of my Sub- " jects.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I muſt deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as will enable me to comply both " with our particular Treaties and Engagements already made, and ſuch others as " may be neceſſary for the Encouragement of our Allies, and the proſecuting the " War, where it ſhall moſt ſenſibly affect our Enemies, and be moſt effectual for " diſappointing the boundleſs Ambition of *France*.

" And that my Subjects may the more chearfully bear the neceſſary Taxes, I de- " ſire you to inſpect the Accounts of all the Publick Receipts and Payments; and " if there have been any Abuſes or Miſmanagements, I hope you will detect them, " that the Offenders may be puniſh'd, and others be deterr'd by ſuch Examples, " from the like Practices.

" I muſt obſerve to you with ſome Concern, That the Funds given by the laſt " Parliament, have, in ſome Meaſure, fallen ſhort of the Sums propos'd to be rais'd " by them; and though I have already paid and apply'd to the Publick Service, " the Hundred Thouſand Pounds which I promis'd to the laſt Parliament, yet it " has not ſupply'd that Deficiency.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I cannot without much Trouble take Notice to you, of the Diſappointment " We have had at *Cadiz*. I have not yet had a particular Account of that Enter- " prize, nor of all the Difficulties our Forces may have met with there; but I have " had ſuch a Repreſentation of Diſorders and Abuſes committed at Port St. *Mary*'s, " as hath obliged me to give Directions for the ſtricteſt Examination of that " Matter.

" I am earneſtly deſirous, for all our Sakes, that this may prove a ſhort Seſſion. " However, I hope you will find Time to conſider of ſome better and more effe- " ctual Method to prevent the Exportation of Wooll, and to improve that Manu- " facture, which is of ſo great Conſequence to the whole Kingdom; on my Part, " nothing ſhall be omitted for its Encouragement.

" I am firmly perſuaded, that the Love and good Affection of my Subjects, is " the ſureſt Pledge of their Duty and Obedience, and the trueſt and juſteſt Sup- " port of the Throne; and as I am reſolv'd to defend and maintain the Church, as " by Law eſtabliſh'd, and to protect you in the full Enjoyment of all your Rights " and Liberties; ſo I rely upon your Care of Me; My Intereſts and yours are in- " ſeparable; and my Endeavours ſhall never be wanting, to make you all Safe " and Happy.

* *Oct.* 23. Congratulatory Addreſſes of both Houſes.

Two Days * after, the Lords preſented their Addreſs of Thanks for her Majeſty's Speech, wherein, in Particular, *They congratulated the glorious Succeſs of her Arms, and*

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*and her Allies, under the Command of the Earl of* Marlborough: And on the 24th, the Commons waited alſo upon the Queen with a loyal and affectionate Addreſs, wherein, among other Things, they ſaid, *That the late Diſappointment at* Cadiz *did the more affect them, becauſe it gave her Majeſty ſo much Trouble: But that this Misfortune could not make them forget, that the Protection and Security of their Trade, the vigorous Support of her Allies, and the wonderful Progreſs of her Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of* Marlborough, *had ſignally* RETRIEVED *the ancient Honour and Glory of the* Engliſh *Nation.* It is obſervable that the Word RETRIEVED occaſioned * a great Debate in the Houſe of Commons, ſeveral Members alledging, that it implied a Reflection on the late King's Memory, and therefore they inſiſted to have the Word MAINTAIN'D put inſtead of it: But upon a Diviſion, One Hundred and Eighty Voices were for the Firſt, and Eighty only for the latter: Which ſhew'd, that the *Tory* Party had a vaſt Majority in the Houſe. The ſame Day that the Commons preſented their Addreſs, they unanimouſly voted a Supply; and, on the 30th, reſolv'd, That Forty Thouſand Seamen be employ'd for the next Year's Service, at Four Pounds a Man *per Menſem*: and that One Hundred Twenty Nine Thouſand Three Hundred and Fourteen Pounds, be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy. The Day before, upon an Invitation from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the Queen honour'd the City of *London* with her Royal Preſence, and was ſplendidly entertain'd at Dinner in *Guild-Hall*: And to compleat the publick Joy, the very † next Day, the Lord *Shannon* brought the agreeable News of the Duke of *Ormond*'s and Sir *George Rook*'s Succeſs at *Vigo*. Five Days after ‖, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Commons, *That her Majeſty had appointed* Thurſday, the 12th *Inſtant, to be obſerv'd in* London *and* Weſtminſter, *as a Day of publick Thankſgiving to Almighty God, on Occaſion of the great Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, and particularly that of her Troops under the Conduct of the Earl of* Marlborough, *that of the Forces under the Command of the Duke of* Ormond *at* Vigo, *and alſo for the extraordinary Succeſs of the Fleet under the Command of Sir* George Rook: *That for the greater Solemnity on that Day, her Majeſty would be pleaſed to go to St.* Paul's *Church, as had been accuſtomed in former Times in this Kingdom, to return Thanks to Almighty God for the ſignal and great Succeſs, in which not only her Majeſty, but all her Subjects were ſo highly concern'd; and that her Majeſty had given neceſſary Orders for providing convenient Places in the ſaid Cathedral, for the Members of that Houſe, as well as for the Houſe of Lords.*

* *Oct.* 26. Debate about the Word *Retrieved.*

Supply voted.

*Oct.* 29. The Queen entertain'd at *Guild Hall.*

† *Oct.* 30.

‖ *Nov.* 4. The Queen's Meſſage about a Thankſgiving.

The Commons return'd their Thanks to the Queen for this Meſſage, and reſolv'd, "That they would attend her Majeſty, as a Houſe, to St. *Paul*'s Church, "upon the Day appointed for a publick Thankſgiving." Two Days ∴ after, they reſolv'd, Firſt, *That the Proportion of Land-Forces to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies for making good the Alliances, be Forty Thouſand Men, conſiſting of Thirty Three Thouſand Foot, and Seven Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons*: Secondly, *That the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds be granted, for the maintaining of Guards and Gariſons for the Year* 1703, (*including Five Thouſand Men to ſerve on Board the Fleet*;) *and*, Thirdly, *The Sum of Seventy Thouſand Nine Hundred Seventy Three Pounds, for Land-Service, to be perform'd by the Office of Ordnance for the Year* 1703. On the 10th they alſo reſolv'd, to grant Eight Hundred Thirty Three Thouſand Eight Hundred Twenty Six Pounds, for maintaining the Forty Thouſand Land-Forces; and Fifty One Thouſand Eight Hundred Forty Three Pounds, for her Majeſty's Subſidies to her Allies: And at the ſame Time, the Commons unanimouſly voted their Thanks to the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook*, for the ſignal Services by them perform'd. Now becauſe the Prince of *Denmark* had, ſome Days before, been very ill of a kind of Lethargy, the Commons alſo reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty, to congratulate his Royal Highneſs's Recovery. Two Days ** after, the Solemnity of publick Thankſgiving was perform'd in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Queen went in great State to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, attended by both Houſes of Parliament, the great Officers of State, the Judges, and other publick Officers. The Duke of *Ormond* being the Staff-Officer in Waiting, was in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, (together with the Duke of *Somerſet*) and as his Grace had the largeſt Share in the Triumph of this Day, ſo had he the loudeſt Acclamations from the People: And, the next Day, being come to the Houſe of Lords, the Lord Keeper return'd his Grace Thanks, in the Name of the Peers, for his ſignal Services perform'd at *Vigo*. At the ſame Time, the Lords reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would order the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook*, to lay before them an Account of their Proceedings in the late Expedition; purſuant to which, the Duke of *Ormond* did, on the 16th of *November*, lay his Journal before their Lordſhips.

∴ *Nov.* 6. Supply voted.

Thanks voted to the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook.*

** Thankſgiving Solemnized.

Thanks return'd by the Lords to the Duke of *Ormond.*

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Two Days * after, the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration the Complaint of Sir *John Packington*, againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Mr. *Lloyd*, his Son: Sir *John*, in his Place, acquainted the Houſe, "That he had reduc'd the Matter of the ſaid Complaint into ſeveral Heads; which he having read, and the Witneſſes to the reſpective Heads being ſeverally call'd and examin'd, the Houſe did unanimouſly reſolve, That Sir *John Packington* had, by Evidence, fully made out the Charge which he exhibited againſt the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*: That it "appear'd to the Houſe, that the Proceedings of *William* Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, "his Son, and his Agents, in order to the hindring the Election of a Member of "the County of *Worceſter*, had been Malicious, Unchriſtian, and Arbitrary, in "high Violation of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of *England*; that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would "be graciouſly pleas'd to remove *William* Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, from "being Lord Almoner to her Majeſty; and order'd Mr. Attorney-General to proſecute Mr. *Lloyd*, the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Son, for his ſaid Offences, after his "Privilege as a Member of the Lower Houſe of Convocation was out." The Lords, alarm'd at this warm Proceeding of the Commons, againſt a Member of their illuſtrious Aſſembly, and one eminently conſpicuous for his Piety, and Learning, did, on the 19th, agree upon an Addreſs to the Queen, wherein they humbly took Leave to repreſent to her Majeſty, "That it is the undoubted Right of every "Lord of Parliament, and of every other Subject of *England*, to have an Opportunity of making his Defence, before he ſuffer any ſort of Puniſhment; and therefore humbly deſir'd her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleaſed not to remove the "Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor to ſhew any "Mark of her Diſpleaſure towards him, till he were found guilty of ſome Crime, "by due Courſe of Law." This Addreſs being preſented to the Queen, on the 20th, her Majeſty made Anſwer, *That ſhe agreed that every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every other Perſon, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard, to any Matters objected againſt him, before he be puniſh'd. That ſhe had not yet received any Complaint of the Biſhop of* Worceſter, *but ſhe look'd upon it as her undoubted Right, to continue or diſplace any Servant attending upon her own Perſon, when ſhe ſhould think proper.* The ſame Day the Lords unanimouſly reſolv'd and declar'd, "That no "Lord of that Houſe ought to ſuffer any ſort of Puniſhment, by any Proceedings of "the Houſe of Commons, otherwiſe than according to the known and ancient "Rules and Methods of Parliament." But, on the other Hand, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold, having attended the Queen with the Reſolution and Addreſs of the Commons, for the removing the Biſhop of *Worceſter* from being Lord Almoner to her Majeſty, ſhe was pleaſed to anſwer, "That "ſhe was very ſorry that there was Occaſion for this Addreſs againſt the Biſhop of "*Worceſter*; and that ſhe would order and direct, that he ſhould no longer continue "to ſupply that Office:" For which Anſwer, the Houſe returned her Majeſty their moſt humble Thanks; And thus the pious and learned Prelate, fell a Sacrifice to the Reſentment of the prevailing High-Church Party, for being too warm a Stickler for their Antagoniſts. On the other Hand, Sir *George Rook*, who was in great Eſteem with the *Tories*, was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and having, on the 21ſt, taken his Place in the Houſe of Commons, the Speaker gave him the ſolemn Thanks of the Houſe, to which Sir *George* return'd a very grateful Anſwer. This being done, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* deliver'd to the Commons a Meſſage, ſigned by the Queen, importing, "That her Majeſty, conſidering that there was but a very "ſmall Proviſion made for the Prince her Huſband, if he ſhould ſurvive her Majeſty; and that ſhe was reſtrain'd from increaſing the ſame, by the late Act of "Parliament for ſettling her Revenue, thought it neceſſary to recommend the "making a further Proviſion for the Prince to their Conſideration." The Com-"mons having afterwards †, conſider'd of this Meſſage, reſolv'd, That the Yearly "Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds be ſettled on his Royal Highneſs, in Caſe he ſhould ſurvive her Majeſty. Two Days ‖ before, the Prince of *Denmark* preſented to her Majeſty *Thomas Hopſon*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, on whom the Queen conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood, and afterwards ſettled a Penſion of Five Hundred Pounds a Year upon him, with a Reverſion of Three Hundred Pounds Yearly for his Wife, in Conſideration of his eminent Services at *Vigo*.

The Earl of *Marlborough* being by this Time arrived ∴ from *Holland*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, at the Head of a Committee appointed by the Commons, waited upon his Lordſhip with the Thanks of that Houſe, for the great and ſignal Services by him perform'd for this Nation: To which the Earl modeſtly anſwer'd, *That nothing could add to the Satisfaction he took in the Queen's moſt gracious Acceptance of his hearty and*

* Proceedings of the Commons againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*; *Nov.* 18.

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen preſented, *Nov.* 20.

The Queen's Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, *Nov.* 21.

The Biſhop of *Worceſter* removed.

Sir *George Rook* made a Privy-Counſellor.

Meſſage to the Commons about the Prince.

† *Dec.* 1. 100000 *l.* a Year ſettled on the Prince of *Denmark*.

‖ *Nov.* 29. Vice-Admiral *Thomas Hopſon* Knighted and rewarded.

∴ *Nov.* 28. Thanks returned by the Commons to the Earl of *Marlborough*.

His Anſwer.

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*ſincere Endeavours for the Publick Service, but the obliging and favourable Senſe which that Houſe was pleaſed to expreſs of them; of which Honour no Man could be more ſenſible than himſelf; and that our Succeſs was chiefly to be imputed to* GOD's *Bleſſing upon her Majeſty's happy Conduct, and the great Bravery of her own Troops, and thoſe of her Allies.* The Queen was no leſs pleaſed than the Commons with this artful Anſwer; and Three Days after *, her Majeſty declared before a Committee of Council, *That ſhe was ſo ſatisfied of the Services of my Lord* Marlborough *to the Publick, and to her Self, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had ſettled between her and the* States-General, *that ſhe intended to make him a Duke.* Nor did the Queen's Favour ſtop here: For on the 10th of *December*, a Meſſage from her Majeſty was deliver'd to the Commons, importing, *That ſhe had thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to the Earl of* Marlborough, *and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and alſo a Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *upon the Revenue of the* Poſt-Office, *for the Support of this Honour, during her Majeſty's natural Life. That if it had been in her Power, ſhe would have granted the ſame Terms in the Penſion, as in the Honour; and that ſhe hoped they would think it ſo reaſonable in this Caſe, as to find ſome proper Methods of doing it.* This Meſſage occaſion'd great Debates in the Houſe; and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, among the reſt, did not ſtick to ſay, *That he would not derogate from the Duke's eminent Services, but that he was very well paid for them*; and thereupon took Notice of the profitable Employments enjoy'd by his Grace, and his Dutcheſs. There being no Likelihood of the Commons complying with the Queen's Deſire, her Majeſty ſent † them another Meſſage, acquainting them, *That the Duke of* Marlborough *had declined her Majeſty's Meſſage to them:* But, however, the ſame Day, the Commons being in a grand Committee, a Motion was made for *an Addreſs, containing the Reaſons why they could not comply with her Majeſty's firſt Meſſage.* This Motion being agreed to the next ‖ Day, the Addreſs was drawn up, and, on the 21ſt of *December*, preſented to her Majeſty; importing in Subſtance, That *it was to their inexpreſſible Grief, that the Commons found any Inſtances where they were unable to comply with what her Majeſty propoſed to them; but they begg'd Leave to lay before her Majeſty their Apprehenſions of making a Precedent for the Alienations of the Revenue of the Crown, which had been ſo much reduced by the* EXORBITANT GRANTS *of the laſt Reign: And that they were infinitely pleaſed to obſerve by her Majeſty's gracious Acceptance of the Duke of* Marlborough's *Services, that the only way to obtain her Favour, was to deſerve well from the Publick.* The Queen anſwer'd, *ſhe ſhould always think her ſelf much concern'd to reward thoſe who deſerved well of her, and of the Publick; on which Account ſhe beſtow'd ſome Favours on the Duke of* Marlborough, *and was glad to find they thought them well placed.* But notwithſtanding theſe ſoothing Compliments on both Sides, the Queen, and her Two Favourites, were nettled to the Quick at their Diſappointment; and bitter Sarcaſms (*a*) were paſs'd on this Tranſaction, by the Satyrical Wits of that Time.

* *Dec.* 2. The Earl of *Marlborough* made a Duke.

The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons in his Favour.

Debate thereupon.

† *Dec.* 15. The Duke declines the Meſſage in his Favour.

‖ *Dec.* 16. The Commons Addreſs to the Queen about their not complying with her Deſire.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Some Time before, the Commiſſioners for publick Accounts, by Order of the Commons, having made ſtrict Enquiries into the Earl of *Ranelagh*'s Accounts, as Paymaſter-General of the Army, and drawn up a Narrative, wherein they charg'd him with great Miſmanagements: His Lordſhip, on the laſt Day of *November*, preſented to the Houſe his Anſwer to the ſame; of which the Commons order'd, "That the Commiſſioners of Accounts ſhould have a Copy; and appointed the "3d of *December*, for them to deliver their Reply to his Lordſhip's Anſwer. The Commiſſioners having punctually obey'd this Order, the Houſe reſolv'd, ∴ That they ſhould have Power to examine the Accounts of the Paymaſter-General of the Army, although the ſame had been deliver'd to former Commiſſioners, or that they had been paſs'd by the Auditors of the Impreſt. The next Day ** the Commons proceeded to receive the Proofs of the ſaid Commiſſioners, to the ſeveral Articles of their Narrative, and of the Earl of *Ranelagh*'s Anſwer to the ſame, and reſolv'd, "That it appear'd to the Houſe, that his Lordſhip had given great "and unneceſſary Delays in his Proceedings before the ſaid Commiſſioners." The 5th of *December*, the Houſe went upon the ſame Affair; and on the 7th, after a full Hearing of both Parties, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, "1. That it appear'd "to the Houſe, that the Seven Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Parliament, "for taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, had "very good Ground for making their Obſervations in their Narrative, or Repre-"preſentation laid before the Houſe. 2. That all Monies iſſued to the Paymaſter-

Proceedings againſt the Earl of *Ranelagh*.

∴ *Dec.* 3.

** *Dec.* 4.

(*a*) *A Lampoon was then written, and handed about, importing, among other Things,* That the Queen deſign'd to give one Duke (the Duke of *Marlborough*) all the Gold which the other (the Duke of *Ormond*) had brought home (from *Vigo.*)

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" General of the Army, ought to be applied to the Uſe of the Army and Forces " only, and to no other Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever. 3. That all Privy-Seals, " Orders of the *Treaſury*, or other Warrants to the Paymaſter-General of the Army, " to apply the Money in his Hands to other than the Uſe of the Army and Forces, " are *Illegal* and *Void*. 4. That all Privy-Seals and Warrants of the Auditors of the " Impreſt, to paſs Accounts without proper Vouchers, or to make any Allowances " other than according to the Law and Courſe of the *Exchequer*, are *Illegal* and *Void*. " 5. That the ſaid Seven Commiſſioners had made good the Allegations in their " Narrative; and, 6. That the Paymaſter-General of the Army had miſapplied ſe- " veral Sums of the Publick's Money." The Earl of *Rarelaugh*, ſeeing ſo ſtrong a Tide running againſt him, did very prudently give way to the Torrent, which undoubtedly would have become more violent by Oppoſition; and, of himſelf, laid down his Place, which was afterwards divided between *John How*, Eſq; and Sir *Stephen Fox*.

He lays down his Place.

Acts paſs'd *Dec.* 23.

On the 23d of *December*, the Queen went to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for granting to her Majeſty a Land-Tax for carrying on the War againſt* France and *Spain*, and to Two private Bills.

Proceedings of the Commons.

The ſame Day the Queſtion was put, whether Prince *George*'s Servants ſhould be capacitated to ſit in Parliament, which was carried, by a great Majority, in the Affirmative; and the Bill to empower her Majeſty to ſettle a Revenue on his Royal Highneſs, order'd to be engroſs'd.

Motion for a Bill to reſume King *William*'s Grants carried.

Then Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold, mov'd, That Leave might be given to bring *in a Bill, for Reſuming all Grants made in King* William's *Reign, and applying them to the Uſe of the Publick*; which being carried by a Majority of One Hundred and Eighty Voices, againſt Seventy Eight, Mr. *Walpole* mov'd, *That all the Grants made in the Reign of the late King* James, *ſhould be reſumed likewiſe*, which paſs'd in the Negative. This being over, Sir *John Holland* made a Motion, and the Queſtion was put, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, by providing, *That no Perſon whatſoever in Office or Employment, ſhould be capable of ſitting in Parliament*: Which paſs'd alſo in the Negative; and, the prevailing Party procur'd an Order, for the bringing in a *Bill for the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, by providing, *That no Perſon ſhould be choſen a Member of the Houſe of Commons, but ſuch as have a ſufficient real Eſtate*: Which done, the Houſe adjourn'd to the Fourth of *January* next enſuing.

Bill order'd for the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament.

The Parliament adjourn'd.

When the Commons met again, upon a Meſſage from the Queen * importing, *That the States-General had renew'd their Applications to her Majeſty, to aſſiſt them in this Time of their Danger, with an Augmentation of her Forces, as the only Means to diſappoint the great and early Preparations of the* French: It was reſolv'd, *That Ten Thouſand Men be hired for an* Augmentation *of the Forces to act in Conjunction with the Allies; but upon Condition that there be an immediate ſtop put to all Commerce and Correſpondence with* France, *on the Part of the States-General.* This Reſolution being form'd into an Addreſs, and laid before the Queen, her Majeſty anſwer'd, *She made no doubt but that Condition would be approved, ſince it was ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and that ſhe ſhould ſend that Night Directions to her Miniſters in* Holland, *to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly.* The Lords alſo addreſs'd the Queen on the ſame Subject, and to the ſame Effect; to which the Queen return'd much the like Anſwer. The chief Reaſon why both Houſes inſiſted upon an immediate Prohibition of all Commerce and Correſpondence with *France* and *Spain*, was the great Difficulty the Court of *France* labour'd under, at this Juncture, to make Remittances of Money to their Forces in *Italy*, and to the Elector of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which, indeed, the *French* could not do, without the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Geneva* Merchants: As appear'd by a Diſcovery made about this Time by the Earl of *Nottingham*, Principal Secretary of State, of an unlawful Intercourſe of Bills of *Exchange*, between ſome *French* Bankers at *Paris*, and ſome *London* Merchants.

* *Jan.* 4. The Commons vote 10000 Men of Augmentation, *Jan.* 5.

Both Houſes Addreſs the Queen to engage the States to prohibit all Commerce with *France* and *Spain*.

The Act of Parliament paſs'd the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in favour of Proteſtant *Diſſenters*, was a great Eye-Sore to ſome of the *High-Church Party*, chiefly becauſe it ſtrengthen'd the Hands of the well-affected to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*: And therefore they reſolved to improve the firſt Opportunity that ſhould offer, to render that Law ineffectual. This could hardly be expected, as long as the *Great Deliverer* of theſe Nations ſat upon the Throne; but he had not been laid many Months in the Grave, when upon Pretence that Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1697, went *once* to a *Conventicle* with the City Sword, Mr. *William Bromley* (on the 4th of *November*, 1702) made a Motion for the bringing in *a Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity*, which was order'd to be brought in accordingly, by Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *St. John*, (afterwards Lord *Boling-*

Bill for preventing *Occaſional Conformity* order'd to be brought in by the Commons.

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*Bolingbroke*) and Mr. *Annesley*, afterwards Earl of *Anglesey*. Upon its Second Reading, * the said Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House; but a Motion being made, and the Question put, "That the said Committee have Power to "receive a Clause, for the exempting Dissenters from such Offices as cannot, by "Law, be executed without receiving the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the "Church of *England*; it pass'd in the Negative. Towards the End of that Month, the Commons read the said Bill a Third Time, pass'd it, and sent it to the Lords, who, on the 9th of *December*, 1702, sent it back to the Lower House, with several Amendments. At the same Time, their Lordships being apprehensive, that the Commons would not give their Concurrence to the said Amendments; and might, as they had done on other Occasions, tack their Bill to some *Money-Bill*, their Lordships therefore made a Vote, That the *annexing any Clause to a Money-Bill, was contrary to the Constitution of the* English *Government, and the Usage of Parliament*: And ordered this Vote to be added to the Roll of the standing Orders of their House. On the other Hand, the Commons having read the Lords Amendments, agreed to some of them, and disagreed to others; and on the 12th of *December*, appointed a Committee to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference, for disagreeing to such of their Lordships Amendments, as the House had disagreed to. The said Reasons being prepar'd accordingly, the Commons, on the 17th, desir'd a Conference with the Lords, to which their Lordships having readily agreed, the Managers of the Commons deliver'd their Reasons to the Lords, and left the Bill, and Amendments with their Lordships. On the 8th of *January*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, to desire a new Conference the next Day, at Twelve a-clock in the *Painted-Chamber*, upon the Subject-Matter of the last Conference, upon the Bill entitled, *An Act for preventing Occasional Conformity*, which was readily granted. The Managers for the Commons having met the Lords at the Conference, their Lordships insisted upon all their Amendments to the Bill; which being reported to the Commons by Mr. *Bromley*, and his Report taken into Consideration on the 11th of *January*, the Question was put, *That the House should insist upon their disagreeing with the Lords in the said Amendments, and carried in the Affirmative.* Thereupon it was resolv'd, That a free Conference be desir'd with the Lords upon the Subject-Matter of the last Conference: To which their Lordships having readily agreed, and appointed the same to be on the 16th of the same Month, in the *Painted-Chamber*; the Commons order'd, That their Members who manag'd the last Conference, *viz.* Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *St. John*, Mr. *Finch*, Mr. *Sollicitor-General*, and Sir *Thomas Powis*, should manage the said *Free Conference*, and several others were added to them.

* *Nov.* 17.

The Bill sent to the Lords, who make several Amendments to it.

The Lords Vote against Tacking of Bills.

A Free Conference between both Houses thereupon, *Jan.* 16.

The *Managers* of the Commons, who open'd the Conference, insisted on their Disagreement to the Lords Amendments, and urged many plausible Arguments for the Bill, in general; as, "That this Law was only to restrain a very scandalous "Practice, which is a Reproach to Religion, gives Offence to all good Christians, "and to the best among the Dissenters themselves. That this Bill enacted nothing "new, and was only intended to make the Laws in Being (*viz.* the *Corporation*, "and *Test* Acts) more effectual. That the Commons thought this Bill absolutely "necessary to prevent those Mischiefs, which must prove destructive to the "CHURCH and MONARCHY. That an *Establish'd Religion*, and a *National Church* "are absolutely necessary, when so many *ill Men* pretend to Inspiration, and when "there are so many *weak Men* to follow them. They frankly declared, That as, "upon the *Revolution*, the last Reign began with an Act in Favour of the *Dissenters*, "so the Commons desired, in the beginning of her Majesty's Reign, an Act might "pass, in Favour of the Church of *England*; that the Laws which had been evaded, "might now be effectually enforced; and that those Men might be kept out of "Offices, who never wanted the *Will*, when they had the *Power* to destroy the "CHURCH. And pretended, that this Bill did not, in any Respect, intrench on "the Act of *Toleration*, or take from the Dissenters any one Privilege they had by "Law; or give any one Privilege to the Church of *England*, which was not (at "least) intended her by the Laws, as they then stood.

On the other Hand, the Managers for the Lords (*viz.* the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward, the Earl of *Peterborow*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Lord *Somers*, and the Lord *Halifax*,) maintain'd the Alterations made in the Bill; and spoke against the Bill it self. "They own'd it, indeed, to be a Scandal to Religion, that "Persons should conform only for a Place; but they did not think going to a Meeting to be *Malum in se*, the *Dissenters* being Protestants, and differing from the "Church of *England* only in some little Forms; wherefore the Lords thought *Loss* "*of Office, and a reasonable Fine*, a sufficient Punishment, without an *Incapacity*, "which is too great a Penalty for any Offence that is not Capital. That the

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" *Diſſenters* were not ſo obnoxious to the Government, as when the *Corporation Act* " was made, but were well-affected to the preſent Conſtitution, and hearty Ene- " mies to the Queen's and Kingdom's Enemies. That the Lords did not think fit " to bring any greater Hardſhips upon the *Diſſenters*, ſince greater Advantages had " accrued from the Act of *Toleration*, which had much contributed to the Security and " Reputation of the Church of *England*, and produced a good Temper among the " *Diſſenters*. That as the Lords were ſenſible, That gentle Meaſures are moſt proper, " and have been moſt effectual towards increaſing the Church, and diminiſhing the " Number of *Diſſenters*; ſo they apprehended, that ſome Parts of this Bill had an " Air of Severity improper for this Seaſon. That if this Bill did enact nothing " new, there would not be ſuch a Conteſt about it. That though *Occaſional Con-* " *formity* ought always to have been eſteem'd a Crime, yet the *Practice* was new; " and the Lords did conſent to a Puniſhment, but would proportion the *Penalty* to " the *Offence*: But that the Commons gave up this Argument, when they propoſed " for new-invented Crimes, new-invented Puniſhments. That as the Commons " needed not to be aſhamed of Deſigns ſo laudable, as the Preſervation of the " Church of *England*, and *Monarchy*, ſo the Lords concluded their Deſires of ſecu- " ring the *Toleration Act*, the *Peace* and *Quiet* of the Kingdom at Home, and the " *Intereſt* of the Nation *Abroad*, would meet with a fair Conſtruction, eſpecially " when they hoped the Church was ſo well ſecured by her Doctrine, by the good " Laws of the Realm, and the Protection of ſo Pious a Queen, aſſiſted by a Par- " liament ſo well affected to the *Church* and State. That the Lords not only al- " low'd the Neceſſity of an *Eſtabliſh'd Religion*, and a *National Church*, but being " likewiſe of that National Church, they could never be wanting to thoſe Meaſures " they thought proper to ſecure it; and though by the firſt Appearance, the Mem- " bers of the Houſe of Commons might ſeem, upon this Occaſion, the moſt zealous " Champions to the National Eſtabliſhment, yet the Lords thought the only Con- " teſt between them was, which ſhould moſt befriend and take Care of the *Church*; " the one would procure a *haſty, ſettled Submiſſion, not ſo much to be depended upon*; " the other would obtain for her *a more gradual, but a ſafer Advantage over thoſe that* " *diſſent from her*. That the Lords did not well underſtand the Inference, *That as* " *upon the* Revolution, *the laſt Reign began with an Act in Favour of the* Diſſenters, " *ſo the Commons did deſire, in the beginning of her Majeſty's Reign, an Act might paſs* " *in favour of the* Church: The Lords conceiving that both Reigns began upon the " ſame Bottom and Foundation; and that as in this Reign, her Majeſty had been " pleaſed to give Gracious Aſſurances as to *Liberty of Conſcience*, ſo in the laſt, the " Church ever met with Protection and Support. That the Intereſt of both Parties " was to ſupport the *Church* againſt her Enemies: That it was hard, as well as un- " true, to ſay of the Diſſenters, *They never wanted the Will, when they had the Power,* " *to deſtroy the Church and State*; ſince in the laſt and greateſt Danger the *Church* " was expoſed to, they joined with her, with all imaginable Zeal and Sincerity, " againſt the *Papiſts*, their common Enemies, ſhewing no Prejudice to the *Church*, " but the utmoſt Reſpect to her Biſhops, when ſent to the *Tower*: And that ever " ſince they had continued to ſhew all the Signs of Friendſhip and Submiſſion to the " Government of *Church* and *State*. That, in Truth, formerly the *Diſſenters* had " been Seditious, and in Arms and Oppoſition to the *State* and *Church*, but it was " the Effect of *Perſecution*; and that even then, they were open and avowed Ene- " mies; but that *Toleration* and Tenderneſs had never miſs'd of procuring *Peace* and " *Union*, as *Perſecution* had never fail'd producing the contrary Effects. That the " Lords could not think the *Diſſenters* could properly be call'd *Schiſmaticks*, ſince they " did not differ in any Eſſential Point: That ſuch an Opinion allowed, would bring a " heavy Charge upon the Church of *England*, who by a Law had tolerated ſuch a " *Schiſm*: That Connivance hath been uſed to *Schiſmaticks*, but publick Allowance " was never given to ſuch; and the Churchmen having allow'd Communion with " the *Reformed Churches Abroad*, profeſſing *Calviniſm*, it muſt follow, they held " them not guilty of Schiſm. That this Bill inflicted a Second Puniſhment on " thoſe who fled from *France* for their Religion; who ſought a very improper Re- " fuge amongſt thoſe that muſt think them guilty of *Schiſm*, and muſt uſe them " accordingly; which might be uſed as an Argument to juſtify even the Perſecu- " tion in *France*. That the Lords could not depart from the Clauſe relating to the " *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches, ſo long eſtabliſhed among us, leſt it ſhould give " great Diſguſt and Offence to our Allies Abroad; and, at the ſame Time, forfeit " the greateſt Character can be given a Church, that of *Tenderneſs* and *Charity* to " Fellow-Chriſtians; the contrary Practice being what is ſo much abhorred amongſt " *Roman* Catholicks. That the giving a Vote for a Repreſentative in Parliament, " is the *Eſſential Privilege* whereby every *Engliſh*-Man preſerves his Property; and

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" that whatſoever deprives him of ſuch Vote, deprives him of his *Birthright*. That " the Lords were of Opinion, the *Diſſenters* ſhould have Liberty of Conſcience, " but agreed to the further Meaſure propoſed by the Commons to allow neither " *Diſſenters*, nor *Occaſional Conformiſts*, any Share in the Government; but they " took this to be the great Security for the Eſtabliſhed Religion, that all who ſit " in the Houſe of Commons muſt be *Churchmen*; and the Difference between a " Churchman choſe by *Churchmen*, and choſe by *Diſſenters*, is only this, that the " former will be for uſing ſeverer, the other gentler Means, for bringing the *Diſſen-* " *ters* into the *Church*. That as for this *Occaſional Conformity*, the Lords did not go " about to excuſe, or to defend it; but they who had obſerv'd the Progreſs of thoſe " Matters, and had born a large Share in theſe Controverſies, muſt acquaint the " Commons, that it was no new Practice invented to evade a Law: That it had " been both the Principle and Practice of ſome of the moſt eminent among the " *Diſſenters*, ever ſince St. *Bartholomew*'s, in the Year 1662. That it was known, " that *Baxter* and *Bates* did ſtill maintain it, and that ſeveral Books had been writ " about it: And as the fierceſt of the *Diſſenters*, who intended to keep up a Wall of " Partition between them and the *Church*, had oppoſed it much; ſo the Party of all " the *Diſſenters*, that came neareſt the *Church*, and of whom the greateſt Numbers " were come over to it, were thoſe that pleaded for it: Nor was it a certain Infe- " rence, that becauſe a Man receives the *Sacrament* in the *Church*, he can therefore " conform in every other Particular. That there was a very Learned and Famous " Man that liv'd at *Saliſbury*, Mr. *Tombs*, who was a very zealous Conformiſt in all " Points, but in one, *Infant-Baptiſm*; ſo that the receiving the *Sacrament*, did not " neceſſarily import an entire *Conformity* in every other Particular, no more than " a Man who can ſubſcribe to the Two firſt Articles of our Religion, that are indeed " the main ones, is by that concluded to aſſent to the reſt of the *Thirty Nine*: That " it was likewiſe to be remembred, that after St. *Bartholomew*, in 1662, *Occaſional* " *Conformity* was a Step that carried many much further: From *Occaſional Confor-* " *mity*, it grew to a *conſtant Conformity*, if not in the Perſons themſelves, yet in " their Children; ſo the Lords now ſaw ſome deſcended from *Occaſional Conformiſts*, " eſpouſe the Cauſe of the *Church* with much Zeal: For which Reaſons the Lords " did conceive the *Penalties* in this Bill to be exceſſive and unreaſonable. That the " Practice of *Occaſional Conformity* was almoſt of the ſame Date with the *Act of* " *Uniformity*, and practiſed by many of the *Diſſenters*, who had no Thoughts of " Offices, and had been a Means of bringing ſeveral Perſons entirely from *Meet-* " *ings*; however, the Lords were willing to make it impoſſible for ſuch Men to " keep in Offices, becauſe *Hypocrites* would make uſe of ſuch a Liberty; but they " were not willing to ruin Perſons utterly, on Account of a Practice that many " well-meaning Men had been and might be led into, and which they thought " tended naturally to bring them over entirely to the Church. That as for the " Clauſes about the *Foreign Proteſtants*, there was great Reaſon to give them all " juſt Encouragement; for as they had *brought among us many new Manufactures, ſo* " *they had carried them ſo far, that of late Years we had exported to the Value of a Mil-* " *lion of Woollen Manufactures more than was done in King* Charles's *Reign, before they* " *came among us*; and the putting them under Apprehenſions or Diſcouragements, " might be a Means to drive them to a Country where they were ſure of an entire " Liberty, *viz. Holland*.

The Managers of the Commons, by way of Reply, ſaid, *That the Lords had agreed to the greater Part of this Bill, and therefore ſhould confine themſelves, and ſpeak only to their own Amendment. That no Time could be more ſeaſonable for this Bill than the preſent, becauſe the* Church *was now in no* Danger *of* Popery, *or* Fanaticiſm; *but good Laws are to be made for Poſterity, and may be obtained moſt eaſily in the beſt Reigns. That the Right of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, is in thoſe that are concerned in the Government of the Corporations; and if they ſhould by this Bill be turned out of their Employments, and conſequently loſe their Votes in the Elections, yet it cannot be ſaid, they loſe their* Birthrights, *becauſe no Man is born a* Magiſtrate. *That the Commons Penalty bore a juſt Proportion to the Offence, and that all above One Hundred Pounds, was for an obſtinate perſiſting in the Crime; urging, That the Offender could not be guilty through Inadvertency, but knowingly and willingly. That the* Teſt Act *gives a much greater Penalty (viz.* Five Hundred Pounds) *than that in this Act to the Informers; beſides, that Act brings the Offender under very great Diſabilities. That ſome of the Lords Arguments had been ſo irregular, as to defend* Occaſional Conformity; *and that the Commons Managers were ſurprized to hear a* Prelate (the Biſhop of *Sarum*) *ſpeak in Defence of ſuch a Practice.* Thereupon they left the Bill with the Lords, and ſaid, *they hop'd their Lordſhips would not let the Publick loſe the Benefit of ſo good a Law,* The *Free Conference* being thus broke up, and the Managers return'd to their reſpective Houſes,

The *Free Conference* unſucceſsful.

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Houſes, the Lords adhered to all their Amendments, except the Fifth, relating to Corporations: And on the 25th of *January*, their Lordſhips having taken into Conſideration, what Method was to be uſed in returning the Bill to the Houſe of Commons, ſince the Lords adher'd to moſt of their Amendments, order'd that the Lords Committees, who were the Managers of the *Free Conference* on that Bill, ſhould the next Day ſearch Precedents relating to this Matter. Four Days after the Lord Steward * having reported from that Committee, That *their Lordſhips found the Bill was to be deliver'd at a Free Conference, ſometimes with, and ſometimes without Reaſons*, the Queſtion thereupon was propos'd and put, Whether the Lords ſhould agree with the Commons, that the Clauſe relating to Corporations ſhould ſtand Part of the Bill? This being carried in the Affirmative, a Meſſage was ſent to the Commons, to deſire a *Free Conference* on the 1ſt of *February*. The Commons readily comply'd with this Meſſage, and the Managers of both Houſes being met accordingly on the appointed Day, the Lords deliver'd the Bill to the Commons, and acquainted them, *That the Lords had receded from one of their Amendments, and adher'd to all the reſt.* Four Days † after, the Commons having taken the Report of the firſt Free Conference into Conſideration, order'd the ſame to be entred into their Journal, and Reſolv'd, *That they did adhere to their diſagreeing with the Lords in the Amendments made by their Lordſhips.* On the other hand, the Lords, a few Days after, order'd their Proceedings in Relation to that Affair, to be printed; whereupon the Commons reſolved to publiſh theirs likewiſe.

* Duke of *Devonſhire.*

† *Feb.* 5.

The Bill dropp'd.

Proceedings of the Commons in Relation to publick Accounts.

By this Time the Commons were entred upon an Affair that made a great Noiſe, and did very much increaſe the Diſagreement which the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* had occaſion'd between the Two Houſes of Parliament. On the 18th of *January*, Mr. *St. John*, from the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts, preſented to the Houſe of Commons a general State of Receipts and Iſſues of the Publick Revenue, between the Feaſts of St. *Michael*, 1700, 1701, and 1702, with Obſervations thereupon; which having been taken into Conſideration the following Days, and Mr. *Bridges*, one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, having, on the 25th, preſented to the Houſe an Account both of the Loans and Payments on the Votes of that Houſe in *February*, 1700, and of the Produce of the Twenty Five *per Cent.* on *French* Goods, and the Application of the ſame, it was then reſolv'd, *That the borrowing of Money, and ſtriking Tallies with Intereſt unneceſſary, before the publick Occaſions required the ſame, had been one Reaſon of the great Debt which lay upon the Nation: And that the applying of the publick Money to the Uſe of the* Civil-Liſt, *which was otherwiſe provided for, was another Cauſe of that great Debt.* The next Day Colonel *Bierly*, from the ſaid Commiſſioners, preſented to the Houſe their Report, purſuant to an Order of the Houſe, by which they were directed to examine the Auditor, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, relating to the paſſing of the Accounts of the Publick Money, and to lay before the Houſe what they ſhould find to be the Cauſe that the Accounts were not annually and duly paſs'd, according to the Laws in that Caſe, and through whoſe Default it had happen'd. This Report, and ſeveral Paragraphs of the Commiſſioners Obſervations being read, the Houſe reſolv'd, " 1. That *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, " Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had neglected his Duty, and was guilty " of a Breach of Truſt, in not tranſmitting the Impreſt-Rolls Half-yearly to the " King's Remembrancer, according to the Act made in the Seſſion of Parliament " held in the 8th and 9th Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for* " *the better Obſervation of the Courſe anciently uſed in the Receipt of* Exchequer. " 2. *That the allowing Accomptants the Charges of Law-Suits to determine the Right of* " *their Offices, was a Miſapplication of the Publick Money.* 3. *That the Auditors of the* " *Impreſt had been guilty of a great Neglect of their Duty, in not certifying to the King's* " *Remembrancer, the Neglect of the ſeveral annual Accounts, that the Proceſs might go out* " *againſt them; and,* 4. *That there had been a general Miſmanagement of the Publick* " *Money, by not obliging Accomptants to make up their Accounts, and by continuing Re-* " *ceivers in ſeveral Counties, contrary to Law, who had neglected to make up their Ac-* " *counts in due Time, which had been a great Abuſe of the Publick, and another Cauſe of* " *the great Debt that lay upon the Nation.*" On the 27th, the Commons having proceeded in the further Conſideration of the Obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts, reſolv'd, 1. *That the Money impreſt out of the* Exchequer *for the Service of the Publick, ought to be kept by the reſpective Officers in their own Cuſtody, until the ſame ſhall be paid to the Uſes for which it was directed.* 2. *That* Charles *Lord* Halifax, *Auditor of the Receipt of* Exchequer, *had been guilty of a Breach of Truſt, in not examining every Three Months the Tellers Vouchers for the Payments upon the Annuities, which he allowed in his Weekly Certificates, according to the forementiond Act of Parliament.* 3. *That the Reſolutions relating to the Lord* Halifax, *be laid before her Majeſty; and,* 4. *That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd to*

*Jan.* 26.

Particularly againſt the Lord *Halifax.*

*give Directions to the Attorney-General to proſecute him for the ſaid Offences.* Five Days * after, Colonel *Granville* acquainted the Houſe, that the Queen had been pleas'd to ſay, *That ſhe would ſend to the Attorney-General, and give him her Directions, purſuant to this Addreſs.* The ſame † Day, the Commons reſum'd the adjourn'd Debate, upon the laſt Obſervation of the Commiſſioners for Publick Accounts, and the Reſolutions of the 4th and 7th of *December* laſt, relating to the Earl of *Ranelaugh*, being read, it was reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Earl being guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanor, in miſapplying ſeveral Sums of the Publick Money, be expell'd the Houſe; and that an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, upon the Narrative, Repreſentation and Obſervations of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and upon the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons thereupon, and upon the Debate of the Houſe.*

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* *Feb.* 7.

† *Feb.* 7.

The Earl of *Ranelaugh* expell'd the Houſe of Commons.

On the other Hand, the Lords, before whom Mr. *King*, Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Accounts, had, on the 15th of *January*, laid an Account of the general State of the Receipts and Iſſues of the Publick Revenue, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, 1700, to the ſame Feaſt in 1702, with their Obſervations thereupon, order'd ‖, That the Commiſſioners of Accounts ſhould lay before their Lordſhips, what further Obſervations they had made in Relation to the ſaid Accounts. The next Day, the Lords took the Book of Publick Accounts into Conſideration, and read the firſt Paragragh of the Commiſſioners Obſervations; which relating to the Lord *Halifax*, his Lordſhip was heard thereto. Then Mr. *Gregory King* delivered at the Bar the Commiſſioners of Accounts further Obſervations; and at the ſame Time, the Queen's Remembrancer laid before their Lordſhips, the Impreſt Rolls tranſmitted to him ſince *November*, 1699. This done, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the Obſervations deliver'd firſt to their Lordſhips from the Commiſſioners of Accounts, and it was order'd, *That the Queen's Remembrancer ſhould, the next Day, bring before the ſaid Committee, the Impreſt Rolls tranſmitted to him ſince the 20th of* April, 1697, *being the Time from which the Act commenced*; *and*, Secondly, *That the Commiſſioners for Publick Accounts ſhould have Notice, that their Lordſhips had appointed a Committee to conſider of their Obſervations.* On the 3d of *February*, Mr. *Barker*, Deputy to her Majeſty's Remembrancer, brought the other Impreſt Rolls, as ordered the Day before, which were delivered to the Committee; and the Duke of *Somerſet* reported from the ſaid Committee, That they had taken the firſt Obſervation into Conſideration, in Relation to the Auditor of the *Exchequer*: That though the Commiſſioners of Accounts had Notice of the Committee's Sitting, yet none of them attended; and therefore the Committee was of Opinion, that a Meſſage be ſent to the Houſe of Commons, that they might have Leave to attend: Which Meſſage was ſent ∴ accordingly. On the 5th, the Commons having taken the ſame into Conſideration, *appointed a Committee to inſpect the Journals, and to ſearch Precedents relating to what had been done upon the Lords deſiring Members of the Houſe of Commons to attend the Houſe of Lords, and in relation to the Lords inſpecting and examining Accounts.* And the ſame Day ** the Duke of *Somerſet* made the following Report.

The Lords Proceedings in Relation to the Publick Accounts.

‖ *Feb.* 1.

∴ *Feb.* 4.

** *Feb.* 5. Report of the Lords Committee.

" The Committee appointed to conſider of the Obſervations in the Book of Ac-
" counts delivered into this Houſe, have made ſome Progreſs in conſidering the
" ſaid Obſervations, and take Leave to acquaint the Houſe, That they have exa-
" mined into the firſt of thoſe Obſervations; and alſo the further Obſervations de-
" livered into this Houſe the 2d Inſtant, relating to the tranſmitting the ordinary
" *Impreſt Rolls* to the Queen's Remembrancer: They have inſpected ſeveral of the
" Original *Impreſt Rolls*, delivered into the Houſe by Mr. *Barker*, Deputy to her
" Majeſty's Remembrancer: They alſo examined divers Officers of the *Exchequer*,
" and others upon Oath, and do find, *That by the ancient and uninterrupted Courſe of*
" *the* Exchequer, *Two* Impreſt Rolls *are to be made out for each Year*; *the one compre-*
" *hending all ſuch Sums Impreſt from the end of* Trinity-Term, *to the end of* Hilary-
" Term; *the other containing all ſuch Sums from that Time, to the end of* Trinity-
" Term; *which Rolls are commonly call'd* Half-yearly Rolls, *though improperly*:
" They find, that by the ancient Courſe of the *Exchequer*, theſe Impreſt Rolls, be-
" ing made out by the Auditor of the Receipt, are to be delivered by him to the
" Clerk of the Pells, whoſe Duty it is to examine and ſign them; and this being
" done, the Clerk of the Pells delivers them to the Remembrancer. This Uſage
" was by degrees diſcontinued in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; and the
" Remembrancer, or his Agent, uſed to come to the Office of the Auditor of the
" Receipt, and take away the Impreſt Rolls from thence immediately: But in the
" Time when the Earl of *Rocheſter* was Treaſurer, the Ancient Uſage was re-
" ſtored, and he did order that the *Impreſt Rolls* ſhould be carefully examin'd, and
" ſign'd by the Clerk of the Pells, before they ſhould be tranſmitted to the Re-
" membrancer; and accordingly ſince that Time, the ancient Cuſtom has been ob-
" ſerv'd, as well before, as ſince the Act of Parliament made in the Eighth and

" Ninth

A. D. 1702.

" Ninth Year of his late Majeſty, *For the better Obſervation of the Courſe anci-*
" *ently uſed in the Receipt of the* Exchequer: That is to ſay, The ſaid Half-yearly
" Rolls, when made out, and ſigned by the Auditor, have been by him tranſmitted
" to the Clerk of the *Pells*; and when the Clerk of the *Pells* has examin'd and ſign'd
" them, he, or his Deputy, has delivered them to the Remembrancer; and this ap-
" pears by the Remembrancer's Endorſement upon the Rolls. The Committee
" finds, that *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, has been Auditor of the Receipt from the end
" of *November*, 1699; ſince which Time, Six Impreſt Rolls have been tranſmitted
" to the Remembrancer; and there is a Seventh Roll now under Examination of
" the Office of the *Pells*, and no other Roll can be prepared till after the Twelfth
" of this Inſtant *February*. Upon the whole Matter, the Committee are humbly of
" Opinion, That *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*,
" hath perform'd the Duty of his Office, in tranſmitting the ordinary Impreſt
" Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Cuſtom of
" the *Exchequer*, and the Direction of the Act VIII and IX *Gulielmi* III.
" and that he hath not been guilty of any Neglect, or Breach of Truſt,
" upon that Account." This Report being read, as alſo the Examinations taken upon Oath by the Committee, and the Dates and Endorſements of the ſeveral Impreſt Rolls deliver'd by Mr. *Barker*, the Queſtion was put, *Whether this Houſe would agree to the Opinion of the Committee in this Report?* Which being carried in the Affirmative, it was reſolved and declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, *That* Charles *Lord* Halifax, *Auditor of the Receipt of the* Exchequer, *hath perform'd the Duty of his Office, in tranſmitting the ordinary Impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the* Exchequer, *and the Direction of the Act* VIII *and* IX Gulielmi III. Regis, *Entituled*, An Act for the better Obſervation of the Courſe anciently uſed in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*; *and that he hath not been guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Truſt upon that Account.* At the ſame Time, the Lords order'd their Proceedings in this Affair to be forthwith printed and publiſh'd.

The Lord *Halifax* clear'd by the Lords.

The honourable Acquittal of the Lord *Halifax*, did reliſh but ill with the Commons, who, on the 12th, order'd their Committee to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, and report their Lordſhips Proceedings, in Relation to the *Obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Accounts.* Purſuant to this Order, Colonel *Granville* did, the next Day, report to the Houſe, what the Committee had found, both in the Lords Journals relating to this Affair, and in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, relating to what had been done upon the Lords deſiring Members of the ſaid Houſe to attend the Houſe of Lords; and in Relation *to the Lords inſpecting and examining publick Accounts.* This Report being read, the Commons ordered the ſame Committee to draw up what was proper to be offer'd to the Lords, at a Conference upon the Subject-Matter of their Lordſhips Meſſage the 4th Inſtant, which the Committee did accordingly in this Manner. " The Commons cannot comply with your
" Lordſhips Deſires, contain'd in your Meſſage of the 4th Inſtant, becauſe the
" Commons are ſtill of the ſame Opinion, as was deliver'd to your Lordſhips in
" *February*, 1691, at a Free Conference upon the ſubject Matter of the Amend-
" ments made by the Lords, to the additional Bill, for the appointing and en-
" abling Commiſſioners to examine, take and ſtate the publick Accounts of the
" Kingdom, when they deſired to know the End your Lordſhips would propoſe
" to your ſelves, by an Enquiry into the Publick Accounts: For ſhould any Miſap-
" plication of Money, or Default of Diſtribution appear in the Accounts, your
" Lordſhips cannot take Cognizance thereof originally, or otherwiſe, even in your
" judicial Capacity, than at the Complaint of the Commons: And ſhould a Fai-
" lure, or want of Money appear, it is not in your Lordſhips Power to redreſs it:
" For the Grant of all Aids is in the Commons only; or if there be any Surplu-
" ſage, the Commons only can apply it to the Charge of the enſuing Year. But
" ſhould the Commons give Leave to the Commiſſioners to attend your Lordſhips,
" no Information they can give againſt any Perſon whatſoever, can entitle your
" Lordſhips either to acquit, or condemn. Yet ſince this Meſſage, the Commons
" find in your Lordſhips Journals a Reſolution, declaring, *That* Charles *Lord*
" Halifax, *Auditor of the Receipt of the* Exchequer, *has perform'd the Duty of his*
" *Office*, &c. which looks to the Commons, as if your Lordſhips pretended to give
" a Judgment of Acquittal, without any Accuſation brought before your Lordſhips,
" and conſequently without any Tryal. And that which makes your Lordſhips
" Proceeding yet more Irregular, it tends to prejudging a Cauſe which might regu-
" larly have come before you, either originally by Impeachment, or by Writ of
" Error from the Courts below. And therefore the Commons can ſee no Uſe of

Difference between both Houſes about the Lords examining Publick Accounts.

" their Reſolution, unleſs it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepoſſeſs a Jury. A. D.
" But if your Lordſhips could have judg'd in this Matter, it does not appear by 1703.
" your Lordſhips Journals, that you have had under Examination the reſpective
" Times of tranſmitting the ſeveral *Impreſt Rolls* to the Queen's Remembrancer;
" without which, it is impoſſible to know, whether the Auditor of the Receipt has
" done his Duty, according to the late Act of Parliament." Theſe Reaſons being reported * by Colonel *Granville*, and afterwards read and approv'd by the Houſe, * *Feb.* 16.
a Meſſage was immediately ſent to the Lords to deſire a Conference; to which the
Lords having, the next † Day, agreed, the Managers for the Commons deliver'd the † *Feb.* 17.
ſaid Reaſons to their Lordſhips. The Lords, not a little provok'd by the Reaſons of the Commons, came, on the 18th, to the following Reſolutions: Firſt, *That the Lords have an undoubted Right (which they can never ſuffer to be conteſted) to take Cognizance originally of all Publick Accounts, and to enquire into any Miſapplication or Default in the Diſtribution of Publick Monies, or into any other Miſmanagement whatſoever.* Secondly, *That the Lords, in their Enquiry into the Examination of the Obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, in Relation to* Charles *Lord* Halifax, *and in their Reſolution thereupon, had proceeded according to the Rules of Juſtice, and the Evidence that was before them.* And Thirdly, *That the Commons, in their Reaſons delivered at the laſt Conference, had us'd ſeveral Expreſſions and Arguments highly reflecting, and altogether Unparliamentary, tending to deſtroy all good Correſpondence between the Two Houſes, and to the Subverſion of the Conſtitution.*

The Queen apprehending the Conſequence of theſe Differences between the Two Houſes, ſent ‖ a Meſſage to the Lords, by the Earl of *Nottingham*, to deſire them ‖ *Feb.* 22.
to make a quick Diſpatch with the Buſineſs before them: And the ſame Day their Lordſhips communicated the fore-mention'd Reſolutions to the Commons, at a Conference which their Lordſhips had deſired, and appointed. The Commons having the next ⁂ Day, taken the ſame into Conſideration, reſolv'd, That a Free Conference be deſired with the Lords, upon the Subject-Matter of the Two laſt Conferences; and order'd their Managers to conſider of what Heads were fit to be gone upon at the ſaid Free Conference, which they accordingly did, and the ſaid Heads were as follows, *viz.* " 1. That no Cognizance the Lords can take of the Publick
" Accounts, can enable them to ſupply any Deficiency, or to apply any Surpluſage
" of the Publick Money. 2. That the Lords can neither acquit or condemn any
" Perſon whatſoever, upon any Enquiry ariſing originally in their own Houſe.
" 3. That the Attempt the Lords have made to acquit *Charles* Lord *Haliſax*, Audi-
" tor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, is Unparliamentary, and not warranted by
" any Precedent: And the Reſolution thereupon, plainly contrary to what appears
" on the Records themſelves. 4. That the Conference deſir'd by the Commons,
" was, in order to preſerve a good Correſpondence between both Houſes, by offering
" Reaſons to prevent the Lords from proceeding in a Caſe which they had no Pre-
" cedent to warrant; and the Commons expreſſing the Conſequences they appre-
" hended might follow from that Reſolution, was neither Reflecting nor Unparlia-
" mentary, or tending to deſtroy the good Correſpondence between the Two Hou-
" ſes, and much leſs to the Subverſion of the Conſtitution; and 5. That the Lords
" delivering at a Conference their Reſolutions, inſtead of Reaſons, in Anſwer to
" the Reaſons of the Commons, is not agreeable to the ancient Rules and Methods
" of Parliament, obſerved in Conferences between the Two Houſes." Theſe Heads
being reported ** by Colonel *Granville*, and then read and approved by the Houſe, ** *Feb.* 23.
a Meſſage was ſent to the Lords to deſire a Free Conference with their Lordſhips,
who appointed the ſame immediately in the *Painted-Chamber*, and named the Lord *Steward*, the Earl of *Carliſle*, and the Lords *Herbert*, *Halifax*, and *Ferrer*, to be their Managers.

A Free Conference between both Houſes, *Feb.* 25.

The Managers for the Commons, at the Head of whom was the ingenious and learned Mr. *Finch*, open'd the Particulars which they had in Direction to inſiſt on: Adding, " That when they acquainted their Lordſhips, that the expreſſing the Con-
" ſequences which they apprehended might follow from their Lordſhips Reſolutions,
" it was not a Charge upon their Lordſhips, that they intended that Conſequence;
" but they would have been very glad their Lordſhips would have been pleas'd to
" have let them know, what Uſe was to be made of it, or what they intended by
" it: And concluded, that if their Lordſhips did controvert any of theſe Points,
" they were ready to maintain them." The Lords made no Anſwer to any of theſe Particulars, ſave to the Matter of the Reſolution relating to the Lord *Halifax*, upon which they acknowledg'd, *That they were no Court of Enquiry to form any Accuſation: That their Proceedings, in Relation to that Lord, was no Tryal; nor was their Reſolution any Judgment or Acquittal; but that he might ſtill be proſecuted, as before: But that which gave Occaſion to that Proceeding, was the Reſolution of the Houſe of Com-*

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*mons, which they found in the Printed Votes, reflecting upon a Member of their House, and thereupon they thought fit to give their Opinion, which they did in their Legislative Authority.*

The Managers for the Commons replied, " That their Lordships having in their " Resolutions declar'd, That they had proceeded according to the Rules of Justice, " and the Evidence that was before them, the Commons could put no other Inter- " pretation upon it, than that it was intended as a *Judgment:* And no *Judgment* " could be made, where there was no *Accusation*; and if it was not a Judgment, " they could not imagine what it did tend to. As to their Lordships delivering " their Opinion: That it was against the Rules of any Court, that any Judge what- " soever should deliver an Opinion in a Cause that might come before him, and " that this Matter might hereafter come judicially before their Lordships. That " there was a great Difference between the Resolution of the Commons, and the " Vote of the Lords: That the Vote of the House of Commons was but in order " to a Prosecution, which they can never Vote, without declaring the Crime, " and they can never come to be Judges of it: That the House of Commons is " the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and every Grand-Jury that finds *Billa Vera* up- " on an Indictment, does by that declare the Man Guilty: But that the Lords " have a judicial Capacity, and their Resolution, before an Accusation brought, " is prejudging the Cause that may come regularly before them. As to the Obser- " vation the Commons made, That the Lords had not examin'd the respective " Times of transmitting the Impress Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer: The " Commons Managers said, That as their Lordships Resolutions was no Judgment, " so this Conference was no Tryal. But to shew the Mistake of their Lordships " Resolution, they observ'd the Date upon the several Impress Rolls that had been " transmitted to the Remembrancer, and that they apprehended there were still " Two wanting; That the Three last that were transmitted, came not to the Re- " membrancer till *January* last, the Two first on the 23d, the last on the 27th: " And that the first of these Three Impress Rolls was Money Impress to the 21st of " *February*, 1700; and said to be in the first Year of Queen *Anne*; which shewed, " that the Roll was so far from being examined or transmitted in Time, that it " was not made up till since her Majesty came to the Crown. That as the Custom " formerly had been, to set down the Time of the Examination of those Rolls, " since Mr. *Charles Montague* came in to be Auditor, he set down the Month, but " not the Day: And since the Lord *Halifax* was Auditor, he had set down neither " Month nor Day; and that by his Example, on the Three last Impress Rolls, the " Clerk of the *Pells* had put down no Time at all.

To this the Lord *Halifax*, in his own Defence, replied, " That the Lords Reso- " lution was well founded, since they had the Rolls themselves before them, and " Proof upon Oath: That by the Words of the Act, the Auditor was to transmit " the Impress Rolls to the Remembrancer *Half-Yearly*, according to the usual Course " of the *Exchequer*; which is Eight Months, and Four Months; that it was not his " Duty to transmit them immediately to the Remembrancer, because he was to " send them to the Clerk of the *Pells*, who is to examine and sign them. That " it cannot be imagin'd the Auditor should be tied to a certain Time, to trans- " mit the Rolls to the Remembrancer, because they must first go through another " Hand; and he never took it, there was any Occasion to put down the Time he " examin'd them, for that would appear from the Time of the Delivery, and Date " of the Roll. That there was one examin'd by the Clerk of the Rolls the 4th of " *July*, which he did not take to be the Auditor's Fault, but to be the Duty of the " Clerk of the *Pells* to deliver them. That every body knew the great Trouble " that had been given in his, as well as other Offices, by the Commissioners of Ac- " counts; and that no Loss had happen'd by not transmitting these Rolls, no Pro- " cess having been issued forth for many Years upon them. The Commons Ma- nagers answer'd, " That though *Half-Yearly* should be taken for Eight Months, and " Four Months, yet by that they must be transmitted Twice a Year, and so he " had fail'd in his Duty, in that Respect. That to construe the ancient Course of " the *Exchequer*, in the Act of Parliament, to be meant, that the Clerk of the *Pells* " should transmit the Rolls, was a direct Contradiction to the Act, that says, *the* " *Auditor shall do it.* That the ancient Course of the *Exchequer* having not been " observ'd, was the Occasion of making that Law; and that they thought Laws " were to be observ'd. That, indeed, no Process could issue till the Rolls were " transmitted, and possibly might be the Ground the Accounts had been so long " unpass'd, to the Prejudice of the Publick: And that his Lordship's Apprehension, " there was no Loss to the Publick, by not transmitting the Rolls, might probably " be the Reason of his Lordship's neglecting his Duty. Here the Free Conference

broke up; and the Members being return'd to their reſpective Houſes, the Commons order'd their Managers to draw up a Report of the ſaid Free Conference; and then a Motion was made, *That the Votes of the Houſe ſhould not be printed, and that this might be a ſtanding Order*; which being carried in the *Affirmative*, occaſion'd various Diſcourſes both in the City and Country. The Lords, on the contrary, order'd their Proceedings, in Relation to the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*, and the *Publick Accounts*, to be forthwith printed; whereupon the Commons reſolv'd to publiſh theirs likewiſe. A. D. 1703. The Commons Vote againſt Printing of their Votes.

A Week before, the Report of the Lords Committee appointed to inſpect Sir *George Rook*'s Papers, having been maturely conſider'd in a full Houſe, their Lordſhips reſolv'd, "That Sir *George Rook* had done his Duty, purſuant to the Councils "of War, like a brave Officer, to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation." The ſame Day the Commons read a Second Time, an ingroſſed Bill from the Lords, *For the better carrying on the preſent War by Sea and Land in the* Weſt-Indies, *and committed the ſame*: But Two Days * after, a Debate ariſing about the Speaker's leaving the Chair, to conſider of the ſaid Bill in a Grand Committee, the Debate was adjourn'd until the 29th of that Month, and ſo the Bill was loſt: As was alſo *a Bill* from the Commons, "*For the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, by providing*, "*That no Perſon ſhall be choſen a Member of the Houſe of Commons, but ſuch as have a* "*ſufficient real Eſtate*," which the Lords rejected on the 22d, to the great Satisfaction of the Merchants, and Money'd Men. The ſame † Day, for the Reaſon before-mention'd, the Queen having ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, wherein ſhe deſir'd, *they would give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Buſineſs there depending*, it was reſolv'd, that an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, humbly to lay before her, *That the Commons had already diſpatch'd all the neceſſary Buſineſs before them.* Sir *George Rook* honourably clear'd, *Feb.* 17. * *Feb.* 19. † *Feb.* 22.

While the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* was depending, *Daniel De Foe*, the Author of a ſharp Satyr, publiſh'd Two Years before, and call'd *The True-Born Engliſhman*, either to exaſperate the Parliament againſt the *Non-Conformiſts*, or as others would have it, to turn into Ridicule the immoderate Zeal of the High-Church Party, publiſh'd a ſcandalous and ſeditious Pamphlet, intituled, *The Shorteſt Way with the* Diſſenters: Wherein, after many bitter Reflections upon them, and their Principles, he ſaid, "That the Repreſentatives of the Nation had now an Opportunity, and "perhaps the only one they ſhould ever have, to ſecure the Church of *England*, and "deſtroy her Enemies, under the Favour and Protection of a True *Engliſh* Queen: "That this was the Time to pull up this Heretical Weed of Sedition, that had ſo "long diſturb'd the Peace of the Church, and poiſon'd the good Corn: That if it "ſhould be objected, that this renewing Fire and Faggot, would be Cruelty, and "accounted barbarous; he anſwer'd, That 'tis Cruelty to kill a Snake, or a Toad, "in cold Blood, but the Poyſon of their Nature makes it a Charity to our Neigh-"bours to deſtroy thoſe Creatures, not for any perſonal Injury receiv'd, but for "Prevention; not for the Evil they have done, but the Evil they may do: And "that as Serpents, Toads and Vipers, are noxious to the Body, and poiſon the "ſenſitive Life; ſo the *Diſſenters* poiſon the Soul, corrupt our Poſterity, enſnare "our Children, deſtroy the Vitals of our Happineſs, our future Felicity, and con-"taminate the whole Maſs; and therefore they are to be rooted out of this Nation, "if ever we would live in Peace, ſerve God, and enjoy our own." The ‖ Commons having taken theſe dangerous Inſinuations into Conſideration, order'd the ſaid Book to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, and the Author to be proſecuted. The ſame ∴ Day, the Lords rejected a Bill from the Commons, *concerning the Sale of the Hoſpital of the* Savoy: And as for the *Bill for reſuming King* William's *Grants*, it was dropp'd by the Commons themſelves. All the other publick Bills being ready, the Queen went ** to the Houſe of Lords, to give them her Royal Aſſent; which done, her Majeſty made the following remarkable Speech to both Houſes of Parliament. *The Shorteſt Way with the* Diſſenters, order'd to be burnt, and its Author proſecuted. ‖ *Feb.* 25. ∴ *Feb.* 25. Bill for the Reſumption of Grants dropp'd. Acts paſs'd. ** *Feb.* 27.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"I Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Diſpatch you have given to the "publick Affairs in this Seſſion, which is an Advantage extremely material "at all Times, and I hope we ſhall find the Fruit of it this Year, in the Forward-"neſs of our Preparations. The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

"I am to thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, in Particular, for the "great Supplies with which you enable me to carry on the War: It ſhall be my "Care to have them ſtrictly applied to the Uſes for which you have deſign'd them, "and to the beſt Advantage for the Publick Service: You have repoſed great Con-

"fidence

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" fidence in me, by allowing ſo unuſual a Latitude as you have done, in the Clauſe " of Appropriation: I ſhall improve all Opportunities, in the Uſe of it, for the " Honour and true Intereſt of the Nation.

" I muſt further take Notice to you, That the Readineſs you have ſhewn in the " Proviſion made for the Prince, is a very ſenſible Obligation to Me.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I deſire and expect from you, That you make it your Buſineſs in your ſeve- " ral Countries, to continue and preſerve the Quiet and Satisfaction of all My " Subjects: I hope that ſuch of them, as have the Misfortune to diſſent from the " Church of *England*, will reſt ſecure and ſatisfied in the Act of Toleration, which " I am firmly reſolv'd to maintain: And that all thoſe who have the Happineſs " and Advantage to be of our Church, will conſider, that I have had my Educa- " cation in it, and that I have been willing to run great Hazards for its Preſerva- " tion; and therefore they may be very ſure I ſhall always make it my own par- " ticular Care to encourage and maintain this Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and " every the leaſt Member of it, in all their juſt Rights and Privileges; and upon " all Occaſions of Promotions to any Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, I ſhall have a very " juſt Regard to ſuch as are eminent and remarkable for their Piety, Learning, and " conſtant Zeal for the Church; that by this, and all other Methods which ſhall " be thought proper, I may tranſmit it ſecurely ſettled to Poſterity.

" I think it might have been for the Publick Service, to have had ſome further " Laws for reſtraining the great Licenſe which is aſſumed, of publiſhing and " ſpreading ſcandalous Pamphlets and Libels; but as far as the preſent Laws will " extend, I hope you will all do your Duty, in your reſpective Stations, to prevent " and puniſh ſuch pernicious Practices.

" Above all other Things, I do recommend to you Peace and Union among your " ſelves, as the moſt effectual Means that can be deviſed, to diſcourage and defeat " the Deſigns of our Enemies.

" I muſt not conclude without acquainting you I have given Directions, That " my Part of all the Prizes which have been, or ſhall be taken during this War, " be applied entirely to the Publick Service; and I hope my own Revenue will " not fall ſo ſhort, but that I may be able, as I deſire, to contribute yet further to " the Eaſe of my People.

Parliament adjourn'd.

*After which the Lord Keeper (by the Queen's Command) prorogued the Parliament to* Thurſday, *the 22d of* April *next.*

Whilſt theſe Things paſs'd in *Europe*, there happen'd ſome remarkable Actions in the *Weſt-Indies*. Admiral *Bembow*, who commanded in chief in thoſe Seas, ſail'd on the 11th of *July* from before *Port-Royal*, with a Deſign to join Rear-Admiral *Whetſtone*: But having Advice, on the 14th, by the *Colcheſter* and *Pendennis*, who that Day join'd him, that Monſieur *Du Caſſe*, with a *French* Squadron, was expected at *Leogam*, on the *North-Side* of *Hiſpaniola*, he ply'd for that Port, came before the Town on the 28th, and burnt a *French* Ship of Eighteen Guns, under their Fortifications. The 29th, the Admiral came before *Petit Guaves*, and on the 2d of *Auguſt*, ſail'd from thence, and arrived on the 5th in the Bay of Cape *Donna Maria*, where receiving Advice, that Monſieur *Du Caſſe* was gone to *Carthagena*, and from thence to *Porto-Bello*, he ſail'd on the 10th of *Auguſt*, ſtretch'd over towards the Coaſt of *Santa Martha*, near which Place, on the 19th, in the Morning, he ſpy'd Ten Sail to the *Eaſtward*, and ſoon perceiving them to be *Frenchmen*, he reſolv'd to attack them. Some of his Ships being Three or Four Miles aſtern, the Admiral made a Signal for Battel, and went with an eaſy Sail, that the others might come up, and ſteer'd with the *French*, who made to the *Weſtward* along the Shore, under their Two Topſails. There was of them Four ſturdy Ships, from Sixty Six to Seventy Guns, one great *Dutch*-built Ship of Thirty or Forty Guns, and one ſmall Ship full of Soldiers, the reſt were a Sloop, and Three ſmall Ships. The Admiral had diſpoſed the Line of Battel as follows, *viz.* the *Defiance*, *Pendennis*, *Windſor*, *Breda*, *Greenwich*, *Ruby*, and *Falmouth*, and being uneaſy to ſee ſome of his Ships ſo long coming up, and in Diſorder, and obſerving that the *Defiance* and *Windſor* did not make any Haſte to come into their Station, he ſent to them to make more Sail. The Night approaching, the Admiral ſteer'd along Side of the Enemy, and endeavour'd to keep near them, though not with a Deſign to attack them, before the *Defiance* was abreaſt of the headmoſt Ship; but before this was done, the *Falmouth* in the Rear, attack'd the *Flemiſh* Ship; the *Windſor* the Ship abreaſt of her; as alſo did the *Defiance*. Soon after, the Admiral was oblig'd to do the ſame, having re-

Engagement between Admiral *Bembow* and Mr. *Du Caſſe*, *Aug.* 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

ceiv'd

ceiv'd the Fire of the *French* Ship a-breaſt of him; the *Defiance* and *Windſor*, after they had receiv'd Two or Three Broad-Sides from the Enemy, went out of the Line, out of Gun-ſhot: Whereupon the Two Sternmoſt Ships of the *French* lay upon the Admiral, which very much galled his Ship, the Ships in the Rear not coming up as they ought. It was Four a Clock when the Engagement begun, and continued till it was Dark. The Admiral perceiving the *French* would decline Fighting if they could, reſolv'd to purſue them; and believing, that if he led himſelf on all Tacks, the other Captains, for Shame, would not fail to follow a good Example, he order'd the following Line of Battel, *viz.* *Breda*, Vice-Admiral *Bembow*, and Captain *Fogg*; *Defiance*, *Richard Kirby*; *Windſor*, *John Conſtable*; *Greenwich*, *Cooper Wade*; *Ruby*, *George Walton*; *Pendennis*, *Thomas Hudſon*; *Falmouth*, *Samuel Vincent*. A. D. 1703.

The 20th, at break of Day, the Admiral was within Gun-ſhot of the Enemy; but the other Ships (except the *Ruby* alone, which was up with him) were Three, Four, and Five Miles a-Stern. At Two in the Afternoon, the Sea-breeze coming up, the Enemy got into a Line, making what Sail they could; the other Ships not coming up, the *Breda*, with the *Ruby*, ply'd their Chaſe-Guns on them till Night, when they left off, but kept them Company all Night. The 21ſt, at Day-light, the Admiral being on the Quarter of the Second Ship of the Enemies, and within point-blank Shot, the *Ruby* being a-Head of him, the *French* Ship fired at the *Ruby*, which the *Ruby* return'd; the Two *French* Ships which were a-Head fell off, being little Wind, brought their Guns to bear on the *Ruby*; the *Breda* brought her Guns to bear on the *French* Ship, and ſhatter'd her very much, which oblig'd her to tow off: But the *Ruby* was likewiſe ſo much ſhatter'd in her Maſts, Sails, and Rigging, that the Admiral was oblig'd to lie by her, and ſend Boats to tow her off. This Action held almoſt Two Hours, during which, the Rear Ship of the Enemy's was abreaſt of the *Defiance* and *Windſor*, who never fired one Gun, though within point-blank. At Eight a Clock in the Morning, a Gale of Wind ſpringing up, the Enemy made what Sail they could, and the Admiral chaſed them, in hopes to come up with them, being then a-breaſt of the River *Grandy*. At Two that Afternoon, the Admiral got abreaſt of Two of the Sternmoſt of the Enemy's Ships, and, in hopes to diſable them in their Maſts and Rigging, he began to fire on them, as did ſome of the Ships a-Stern; but lying abreaſt of them, they pointed wholly at him, which galled his Ship much in her Rigging, and diſmounted Two or Three of the lower Tire Guns: However, the Admiral made what Way he could after the *French*, who uſed all the Shifts poſſible to evade Fighting. The 22d, at Day-light, the *Greenwich* was about Three Leagues a-Stern, though the Signal for the Line of Battel was never ſtruck Night nor Day, the reſt of the Ships indifferently near, (except the *Ruby*) the Enemy about a Mile and Half a Head. At Three in the Afternoon, the Wind came to the *Southward*, which before was *Eaſterly*: This gave the Enemy the Weather-Gage; but in Tacking, the Admiral fetch'd within Gun-ſhot of the Sternmoſt of them, (firing at each other) but his Line being much out of Order, and ſome of his Ships Three Miles a-Stern, nothing more could be done. In the Night the Enemy was very uneaſy, altering their Courſes very often between the *Weſt* and *North*. The 23d, in the Morning, the Enemy was about Six Miles a-head of the Admiral, and the great *Dutch* Ship ſeparated from them out of Sight: At Ten a Clock the Enemy tack'd, the Wind then at *Eaſt-North-Eaſt*, but very variable. The Admiral fetch'd within point-blank Shot of Two of them, paſſing Broadſides at each other: Soon after he tack'd, and purſu'd them what he could. The *Ruby* being diſabled, the Admiral order'd her for *Port-Royal*. At Eight this Night, the *Engliſh* Squadron was about Two Miles Diſtance from the Enemy, they ſteering *South-Eaſt*, and very little Wind, then at *North-Weſt*, and variable, the Admiral ſteer'd after them, but all his Ships (except the *Falmouth*) fell much a-Stern: At Twelve the Enemy began to ſeparate. The 24th, at Two in the Morning, the Admiral came up within Call of the Sternmoſt, and fired a Broadſide, with Double and Round alow, and Round and Patridge aloft, which the *French* Ship return'd: At Three a Clock, by a Chain-Shot, the Admiral's Right Leg was broke to Pieces, and he was carried down, but preſently ordered his Cradle on the Quarter-Deck, and continued the Fight till Day, when appeared the Ruins of a Ship of about Seventy Guns, her Main-yard down, and ſhot to Pieces, her Fore-top Sail Yard ſhot away, her Mizen-Maſt ſhot by the Board, all her Rigging gone, and her Sides bored to Pieces with double-headed Shot. The *Falmouth* aſſiſted in this Affair very much, but no other Ship: Soon after Day, the Admiral ſaw the other Part of the Enemy coming towards him, with a ſtrong Gale of Wind *Eaſterly*: And at the ſame Time, the *Windſor*, *Pendennis* and *Greenwich*, a-Head of the Enemy, came to Leeward of the diſabled Ship, fired their Broad-ſide, paſs'd her,

A. D. 1703.

and ſtood to the *Southward*: Then the *Defiance* following 'em, came alſo to Leeward of the diſabled Ship, and fired part of her Broad-Side. The diſabled Ship did not fire above Twenty Guns at the *Defiance*, before ſhe put her Helm a-weather, and run away right before the Wind, lower'd both her Top-Sails, and ran to Leeward of the *Falmouth*, (which was then a Gun-ſhot to Leeward of the Admiral, Knotting her Rigging) without any Regard to the Signal of Battel. The Enemy ſeeing the other Two *Engliſh* Ships ſtanding to the *Southward*, and expecting they would have tack'd and ſtood with them, they brought to with their Heads to the *Northward*; but ſeeing thoſe Three Ships did not tack, bore down upon the Admiral, run between the diſabled Ship and him, and firing all they had, ſhot his Main-Topſail-Yard, and ſhattered his Rigging much, none of the other Ships being near him, nor taking any Notice of the Battel Signal. Hereupon the Captain of the *Breda* fired Two Guns at thoſe Ships a-Head, in order to put them in mind of their Duty: And on the other Hand, the *French* ſeeing this great Diſorder, brought to, and lay by their own diſabled Ship, remann'd her, and took her in a Tow. The *Breda*'s Rigging being much ſhattered, ſhe lay by till Ten a Clock, and being then refitted, the Admiral ordered the Captain to purſue the Enemy, who was then about Three Miles Diſtance, and to Leeward, having the diſabled Ship in a Tow, ſteering *North-Eaſt*, the Wind at *South-South-Weſt*. The Admiral, in the mean Time, made all the Sail after them he could, the Battel Signal being ſtill out: But the Enemy taking Encouragement from the cowardly Behaviour of ſome of the *Engliſh* Captains, the Admiral ordered Captain *Fogg* to ſend the Captains to keep their Line, and to behave themſelves like Men. Hereupon Captain *Kirby* came on board the Admiral, and preſſed him very earneſtly to deſiſt from any further Engagement, which made the Admiral deſirous to know the Opinion of the other Captains; and accordingly he ordered Captain *Fogg* to make the Signal for all the other Captains to come on-Board: Moſt of them concurring with Captain *Kirby*, in his Opinion not to fight, and the Admiral not being able to prevail with them to come to any vigorous Reſolutions, thought it not fit to venture any further: Though at this Time he was a Broad-ſide of the Enemy, and had a fair Opportunity of fighting them, the Maſts and Yards in a good Condition, and few Men killed, except thoſe on board the *Breda*.

Four Captains try'd for Cowardice, *&c.*

After this unfortunate Action, Admiral *Bembow* return'd to *Jamaica*, where, on the 6th of *October*, he iſſued out a Commiſſion to Rear-Admiral *Whetſtone*, and ſome Captains, to hold a Court-Martial, for the Tryal of Captain *Kirby*, Captain *Conſtable*, Captain *Wade*, and Captain *Hudſon*, who were charged with Cowardice, Breach of Orders, and Neglect of Duty, in the late Engagement with Monſieur *Du Caſſe*, off of *Carthagena*. The Court-Martial begun on the 8th, held for Four Days; and upon full Proof, Captain *Kirby*, and Captain *Wade*, were ſentenced to be ſhot to Death, but the Execution reſpited till her Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be known. Captain *Conſtable* was cleared by his own Officers, and Men, of *Cowardice*; but the other Crimes being proved againſt him, he was caſhier'd from the Queen's Service, with Impriſonment during her Pleaſure: And as for Captain *Hudſon*, he died ſome Days before the Tryal. Captain *Vincent*, Commander of the *Falmouth*, and Captain *Fogg*, Captain of the Admiral's Ship, were alſo tried for ſigning a Paper with Captain *Kirby*, and the reſt, againſt engaging the *French*, when there was ſo fair an Opportunity, with Probability of Succeſs: But upon their alledging, that they did it only becauſe they were perſuaded, conſidering the cowardly Behaviour of thoſe Captains, that, upon another Engagement, they would wholly deſert, and leave the Admiral in the *Breda*, and the *Falmouth*, a Prey to the Enemy; and upon the Character given by the Admiral, and others, of their great Courage, and gallant Behaviour in the Battel, the Court thought fit only to ſuſpend them from their Employment in her Majeſty's Service; but withal, that their Suſpenſion ſhould not take Place, till the High-Admiral's Pleaſure ſhould be known. The Queen was pleaſed to confirm the Sentence paſs'd upon the Captains *Kirby*, *Wade*, and *Conſtable*, who were ſent to *England* on board the *Briſtol* Man of War; and upon their Arrival * at *Plymouth*, the Two firſt were immediately ſhot to Death.

Captain *Kirby* and Captain *Wade* ſhot to Death.

* *April* 14. 1703.

Admiral *Bembow* dies, *Nov.* 4. 1702.

His Character.

Admiral *Bembow* took very much to Heart his late Diſappointment, and having languiſh'd for ſome Time, died, at laſt, of the Wound he receiv'd in the Engagement, being extremely lamented, as one of the braveſt and moſt experienced Sea-Officers that *England* ever bred. He was born at *Shrewſbury*, in the County of *Salop*, and educated in the Free-School there: And though the Family of the *Bembows* were none of the meaneſt, yet were they ſo reduc'd for their Loyalty, that he was bound Prentice to a Waterman. Afterwards he us'd the Seas, then was ſent up for a Privateer into the *Weſt-Indies*, and at length attain'd to be Maſter of the *Attendance* at *Deptford*,

*Deptford*, wherein he continued for ſome Years. In the late War, he was employ'd in the bombing of the Sea-Coaſt Towns of *France*, whereby he became a Rear-Admiral; and he rais'd himſelf to that Reputation and Eſteem with his late Majeſty, that he was ſent Admiral of a Squadron of Men of War to the *Weſt-Indies*. He was a Man of ſuch Temperance, as can hardly be found, or ought, indeed, to be expected in one of his Profeſſion; nor was he leſs to be commended for his Charity, ſince he beſtow'd a conſiderable Yearly Benevolence, on the Pariſh-Church wherein he was born. As for his Military Virtues, he was bold and daring, and undaunted in the moſt preſent Dangers. He lov'd his Country beyond his Life; and *the Loſs of his Leg*, (which he had cut off, after his late Action) as he expreſs'd himſelf in a Letter to his Wife, *did not trouble him half ſo much, as the villainous Treachery of ſome of the Captains under him, which hindred him from totally deſtroying the* French *Squadron*. He was about Fifty Years Old, when he died. A. D. 1703.

Not long after, Colonel *Robert Daniel* arrived at *Port-Royal* from *Carolina*, brought an Account, that Colonel *Moor*, Governor of that Plantation, marched from *Charles Town* in *Carolina*, with Five Hundred Men, in order to attack a Colony of the *Spaniards*, about Three Hundred Miles diſtant, called St. *Auguſtin*, near the Gulph of *Florida*: That he ſoon poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Town, the Inhabitants deſerting it, and retiring with their beſt Effects into a ſtrong Caſtle, ſurrounded by a very deep and broad Moat, in which Place they had laid up Proviſions enough to laſt them Four Months, and that they defended themſelves there very obſtinately: That it being impoſſible to take this Caſtle by Storm, Colonel *Moor* had cauſed it to be block'd up; and ſent Colonel *Daniel* to *Port-Royal*, to borrow a Mortar, and ſome Shells to bombard it, and doubted not but he ſhould, by that Means, ſoon force them to ſurrender. If this Expedition had ſucceeded, it would have greatly contributed to the Security of *Carolina*, there being no other Place from whence they could afterwards be diſturbed, except a ſmall Settlement, which the *French* call, *The Palliſadoes*, about Two Hundred Miles farther into the Country, to the *Weſtward*: But ſome *French* and *Spaniſh* Galleons being arriv'd at St. *Auguſtine*'s Port, before the Return of Colonel *Daniel*, Colonel *Moor* was obliged to raiſe the Blockade, and to return to his Government by Land, after having burnt the Ship in which he was come. Some Time before, the ſame Letters brought Advice, that ſome Frigats of *Engliſh* Privateers attack'd a Place call'd *Toulon*, on the *Continent*, about Ten Leagues from *Carthagena*, which they took, plundered, and burnt: From whence they ſailed to *Caledonia*, went up the River *Darien*, and conſorting with the *Indians*, were carried by them in Twelve Days March to the Gold Mines at *Santa Cruz de Cana*, near *Santa Maria*. The 9th Day of their March, they fell within an Out-Guard of Ten Men, which the *Spaniards* had at ſome Diſtance from the Place, of whom they took Nine, but the other eſcaping, gave Notice at the Mines of their Approach, whereupon the richeſt of the Inhabitants retired from thence with their Money and Jewels. However, the *Engliſh* Party, which conſiſted of about Four Hundred Men, being come up, took the Fort, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Mines, where there remained about Seventy Negroes, whom they ſet to Work, and continued there Twenty One Days, in which Time they got above Eighty Pound Weight of Gold Duſt. They alſo found ſeveral Parcels of Plate, which the Inhabitants had buried at their leaving that Place. The *Engliſh*, at their Departure, burnt all the Town, except the Church, and returned to their Sloops, bringing away the Negroes. Some went further up the River in their Sloops, having a Deſign upon another Gold Mine, called *Chocoa*; and Two of the Sloops, commanded by Captain *Plowman*, and Captain *Grandy*, ſail'd towards *Cuba*, landed near *Trinidado*, and with One Hundred and Fifty Men took the Town, burnt a great Part of it, and brought off a very conſiderable Booty.

Succeſs of the *Engliſh* in *America*.

On the 13th of *March*, $170\frac{2}{3}$, Vice-Admiral *Graydon*, in the *Reſolution*, with Three other Ships of War; to wit, the *Montague*, *Nonſuch*, and *Blackwall*, the Tranſports with Brigadier *Columbine*'s Regiment, ſome Store-Ships and Merchant-Men bound to the *Weſt-Indies*, ſailed from *Plymouth*, and Five Days after, in the Latitude of Forty Seven Degrees, Thirty Minutes, met with Four *French* Men of War under Mr. *du Caſſe*. Captain *Cleveland*, who commanded in the *Montague*, engaged the Sternmoſt for ſome Time; but upon his firſt firing, the Vice-Admiral made a Signal to call him off, being *under Orders not to loſe any Time in his Paſſage, by chaſing, or ſpeaking with any Ships whatſoever, the contrary Winds having kept him in* Plymouth *much longer than was intended, and the Service upon which he was bound, very much requiring his Preſence, and the Regiment that was with him.*

Vice-Admiral *Graydon* meets with Four *French* Men of War, notwithſtanding which he purſues his Voyage.

On the 7th of *March*, Colonel *Codrington*, Governor of her Majeſty's *Leeward* Iſlands in *America*, came with the Land Forces under his Command, on board a Squadron of her Majeſty's Ships, with divers Privateers, and other Veſſels, before the

Colonel *Codrington*'s unſucceſsful Expedition to *Guadalupa*.

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the Iſland *Guadalupa*, receiving ſeveral Shot from the Shore, though without any great Miſchief. The Colonel ſtood off till the 10th, waiting for the *Maidſtone*, and the ſmall Veſſels that carried the Proviſions and Ammunition. Upon the 12th, Colonel *Byam*, with his own Regiment, and Two Hundred of Colonel *Whetham*'s Men, landed by break of Day, at a Place called *Les Petits Habitants*, where they met with ſome Oppoſition, but ſoon conſtrain'd the Enemy to retire. About Nine in the Morning, Colonel *Whetham* landed in a Bay to the *Northward* of a Town called *La Bayliffe*, where he met a vigorous Reſiſtance of all the Enemies Forces, poſted in very good and advantageous Breaſt-Works, plying the *Engliſh* with their great and ſmall Shot; yet notwithſtanding all their Fire, the *Engliſh* march'd up to their Entrenchments, with their Muſkets ſhoulder'd, not firing a Shot, till they could come to lay the Muzzles of their Guns upon the Enemies Breaſt-Works. Here they had Three Captains kill'd, before they could make themſelves Maſters of the Enemies Entrenchments; which they did about Noon, and in an Hour after of *La Bayliffe*, of the *Jacobine*'s Church, which the Enemy had fortify'd, and Ten Pieces of their Cannon. About Two, the *Engliſh* took a Platform with Three Pieces of Cannon, and a Redcubt with One. At Night, Four Hundred of the *Engliſh*, and the *Marine* Regiment, attack'd the *Jacobine* Plantation, and Breaſt-Work, all along the *Jacobine*'s River, which the Enemy quitted upon the firing of Two Volleys only of Small-ſhot upon 'em. The next Day the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed themſelves of the Great Town, called *Baſſe-Terre*, where they continued ſome Time, ſending out Parties to burn and deſtroy the Enemies Houſes, Works, Sugar-Canes, and Proviſions thereabouts, and then laid Siege to the Fort and Caſtle of the ſame Place; but either for want of Proviſions, or a ſufficient Number of Forces to carry on the Enterprize, the Colonel was ſoon after obliged to give it over.

* *March* 9. Titles and Honours conferr'd on ſeveral Perſons of the High-Church Party.

To return to *England*. The Day * after the Queen enter'd on the Second Year of her Reign, ſhe was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh, by higher Titles of Honour, ſeveral Perſons, who had before diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their eminent Zeal for the Church of *England*, and her Majeſty's Service: The Marquis of *Normanby* was created Duke of the ſame Name, to which the Title of Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* was afterwards added; *John Granville*, Eſq; was made Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge*, in the County of *Devon*; *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; an eminent Lawyer, Baron of *Guernſey*, in the County of *Southampton*; Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Baron *Gower* of *Sittenham*, in the County of *York*; *Francis Seymour Conway*, Eſq; Baron *Conway* of *Ragley*, in the County of *Warwick*, with a Remainder to his Brother, *Charles Seymour*, Eſq; and *John Harvey*, Eſq; Baron *Harvey* of *Ickworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*. Two Days after †, ſome Promotions were made in the Navy; the Marquis of *Carmarthen* being advanc'd from the Poſt of Vice-Admiral of the *White*, to that of Vice-Admiral of the *Red* Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet; *John Graydon*, Eſq; from Rear-Admiral of the *White*, to Vice-Admiral of the ſame Squadron; and *John Leake*, Eſq; from Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, to be Vice-Admiral of the ſame Squadron. At the ſame Time, *George Byng*, Eſq; was appointed to be Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *Thomas Dilks*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*, and *Bazil Beaumont*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Promotions in the Navy. † *March* 11.

Three Knights of the Garter Inſtall'd; *viz.* the Elector of *Hanover*, the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*. ‖ *March* 15. Lords Lieutenants. Privy-Counſellors. Titles and Honours.

On the 13th of *March*, Three Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order of the *Garter*, were inſtall'd in St. *George*'s Chapel at *Windſor*: To wit, his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Hanover*, by his Proxy, the Lord *Mohun*; the Duke of *Bedford*, in Perſon; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, by his Proxy, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*. Two Days after ‖, her Majeſty appointed the Earl of *Denbigh* to be Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leiceſter*; the Lord *Guilford*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*; and the Earl of *Dyſert*, in *Scotland*, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Suffolk*. On the 20th of the ſame Month, the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Earl of *Thanet*, and the Lord *Guernſey*, were admitted into her Majeſty's Privy-Council: The next Day *Gervas Pierrepoint*, Eſq; was created Baron *Pierrepoint* of *Arglas*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: And on the 24th, the Earl of *Rutland* was made Marquis of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*; and *Edward Harley*, Eſq; was, by the Intereſt of his Brother, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, appointed Auditor of the *Impreſt*, in the Room of *Thomas Done*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Alterations in *Scotland*. See the *Memoirs of Affairs there*, P. 20. *&* *ſeq.*

Whilſt the Queen continued beſtowing moſt of her Favours on the *Church-Party* in *England*, ſome Alterations were made in *Scotland*, in Favour of the *Anti-Revolutioners*, and *Epiſcopalians*, which wonderfully elevated their Spirits, and no leſs alarm'd the *Preſbyterians*. The Earl of *Marchmont* Chancellor, Earl of *Melvil* Preſident of the Council, Earl of *Selkirk* Lord Regiſter, *Adam Cockburne* of *Ormiſton*, Treaſurer-Deputy; Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, Juſtice-Clerk; Earl of *Leven*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; and the Earl of *Hyndford*, one of the Secretaries of

of State, were all laid aſide. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the Lord Viſcount *Tarbat*, were made Secretaries of State, and the Earl of *Seafield* removed from thence, and made Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of *Annandale*, Preſident of the Council; the Earl of *Tullibardin*, (afterwards Duke of *Athol*) Lord Privy-Seal; the Lord *Boyle*, Treaſurer-Depute; Mr. *Roderick Mac-Kenſey*, of *Preſton-Hall*, Juſtice-Clerk; Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Lord Regiſter; and the Earl of *March*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle: And though all theſe, excepting the Earl of *March*, at or ſince the Revolution, had been deeply enough engaged, againſt the Intereſt of the Exiled Royal Family, yet the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and his Two Dependants, the Lord *Boyle*, and Sir *James Murray*, pretended now to be quite of another Mind; the Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Seafield*, and Viſcount *Tarbat*, valued themſelves upon having, once in their Lives, oppoſed King *William*; and the Marquis, every body believed, would, if kindly dealt with, go along with the prevailing Party. But before this Change in the Miniſtry was perfected, the Scantineſs of the Funds provided by the laſt Parliament, and the Difficulties in collecting them, rendred it abſolutely neceſſary to call a New Parliament, to ſit in the Spring of the Year 1703. Hereupon the Earl of *Seafield*, then Secretary of State, came down from *London* to *Scotland*, to influence the Elections, which, by a Concurrence of ſeveral Accidents, were ſo managed, that a greater Number of Men of *Anti-Revolution* Principles were choſen, than had been known in any Parliament ſince the Reſtoration. At the ſame Time, the Duke of *Hamilton*, and ſome others, who had been the greateſt Perſecutors of the *Preſbyterians*, ſet up for Patrons of the *Epiſcopal Clergy*, and obtain'd from her Majeſty the following Letter to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*.

A. D. 1703.

New Parliament call'd.

ANNE R.

The Queen's Letter to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*.

*Right Truſty and Right Well-Beloved Couſins and Councellors, &c. we Greet you well. Having by our Royal Commiſſion of this Date, eſtabliſh'd you to be our Privy-Council in our ancient Kingdom of* Scotland, *in an entire Confidence of your Prudence, Experience and Loyalty, and eſpecially of your Firmneſs to the* Reformed Proteſtant Religion: *We do, in the firſt Place, recommend to your Care, the Church now eſtabliſh'd by Law, in its ſuperior and inferior Judicatures, ſuch as Seſſions, Preſbyteries, Synods, and General Aſſemblies; as alſo, in the Exerciſe of their Holy Functions, and in what concerns their Perſons and Benefices. We are informed, that there are many* Diſſenters *within that Kingdom, who, albeit they differ from the eſtabliſh'd Church in Opinion, as to Church Government and Form, yet are of the* Proteſtant Reformed Religion, *ſome of which are in Poſſeſſion of Benefices, and others exerciſe their Worſhip in Meeting-Houſes. It is our Royal Pleaſure, that they ſhould be directed to live ſuitably to the* Reformed Religion, *which they profeſs, ſubmiſſively to our Laws, decently and regularly with Relation to the Church eſtabliſh'd by Law, as good Chriſtians and Subjects; and in ſo doing, that they be protected in the peaceable Exerciſe of their* Religion, *and in their Perſons and Eſtates, according to the Laws of the Kingdom: And we recommend to the Clergy of the eſtabliſh'd Diſcipline, their living in Brotherly Love and Communion with ſuch* Diſſenters. *In the next Place, we recommend to you the Protection of all our Civil Judicatures, and the Execution of our Laws, for the good of our People; and that you direct our Sheriffs, and Juſtices of the Peace, to diligent Execution of the Laws, in ſo far as is committed to them. And in the Third Place, The Security and Peace of the Kingdom; and for this End, that you will take ſpecial Inſpection of the Diligences done by our High-Land Commiſſioners. We recommend likewiſe to you, to enjoin the Obſervation of thoſe Laws which tend to the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactories, for the Good and Profit of our People, whoſe Proſperity and Safety is our greateſt Concern. That our Forces within the Kingdom obſerve Diſcipline, and occaſion no Grievance to our other Subjects: And for this End, it is our Royal Pleaſure, and we have given our ſpecial Orders to our* Theſaury, *for paying them exactly and timouſly, according to our Eſtabliſhment. We doubt not that the Funds appointed for their Pay, by us, and our Parliament, (whoſe Authority we are firmly reſolv'd to ſuſtain) will be duly paid in by all who are liable thereto; and if any ſhall fail therein, to evite the Inconveniencies, by the Soldiers want of Pay, it is our Royal Pleaſure, that you cauſe ſuch Execution to be made uſe of, for timely inbringing thereof, as is preſcribed by our Laws; and if there be any undutiful Oppoſition made by whatſomever Perſon and Perſons, to thoſe our juſt Commands, we require of you, to call them before you in Legal Manner, and to puniſh the Guilty, as accords by Law. We expect your Information from Time to Time, of what occurs in our and our People's Concerns; and that they may know theſe our Royal Intentions and Affections to them, you ſhall cauſe Print and Publiſh, this our Letter, in ſuch Manner as is uſual; and ſo we bid you heartily Farewell.*

A. D. 1703. *Given at our Court of St. James's, the 4th Day of* February, 170$\frac{2}{3}$, *and of our Reign the First Year.*

By her Majesty's Command,

TARBAT.

Encouraged by some Expressions in this Letter, and her Majesty's repeated Assurances, That *she would maintain the Church of* England, *and even the least Member of it, in all their just Rights and Privileges*, the Episcopal Clergy of *Scotland* framed an Address, to which they procured many Subscriptions, and which Dr. *Skeen*, and Dr. *Scot*, introduced by the Duke of *Queensberry*, lately appointed * High Commissioner, and by the Lord Viscount *Tarbat*, presented † to her Majesty, as follows:

* *March* 4.

† *March* 13. Address of the Episcopal *Scotch* Clergy.

DREAD SOVEREIGN,

*WE your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects, and most humble Supplicants, being deeply sensible that the Divine Goodness hath raised your Majesty to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors, as a Nursing-Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preservation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all your Dominions; and now, especially, that it is a remarkable Blessing to this your Majesty's ancient Kingdom of* Scotland, *(in the present deplorable Circumstances of this National Church) do presume to offer our most humble and most sincere Congratulations upon your Majesty's Accession to the Crown.*

*And beg Liberty to lay before your Majesty, the sad Condition of the afflicted Episcopal Clergy, who in the Year* 1688, *and* 1689, *and some Years after, the truly Ancient and Apostolical Government of the Church by Bishops, were deprived of, and put from the Exercise of their Sacred Offices and Possessions of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.*

*During the Continuance of which suffering State, many worthy Ministers of the Gospel have been taken away by Death; and we, whom it hath pleased God to continue in Life, have laboured to sweeten the Bitterness of our Tryals, by a Christian and peaceable Submission and Resignation to his Will.*

*And in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge, that many of us, in a great Measure, owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of such of your Majesty's good Subjects, as thought it a Disgrace to Christianity, that a Society of Men consecrated to the Altar, in the Service of Christ, should perish in a Christian Kingdom, for want of Bread.*

*So now that it hath pleased Almighty God to place your Majesty upon the Imperial Throne of these Dominions; the Relief and Advantages which all your Loyal Subjects do enjoy, from the benign Influence of your Majesty's auspicious Government, encourageth us, your Majesty's most humble Supplicants, under the present Distress, and miserable starving Conditions of many of our numerous Families, to implore that Princely Commiseration, and matchless Clemency, which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood-Royal, and are eminently lodged in your Sacred Person.*

*Humbly beseeching that your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us in such Manner, and by such Methods, as your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom shall think fit, that we may find our selves more and more obliged devoutly to pray, that your Years may be many, and your Reign Glorious.*

The Queen's Answer.

To this Address the Queen was pleased to return the following gracious Answer: *I take the Expressions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly, and you may be assured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to supply your Necessities, as far as conveniently I can: And I doubt not but you will continue in your Duty; and I command you to live in Peace and Christian Love with the Clergy who are invested with the Church-Government in that our ancient Kingdom.*

The next Thing the Enemies of the Revolution improv'd to their own Advantage, was *a Proclamation of Indemnity* of the 6th of *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$, graciously issued by her Majesty, to make the Minds of her Subjects easy: Which they interpreted so much in their own Favour, that considerable Numbers of them came over to *Scotland* from St. *Germans*, and other Parts of *France*, though they had forfeited their Lives, by corresponding with the Enemy, and practising against the Government in King *William*'s Reign. Some of them pretended to be New Converts; and, together with others at Home, that had stood out all King *William*'s Time, they qualify'd themselves to sit in Parliament, by taking the Oaths to her Majesty. The

*Anti-*

*Anti-Revolutioners* being proud of this Acceſſion of Strength, thought themſelves in a Condition to preſcribe Terms to the Government, and carried Matters with an unaccountable Height. A. D. 1703.

Nor did their Confidence terminate in humbling the *Preſbyterians* of *Scotland*, but they flatter'd themſelves alſo with the Hopes of depreſſing the *Revolution Party* of the Church of *England*: This they were prompted to expect by a *North* Country Clergyman, turn'd out in 1694, for refuſing the Oaths to King *William*; whom they had ſince employ'd to be their Agent at *London*, and who, upon the Death of that Prince, in a Letter to one of his Friends in *Scotland*, expreſs'd himſelf thus: *The Church of* England *was ſo much out of Order during the late Reign, that it will take ſome Time to put Matters right, which her Majeſty is firmly reſolv'd to do with all convenient Haſte.* Thus they endeavour'd to propagate a Belief, that the Queen was their Friend, while the greateſt Part of them not only refus'd to ſwear Allegiance to her, but ſome of thoſe that had taken the Oaths, made no Scruple openly to confeſs, *That they ſwore to her only as* Tutrix, *or Regent, during the Minority of her Brother.* By all this it is eaſy to perceive, that the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* was in a Ferment at the ſitting down of the Parliament: The *Country Party*, which conſiſted of a few *Cavaliers*, and diſguſted *Preſbyterians*, and of whom the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Marquis of *Tweedale*, were Leaders, inſiſted ſtill upon the Redreſs of thoſe Grievances which the Country labour'd under in the former Reign: The *Presbyterians* in general, and others of *Revolution Principles*, who were principally headed by the Duke of *Argyle*, were alarm'd by the bold Proceedings of the *Anti-Revolutioners*, or *Cavaliers*, of whom the Earl of *Hume* was the Chief; divided the *Country-Party* among themſelves: For moſt of them, in the late Reign, being *Revolutionmen*, they were jealous of the new Acceſſion of *Anti-Revolutioners*, and therefore it was not poſſible for them to concert Meaſures together. Theſe Jealouſies were heightned by new Diſcoveries, which the *Anti-Revolutioners* had made of their Sentiments in Council, and elſewhere, *viz. That they were againſt ratifying the ſeveral Steps of the Revolution, and the Proceedings of King* William's *Parliament on that Head, but thought beſt to paſs it over, as a Thing extraordinary, and out of Courſe:* And alledg'd, *That all Parties might be ſafe enough under the Shelter of her Majeſty's general Indemnity.* On the other Hand, the *Revolutioners*, well knowing, that according to the old Conſtitution of that Kingdom, general Pardons granted out of Parliament, afford but little Safety, when queſtion'd in Parliament, deſpis'd that Motion; and thought fit to leave thoſe to plead the Indemnity, who believ'd they needed it; but not conceiving themſelves to be of that Number, reſolv'd upon a Parliamentary Ratification of the *Revolution.* This they judg'd to be the moſt effectual way to prevent After-Blows from the oppoſite Party, whoſe Deſigns became more ſuſpicious, by their inſiſting on a Diſſolution of the Gariſon of *Innerlochy*, which was a great Curb upon the *Popiſh Highlanders*, and *Prelatiſts* of the *North*, the great Strength of the *Anti-Revolution* Party.

Before we proceed, it will not be amiſs to give our Readers a Sketch of the Characters of ſome of the principal Leaders in the firſt Seſſion of the new *Scotch* Parliament: And that I may do it with more Juſtice to Truth, and leſs Envy to my ſelf, I ſhall only abſtract ſome of the *Portraits* that have been drawn, with great Applauſe, by a Gentleman * of that Nation: But which, however, muſt be peruſed with this Caution, that he was a great Stickler for, and therefore partial to the *Jacobite*, which he calls the *Loyal-Party.* The Duke of *Queensberry*'s Character has already been taken Notice of: As for *James* Earl of *Seafield*, "He was the Son and "Heir of the Earl of *Finlater*, then yet living. In his younger Years, his Fa- "ther's Fortune being very low, and his elder Brother alive, he was bred a Law- "yer, and enter'd and practiſed as Advocate with good Reputation. In the Con- "vention, 1689, he was much taken Notice of, upon account of a Speech, wherein "he aſſerted, That King *James* had not forfeited his Crown; but he did not long "continue in thoſe Principles: For by *William* Duke of *Hamilton*'s Management, "he accepted the Place of Sollicitor to King *William*, which he enjoy'd ſeveral "Years, and thereby got a fair Eſtate. In the Year 1696, he was call'd to Court, "to be one of the Secretaries of State; and ſerved King *William* ſo faithfully, that "he conſented to every Thing that was demanded of him, though to the Detri- "ment of his own Country, particularly in the Affair of *Darien*, which drew up- "on him the Hatred of all thoſe who wiſh'd well to that Undertaking. He was "believed to be well-affected to King *James*, but had ſo mean and ſelfiſh a Soul, "that he wanted both Reſolution and Honeſty to adhere to his Principles; which "evidently appear'd from his changing Sides ſo often, and cleaving to that Party "he found riſing. The *Cavaliers* were willing to excuſe, at leaſt extenuate his firſt "Faults, by Reaſon of the Lowneſs of his Circumſtances; but after he had raiſed

* See the Memoirs concerning the Affairs of *Scotland*, by Mr. *Lockhart*, p. 22. *&c. ſeq.* Character of the Earl of *Seafield.*

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" them to a conſiderable Height, and had a fair Occaſion of retrieving his Reputa-
" tion, they would never forgive him for abandoning them, after he had aſſured
" them, That *the Queen was reſolved to take their Cauſe in Hand, truſt the Govern-*
" *ment to their Management, and take Care both of the diſtreſſed Royal Family and Church;*
" *and with horrid Aſſeverations, and ſolemn Vows, had proteſted, he would join, and ſtand*
" *firm to the Intereſt of both.* He was an accompliſh'd Gentleman; a learned Law-
" yer; a juſt Judge; courteous and good-natured, but withal, ſo entirely abandon'd
" to ſerve the Court Meaſures, that he ſeldom or never conſulted his own Inclina-
" tions. As he thus devoted his Honour and Principles, ſo he likewiſe eaſily de-
" ſerted his Friend, when his Intereſt led him to it; a notable Inſtance of which
" was his Ingratitude to Sir *James Ogilvy* of *Boyn*, and his Family, who had been
" at the Charge of his Education both at Home and Abroad; and who being a
" Lord of the Seſſion in King *James*'s Time, patronized him when he entred
" Lawyer.

By the artful Management and Inſinuations of the Earl of *Seafield*, the *Cavaliers* were, in many Places, prevail'd with to elect *Preſbyterians*, and to oppoſe thoſe of their own Principles; and being thus divided in the beginning, it was no wonder they made not a greater Figure in the enſuing Parliament. But the principal Cauſe of this was, the Difference and Pique between the Dukes of *Queenſberry* and *Hamilton*: For whilſt the firſt was at the Helm, the other could not be induced to concur in thoſe Meaſures the Queen propoſed, though attended with much Advantage to the Cauſe he had always ſtood up for, and wiſh'd well to.

Difference between the Dukes of *Queensberry* and *Hamilton*.

Character of the Duke of *Hamilton*.

† *Ubi ſupra*, p. 28. *& ſeq.*

" *James* Duke of *Hamil-*
" *ton*, (ſays † the Writer before quoted) was the Son of *William* Earl of *Selkirk*,
" Second Son to the Marquis of *Douglas*, who after his Marriage with *Anne*, Daugh-
" ter to *James*, the Firſt Duke of *Hamilton*, and Heireſs of the Eſtate and Honours
" of that Family, was likewiſe created Duke of *Hamilton*, during his Father's Life,
" and even for ſome Time after his Deceaſe, he went by the Title of Earl of
" *Arran*; but his Mother having made a Reſignation of her Honours to King
" *William*, in favour of her Son, they were accordingly beſtow'd upon him. His
" Education was ſuitable to his Birth: But he excelled principally in Martial Exer-
" ciſes, as Riding and Fencing. After his Return from Travel, he remain'd for the
" moſt Part at Court, where he was a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and in
" great Favour both with King *Charles* and King *James*; being appointed by the Firſt
" Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, to congratulate the Birth of the
" Duke of *Anjou*, (the preſent King of *Spain*;) he continued there for ſome Time,
" and ſerv'd Two Campaigns, as one of the *French* King's *Aids-de-Camp*. At the
" Time of the Revolution, he had the Command of a Regiment of Horſe, was a
" Brigadier-General, and continued faithful to his unfortunate Sovereign, never
" leaving him, till he went to *France*; and then returning to *London*, gave a Proof
" of his Loyalty to him, in a Meeting of the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry. After
" King *William* was eſtabliſh'd on the Throne, he retired from *London*, but was
" ready to have put himſelf at the Head of an intended Inſurrection in the *North* of
" *England*, had not the Lord *Dundee*'s Death, and ſome other Accidents, prevented
" that Deſign. He was twice ſent to the *Tower*, and ſo great was the Reſentment
" againſt him, that a particular Statute was made, ſuſpending the Act *of Habeas*
" *Corpus* in his Caſe; but, however, there was no Proſecution againſt him. Upon
" his being created Duke of *Hamilton*, he kept ſome Meaſures with the Court, and
" never intermeddled in any publick Affairs, till the Year 1698, when the ill
" Treatment the *Scots* receiv'd from the *Engliſh*, in relation to the Settlement at
" *Darien*, call'd him to attend the Parliament of *Scotland*. There, with great Dex-
" terity, he framed a very conſiderable Party, that ſtood firm to the Intereſt of
" their Country, and aſſerted the Independency of the Nation; and had not his
" Loyalty been ſo unſhaken, that he never would engage in King *William*'s Service,
" he would, no doubt, have made as great a Figure as any Nobleman, either in a
" Civil, or Military Capacity. For he was Maſter of an heroick and undaunted
" Courage; a clear, ready, and penetrating Conception; and though in Parliament
" he did not expreſs his Thoughts in an eloquent Stile, yet he had ſo nervous, ma-
" jeſtick, and pathetical a way of ſpeaking, and applying what he ſpoke, that it
" was always valued and regarded. Nor was ever a Man better qualify'd than him-
" ſelf to be the Head of a Party: For he could, with the greateſt Addreſs, apply
" himſelf to, and ſift through the Inclinations of different Parties, and ſo cunningly
" manage them, as to gain ſome of all to his; and if once he had enter'd into a
" new Meaſure, and form'd a Project, (though in doing of it he was too cautious)
" he did then proſecute his Deſign with ſuch Courage, that nothing could either daunt
" or divert his Zeal and Forwardneſs. The *Cavaliers*, and thoſe of the *Country-*
" *Party* had, deſervedly, a great Opinion of, and Honour for him: For he often

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" refuſed great Offers, if he would leave them; and was both by his Qualifications " and eminent Character, abſolutely neceſſary, both to adviſe and ſupport them. " He wanted not a Share of the Haughtineſs inherent to his Family; though he " was moſt affable and courteous to thoſe in whom he confided. He was extream " wary in any dangerous Project; and 'twas thought that his too great Concern for " his Eſtate in *England* occaſion'd a great deal of Lukewarmneſs in his Oppoſition to " the *Union*, and Unwillingneſs to enter into ſeveral Meaſures that were propoſed " to prevent the ſame. But his greateſt Failing lay in his being ſomewhat too " ſelfiſh and revengeful, which Diſpoſitions he carried in all his Deſigns, and did, " ſeveral Times, prejudice the Cauſe for which he contended. As for the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the other chief of the Country-Party, the *Scotch* * Gentleman after whom I copy, affords him no better Character, than, " That he was a well- " meaning, but ſimple Man; who was made a Tool by thoſe he truſted.

Character of the Marquis of *Tweedale*.

* *Ubi Supra*. p. 110.

" *Archibald*, Firſt Earl, afterwards Duke of *Argyle*, in outward Appearance, was a " good-natured, civil and modeſt Gentleman; but his Actions were the Reverſe, " being capable of the worſt Things to promote his Intereſt, and altogether ad- " dicted to a looſe Life. He was not cut out for Buſineſs, only applying himſelf to " it, ſo far as it tended to ſecure his Court Intereſt, from whence he got great Sums " of Money to laviſh away upon his Pleaſures: But when he ſeriouſly ſet himſelf " about an Affair of Importance, no Man was more capable, or could more quickly, " and with greater Solidity and Judgment diſpatch it, than himſelf: So that, for " want of Application, a great Man was loſt. He was ever an Enemy to the *Stuart* " Family, and came over with the Prince of *Orange* into *England*, though King " *James* had given him ſome Hopes of being reſtored to his Eſtate, which his Fa- " ther had forfeited: But what elſe could be expected from a Man, who (to curry " Favour with King *James*) had renounc'd his Religion, and turn'd Papiſt? Not- " withſtanding this, and his conſtant vicious Life and Converſation, he was the " Darling of the *Preſbyterians*, being deſcended from, and the Repreſentative of a " Family that ſuffer'd for the Cauſe, and of great Power in the Country; and him- " ſelf ſo far engaged in the late Revolution, that they were confident he would " never venture to leave them. Thus he made a great Figure amongſt them, and " they ſupported one another.

Character of the Duke of *Argyle*.

See *Scotch Memoirs*, p. 44.

" Though the Earl of *Hume* did not expreſs himſelf with any tolerable ſhare of " Eloquence, yet was he a Maſter of a ſound Judgment, and clear Conception; and " had a particular Talent in procuring Intelligence of his Adverſaries moſt ſecret " Deſigns, and thereby gave his Friends an Opportunity to thwart. This pro- " ceeded from his being eſteem'd by People of all Parties, on account of his ſted- " dy Honeſty and Integrity, both in private and publick Matters. He had given " evident Proofs, that no Temptation could ſeduce him, in the leaſt, from pro- " ſecuting, and adhering, with the utmoſt Vigor, to what he own'd to be his Prin- " ciple and Opinion; and was ſo faithful to the Royal (*exiled*) Family, that he " ſuffer'd much upon that Account, and was more rely'd upon by the Cavaliers, " than any other. His Reputation was ſo well eſtabliſh'd, that he kept his Party " in Awe, and obliged them to ſuſpend their private Grudges, and join cordially " in one Meaſure.

Character of the Earl of *Hume*.

*Ubi Supra*, p. 214.

" *John*, firſt Marquis, then Duke of *Athol*, made no great Figure in the firſt " Part of his Life: And when he convened his Friends, Followers, and Vaſſals to " oppoſe the Lord *Dundee*, the ſame being a Work contrary to their Inclinations, " few join'd with him, and ſo he, ſoon after, quitted the Field. In the Year 1699, " he was made one of King *William*'s Secretaries of State, and afterwards his Com- " miſſioner to a Parliament, and was all that Time a moſt zealous *Preſbyterian*. Be- " ing diſguſted at Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*'s being made Preſident of the Seſſion, and " not Sir *William Hamilton* of *Whitlow*, whom he had recommended, and finding " his Collegue, the Earl of *Seafield*, had much more Intereſt, both with King *Wil- " liam*, and his Favourite the Earl of *Portland*, than himſelf, he reſigned his Office, " and returning to *Scotland*, he join'd with the *Country Party*, and continu'd a lead- " ing Man among them, till after Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, when he " was made Lord Privy-Seal. In this Parliament he trimm'd 'twixt *Court* and *Ca- " valiers*, and 'tis probable would have continu'd ſo, had not the Duke of *Queenſ- " berry* trump'd up the Plot upon him, which did ſo exaſperate him againſt the " Court, that he join'd entirely with the *Cavaliers*, and from being a Friend to the " *Revolution*, and an Admirer of King *William*, he became, all of a ſudden, a vio- " lent *Jacobite*, and took all Methods to gain the Favour and Confidence of the " *Cavaliers*; which, in ſome Meaſure, he obtain'd, particularly in the Shires of " *Fife*, *Angus*, *Perth*, and other *Northern* Parts, and thereupon affected extreamly " to be the Head of that Party, and out-rival the Duke of *Hamilton*; yet notwith-

Character of the Duke of *Athol*.

See the *Scotch Memoirs*, pag. 63, *& ſeq.*

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" ſtanding this, he ſtill courted and preſerved his Intereſt with the *Preſbyterian Mi-*
" *niſters*, profeſſing to be firm to their Kirk-Government, hearing them in the
" Churches, and patronizing them much more than thoſe of the *Epiſcopal Perſua-*
" *ſion*, which induced many to doubt the Sincerity of his Profeſſions in State Mat-
" ters. But thoſe who had Opportunities to ſift him, found that he was very
" frank and chearful to enter into any, though the moſt deſperate Meaſures in the
" Years 1706, and 1707, to obſtruct the *Union*, and the *Hanoverian Succeſſion*; be-
" cauſe, perhaps, he had but a ſmall Eſtate, and could not expect to make ſo great
" an Appearance after the *Union*, as if the Kingdom of *Scotland* remained: But be
" the Reaſons what they will, certain it is, he would have gone to the Field, rather
" than that it ſhould have paſs'd, had others been as forward as himſelf. He was
" of great Significancy to any Party, eſpecially the *Cavaliers*, becauſe he had a
" mighty Power, and when upon a Loyal Bottom, could raiſe Six Thouſand of the
" beſt Men in the Kingdom, well armed, and ready to ſacrifice all they had for
" the King's * Service. He was endow'd with good natural Parts, though by Rea-
" ſon of his proud, imperious, haughty, paſſionate Temper, he was no ways capa-
" ble to be the leading Man of a Party, which, however, he aim'd at. After he
" betook himſelf to the *Cavaliers*, he much affected Popularity; but it was ſtill at-
" tended with ſuch an awkard unpleaſant Air, his kindeſt Addreſſes were never
" taking: He was Selfiſh to a great Degree; and his Vanity and Ambition ex-
" tended ſo far, that he could not ſuffer an Equal, and did therefore thwart the
" Duke of *Hamilton*'s Meaſures. He was reputed very Brave, but Hot and Head-
" ſtrong; and though no Scholar, nor Orator, yet he expreſs'd his Mind very hand-
" ſomely on publick Occaſions.

* *N. B.* The Author of the *Memoirs* means the *Pretender*.

Character of Viſcount *Tarbat*, afterwards Earl of *Cromarty*. *Ubi Supra*, p. 67, *&c. ſeq.*

" *George*, Viſcount of *Tarbat*, afterwards Earl of *Cromarty*, was the moſt fickle and
" unſteddy Man in the World. He had ſworn all the contradictory Oaths, and
" comply'd with all the oppoſite Governments that had been on Foot ſince the
" Year 1648, was an humble Servant to them all, 'till he got what he aim'd at,
" though often he did not know what that was: He was full of Projects, and never
" rejected one, provided it was new. Since the *Revolution*, (though he had a large
" Share in carrying it on) he pretended to favour the *Royal* (Exiled) *Family*, and
" *Epiſcopal Clergy*: Yet he never did one Action in Favour of any of them; ex-
" cepting that upon his being made Secretary to *Queen Anne*, he procured an Act
" of *Indemnity*, and a Letter from her, recommending the *Epiſcopal Clergy* to the
" Privy-Council's Protection. But this proceeded not from a Deſire and Deſign of
" ſerving them, but rather from ſome Political Views; for no ſooner did Queen
" *Anne* deſert the *Tory-Party*, and Maxims, but his Lordſhip turn'd a great *Whig*,
" join'd with *Tweedale*'s Party, to advance the *Hanoverian Succeſſion*, in the Parlia-
" ment of 1704, and was, at laſt, a zealous Stickler, and Writer in Favour of the
" *Union*. He was certainly a good-natur'd Gentleman, Maſter of an extraordinary
" Gift of pleaſing, and diverting Converſation, and well accompliſh'd in all kinds
" of Learning; but, withal, ſo extreamly whimſical, and unſettled, that he was
" never to be much rely'd upon, or valu'd; yet he made a great Intereſt in the
" Parliament with many of the *Northern* Members. Though his Brother, Mr.
" *Roderick Mackenzy*, of *Preſton-Hall*, was not altogether ſo Chimerical as his Lord-
" ſhip, yet in their Politicks they ſeldom differed: And though he ſtill pretended a
" greater Zeal for the Service of the Royal Family, than his Lordſhip did, yet both
" proved alike faithful at the latter End.

Character of Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*. *Ubi Supra*, p. 68, *&c. ſeq.*

" *Andrew Fletcher*, of *Salton*, in the firſt Part of his Life, did improve himſelf to
" a great Degree, by Reading and Travelling: He was always a great Admirer of
" both ancient and modern Republicks, and therefore the more diſpleas'd at ſome
" Steps which he thought wrong in King *Charles* the Second's Reign, whereby he
" drew upon himſelf the Enmity of the Miniſters of that Government, to avoid
" the evil Conſequences of which, he went abroad. His Enemies Malice ſtill con-
" tinuing, he was upon ſlight, frivolous Pretences, ſummon'd to appear before the
" Privy-Council, and their Deſigns to ruin him being too apparent, he was ſo en-
" rag'd, that he concurr'd, and came over with the Duke of *Monmouth*, when he
" invaded *England*; upon which he was outlaw'd. He afterwards came over with
" the Prince of *Orange*: But that Prince was not many Months in *England*, before
" Mr. *Fletcher* ſaw his Deſigns, upon which he left him, and ever after hated, and
" appeared as much againſt him, as any in the Kingdom. Being elected a Parlia-
" ment-Man, in the Year 1703, he ſhew'd a ſincere and honeſt Inclination towards
" the Honour and Intereſt of his Country. The Thoughts of *England*'s domineer-
" ing over *Scotland*, his generous Soul could not brook: And as the Indignities and
" Oppreſſion his Native Country lay under, gaul'd him to the Heart, ſo in his
" learned and elaborated Diſcourſes, he expoſed them with undaunted Courage, and

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" Pathetical Eloquence. He was bleſs'd with a Spirit that hated and deſpiſed what-
" ever was mean, and unbecoming a Gentleman, and was ſo ſtedfaſt to what he
" thought right, that no Hazard, nor Advantage, no, not the univerſal Empire,
" could tempt him to yield or deſert it: And in all his Life, he never once purſued
" a Meaſure with the Proſpect of any By-end to himſelf, any further than he judg'd
" it to be for the common Benefit and Advantage of his Country. He was Maſter
" of the *Engliſh*, *Latin*, *Greek*, *French*, and *Italian* Languages, and well verſed in
" Hiſtory, the Civil Law, and all Kinds of Learning; and as he was univerſally
" accompliſh'd, he employ'd his Talents for the good of Mankind. He was a ſtrict
" and nice Obſerver of all the Points of Honour, and his Word ſacred; as brave
" as his Sword, and had ſome Experience in the Art of War, having, in his youn-
" ger Years, been ſome Time a Volunteer, both in the Land and Sea-Service. In
" his Travels he had ſtudied, and came to underſtand the reſpective Intereſts of the
" ſeveral Princes and States of *Europe*. In his private Converſation, he was
" affable to his Friends, ſhy of thoſe he thought Enemies to their Country; and
" free of all manner of Vice. He had a penetrating, clear and lively Apprehen-
" ſion, but ſo extreamly wedded to his own Opinions, that there were few he could
" endure to reaſon againſt him; and did, for the moſt part, ſo cloſely and unalte-
" rably adhere to what he advanc'd, (which was frequently very ſingular) that he
" would break with his Party, before he would alter the leaſt Jot of his Scheme
" and Maxims; and therefore it was impoſſible for any Set of Men, that did not
" give up themſelves to be abſolutely directed by him, to pleaſe him, ſo as to car-
" ry him along in all Points. And thence it came to paſs, that he often in Par-
" liament ſtuck cloſe to the *Country Party*, and was their *Cicero*. He was, no doubt,
" an Enemy to all *Monarchical Governments*, at leaſt he thought they wanted to be
" much reformed; but his Averſion to the *Engliſh* and the *Union*, was ſo great, that
" in Revenge to them, he would have ſided with the *Royal Family*; for he liked,
" commended, and converſed with *High-Flying Tories*, more than any other Set of
" Men, acknowledging them to be the Beſt *Country-Men*, and of moſt Honour, In-
" tegrity and Ingenuity. To ſum up all, he was a learned, gallant, honeſt, and
" every other way well accompliſh'd Gentleman; and if ever a Man propoſes to
" ſerve and merit well of his Country, let him place his Courage, Zeal and Con-
" ſtancy, as a Pattern before him, and think himſelf ſufficiently applauded and
" rewarded, if he obtain the Character of being like *Andrew Fletcher* of
" *Salton*.

Theſe were the Perſons who made the principal Figure in the enſuing Seſſion of Parliament: But before we come to their Proceedings, we muſt (with the *Scotch* Writer * above quoted) obſerve, that 'twas no wonder the Cavaliers were elevated,
" when the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the other Miniſters, aſſured them of the Sin-
" cerity of the Queen's and their Deſigns to ſerve and promote their Intereſt, and
" that they ſhould have a large Share in the Management of Affairs, and a Tole-
" ration granted to the Epiſcopal Clergy: And, that in Requital, nothing was re-
" quired of them in Parliament, that ſhould ratify what had paſs'd ſince the Year
" 1689; but only to aſſert the Legality of the laſt Parliament, recognize her Ma-
" jeſty's Title, and grant Subſidies for the Support of the *Army*.

* Mr. *Lockhart*, *Ubi Supra*, p. 34.

The *Scotch* Parliament meets, *May* 6.

On the 6th of *May*, (the firſt Day of the meeting of the Parliament) the Ceremony of Riding from her Majeſty's Palace of *Holy-Rood-Houſe*, to the Parliament-Houſe, was perform'd with the uſual Solemnity; all the Members being on Horſeback, and the Nobility in their Robes, and rich Foot-mantles. The Duke of *Queenſberry* being ſat on the Throne, and his Commiſſion read, the following Letter from her Majeſty to the Parliament was preſented by his Grace, and read as follows:

Their Proceedings.

*ANNE R.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" WE thought to have brought you ſooner together in this Meeting of Parlia-
" ment, but the great and weighty Affairs wherein we have been en-
" gaged this Winter, were a neceſſary Hindrance.

" We have on ſeveral Occaſions given you, and all our good Subjects, Aſſurance
" of our firm Reſolution to maintain and protect them in their Religion, Rights
" and Liberties, as at preſent eſtabliſhed by Law.

" And if there be any Thing elſe wanting for the Satisfaction of our People,
" and the Security of that our ancient Kingdom, we ſhall be always ready to have
" it timouſly provided for and ſupplied.

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" You ſee that we continue engaged in a great and neceſſary War, for the De-
" fence of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Chriſten-*
" *dom*; and we hope you will be careful to guard againſt all Dangers that this War
" may threaten: For which end, We recommend to you more particularly, the
" Conſideration of the State of our Forces, Forts and Gariſons, that they be duly
" and ſufficiently maintained, and the neceſſary Supplies granted for that Effect,
" and all kept in ſuch Order, as may be moſt conducing to the Eaſe, as well as Safe-
" ty of the Country.

" We alſo recommend to your Care, that Trade be encouraged, and all Methods
" taken for the Advancement thereof, either by amending former Laws, or making
" new ones, or any Thing elſe that may be found needful and expedient for the Be-
" nefit of the Kingdom.

" It hath been, and ſhall always be our chief Study and Endeavour, to eſtabliſh
" and ſecure the Peace, and promote the Good of that our ancient Kingdom: And
" therefore we do expect your Concurrence and Aſſiſtance for ſuch good and great
" Ends: And that you will proſecute them with that Wiſdom, Prudence, and Una-
" nimity, as may moſt tend to our common Advantage and Satisfaction; but chief-
" ly, that effectual Means may be laid down, for promoting of Religion, Virtue,
" and true Piety, and ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, and providing for the
" Poor.

" We have appointed our Right Truſty, and entirely beloved Couſin and Coun-
" ſellor, *James* Duke of *Queenſberry*, to be our Commiſſioner, to repreſent our Roy-
" al Perſon in this Seſſion of Parliament, being well ſatisfied that the Experience
" that both We and You have had of his great Abilities and Fidelity in his former
" Diſcharge of this Truſt, will fully commend our Choice, and render him to you
" acceptable.

" This being your firſt Meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what
" is for your own Security and Welfare, we confidently expect a ſuitable Return,
" and a dutiful and chearful Concurrence in what we propoſe; and that all Diffe-
" rences and Animoſities laid aſide, you will with Concord and Diligence bring
" Matters to ſuch a happy Concluſion, as ſhall eſtabliſh a laſting Union between
" us and our People: So we bid you heartily farewel. Given at our Court at
" St. *James*'s the 30th Day of *March*, 1703, and of our Reign the Second
" Year.

*By her Majeſty's Command,*

TARBAT.

Then her Majeſty's Commiſſioner made the following Speech.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" HER Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give ample and frequent Aſſu-
" rances to maintain and protect the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this
" her ancient Kingdom, and the preſent Conſtitution of the Church: If any Thing
" be wanting for the Eaſe and Satisfaction of her Majeſty's good Subjects, I am ſuf-
" ficiently inſtructed, and impowered in what may be thought expedient to be
" propoſed for that End.

" The cloſe Conjunction of the Two Monarchies, which in their Turns have
" deſign'd to enſlave *Europe*, and extirpate our Religion, made it juſt and neceſſary
" for her Majeſty to be engag'd in the War; and her early Appearance gave Life
" and Vigor to the Confederacy, and particular Encouragement to the Proteſtant
" Princes and States: God has hitherto bleſs'd the Arms of her Majeſty, and her
" Allies, with glorious Succeſs, both by Sea and Land; ſo that there is a ſtop put
" to the Victories, and a Check given to the encroaching Power of *France*.

" It cannot but be great Satisfaction to us, to be under the benign Government
" of a Proteſtant Queen: We enjoy the Comforts of Peace, and feel neither the
" Effects of Tyranny, nor the Diſorders of War, in which ſo many are involv'd:
" But we ought not to be too ſecure; and it were to tempt our Enemies to form
" Deſigns, or make Inſults againſt us, if they ſee us in no Condition of De-
" fence.

" All her Majeſty propoſes to you, is for your ſelves, without mingling any par-
" ticular Concern of her own; it is to continue the Proviſion for the Forces on the
" Eſtabliſhment, and to furniſh and repair the Forts and Gariſons, which is ſo ne-
" ceſſary, that I cannot doubt of your ready Compliance with her Majeſty's Deſires:
" And your Chearfulneſs in it will be very acceptable to her Majeſty, obſervable

" to the World, and a great Evidence of your Loyalty and Affection, which will " add much to the Value of what you offer. A. D. 1703.

" The Decay, and preſent low Condition of Trade requires your prudent and " ſpecial Conſideration; her Majeſty, on her Part, is willing to concur with you, " in any Thing that may contribute to encourage and reſtore it, either by making " new Laws, or amending the preſent ones.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" It has pleas'd her Majeſty to honour me with a Character to repreſent her Roy- " al Perſon in this Seſſion of Parliament; I am very ſenſible of the great Weight " and Difficulties which do attend that Truſt, but my Encouragement is from the " Confidence I have of her Majeſty's Goodneſs, in believing my Sincerity and " Zeal for her Service, and that in her Royal Wiſdom, ſhe is ſo careful of her Peo- " ple, that I am not charg'd with any Thing that can be conſtructed to be againſt " the Intereſt of the Kingdom, which gives me Aſſurance of your hearty Concur- " rence, and I ſhall very faithfully report what Services are done by every Perſon " to her Majeſty and the Nation.

This Speech was inforc'd by another from the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High-Chancellor; and then the Draught of an *Act for Recognizing and aſſerting her Majeſty's Authority, and her undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of* Scotland, was offer'd by the Duke of *Hamilton*, read, and by unanimous Conſent, order'd to be read a Second Time. This done, the Houſe was adjourn'd for ſome Days; and ſo they return'd to her Majeſty's Palace, where the Lord Commiſſioner had prepared a noble Entertainment. At one End of the Room was a Table raiſed Two or Three Steps, where his Grace ſat alone, and was ſerved at Table by the Duke of *Argyle*, as Maſter-Houſhold, who gave the firſt Glaſs kneeling, the Earl of *Mar* ſerv'd as Carver, the Earl of *Lowdon* as Cupbearer, the Lord *Boyle* as Comptroller, and Sir *William Enſtruther*, Baronet, as Under Maſter-Houſhold. Down from the Commiſſioner's Table, there was a Table about One Hundred and Twenty Foot long, where the Nobility, Barons, and Burgeſſes ſat.

Act to recognize the Queen's Title.

Nine Days after *, the Chancellor mov'd, that the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Overture ſhould receive a Second Reading, in order to be paſs'd; but before it went to the Vote, the Queen's Advocate offer'd a Clauſe, by which *it ſhould be Treaſon to impugn or quarrel her Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown; or her Exerciſe of the Government from her actual Entry to the ſame.* This Clauſe being read, it was urg'd by ſome, that it was diſhonourable to her Majeſty, becauſe it imply'd that the Houſe were giving her Majeſty an Indemnity for the Actings and Exerciſe of her Power, ſince her Acceſſion to the Throne. It was anſwer'd, That the Words meant only in general, her Majeſty's Right to exerciſe her Power; to which it was reply'd, That whatever was the Meaning of thoſe who had offer'd the Clauſe, yet the Words could admit of no ſuch Meaning, unleſs either the laſt Part of the Clauſe were entirely cut off, or that the Words, *her Exerciſe of the Government*, were alter'd thus, *her being in the Exerciſe of the Government.* To this again it was anſwered, in behalf of the Clauſe, That by the late Queen *Mary*'s Death, without Heirs of her Body, the Right of Succeſſion came to the Queen, upon the Proſpect of King *William*'s Death, ſeeing, by the Entail, ſhe was to ſucceed *before any Children* of his Body: But that the Right of Exerciſe did never accrue to her, until his actual Death, and her Majeſty's actual Acceſſion; and that *therefore* it was proper, not only to *recognize her Right to the Succeſſion*, but alſo to *recognize her actual Exerciſe*, and to ſecure both, by a Sanction of Treaſon. To this it was anſwer'd, by the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Friends, That theſe Two Rights ſpoke of did not import any other, than the apparent Right of an Heir before or after his immediate Predeceſſor's Death; the firſt of which does naturally vaniſh upon the Exiſtence of the Second. That the Act, as at firſt offer'd, did fully recognize theſe, and all manner of Rights which were or could be in her Majeſty's Perſon; but that the Clauſe now offer'd, did moſt diſhonourably ſuperadd a Ratification and Sanction of her Majeſty's Exerciſe, and muſt point at one of theſe Three Things: Firſt, Either it ſuppoſed that there had been ſomething *Lame* and *Defective* in her Majeſty's *Rights* and *Title* above-mention'd, which had been, ſince her *actual Succeſſion*, ſupply'd by her Majeſty's Acts of *Adminiſtration* and Exerciſe, and therefore her Exerciſe was propos'd to be ratify'd towards validating her infirm Title: But as there was not the leaſt Defect in her *Majeſty's Right* and *Title*, therefore this Clauſe was unneceſſary and dangerous. That, in the Second Place, the Clauſe inſinuated that her Majeſty, ſince her Acceſſion, had *exerciſed* ſome Acts of Adminiſtration, to indemnify which, a Vote of this Houſe ſeem'd neceſſary: *That whatever* might be charged upon the Miniſtry, it was the *higheſt* Indignity done

* *May* 15.

Debates about a Clauſe offer'd by the Queen's Advocate, to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Draught.

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to her Majeſty, to expoſe her Exerciſe of her Royal Power to the leaſt Suſpicion by *ſuch a Clauſe*. And in the laſt Place, That no other Reaſon could be given for the Tenaciouſneſs of the Miniſtry, in promoting a Clauſe ſo diſhonourable to the Queen: But that they themſelves muſt be conſcious, that contrary to Law, they had *been* inſtrumental in adviſing her Majeſty to *exerciſe ſome Acts of Adminiſtration*, ſuch as the calling together of the late Parliament, which had continu'd during all the *Time of the late Reign*, and promoting in it, ſome *Commiſſions*, *Laws* and *Powers*, beyond the Limitations which determined *the Being*, and circumſcribed the Power of that Parliament: And being ſenſible that this their Advice might very juſtly rebound upon themſelves, they ſhuffled in this diſhonourable Clauſe; hoping, *under the Name of her Majeſty's Exerciſe*, to ſhelter themſelves: But that whatever might become of this Clauſe, at this Time, it was hop'd the Wiſdom of this Houſe would, in due Time, paſs a proper Cenſure on thoſe Advices, which were like to diſcompoſe her Majeſty's Quiet, and endanger the Welfare of the Nation. My Lord Chancellor, ſaid the Duke of *Hamilton*, in the Concluſion, "I had the Honour to "offer this Act recognizing her Majeſty's *Authority*, *Right* and *Title*. I was very "hopeful that ſo dutiful an Act would have paſs'd the Vote of this Houſe with all "imaginable Chearfulneſs; and I am both ſorry and ſurpriz'd to find any Thing "thrown in, which can create the leaſt Demur in it. But let them anſwer for it, "who are the Authors." After a long Debate, it was again moved, that inſtead of theſe Words, *her Exerciſe of the Government*, the following Words might be added, *viz. her being in the Exerciſe of Government*. But by the Concurrence of the *Cavaliers*, it was carried by a conſiderable Majority, that the Clauſe brought in by the Advocate, be added to the Act.

* *May* 19. The Act recognizing her Majeſty's Title paſs'd.

Four Days after *, the Commiſſioner gave the Act the Royal Aſſent: But before that was done, the Duke of *Hamilton* deſir'd, "That it ſhould be remembred, that "at paſſing this Act, it was expreſly declar'd, that the meaning of the Advocate's "Clauſe could affect only the Queen's Exerciſe of her Government, and not the "*Actings* of her Miniſtry: And therefore, that whatever Challenge might be given "afterwards to the Illegality of the *Actings* of the late Parliament, might not be "conſider'd as a Violation of this Act." After the Act had receiv'd the Royal Aſſent, the Earl of *Hume* preſented the Draught of an Act for a Supply: But before the ſame was read, the Marquis of *Tweedale* ſaid, he had an *Overture* to make to the Houſe, which he hop'd would, by reaſon of its Importance, be preferr'd to all other Buſineſs. After ſome Debate, it was agreed that both theſe *Overtures* ſhould be read, provided that nothing ſhould be ſpoke to either: And accordingly the Act for *Supply* was read, as was afterwards the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s *Overture, for a Reſolve of Parliament, That before all other Buſineſs, the Parliament ſhould proceed to make ſuch Conditions of Government, and Regulations in the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, to take Place after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty, and Heirs of her Body, as ſhould be neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion and Liberty:* Both which Overtures were ordered to lye upon the Table.

Overture to regulate the Government.

Many blamed the Cavaliers for complying with the Court in the *Act of Recognition*, which, however, they did in Expectation of being intruſted with the Adminiſtration of Affairs; the Duke of *Queenſberry* having, on that Occaſion, renew'd his Engagements to ſtand firm by them, and inform the Queen what ſignal Services they had done: Whereupon, in a full Meeting, they unanimouſly reſolved, That the Earl of *Hume* ſhould, the next Day, make the Motion for a Supply. But this good Correſpondence did not laſt long; and the Commiſſioner's Deportment ſoon induced the *Cavaliers* to ſuſpect his Sincerity. 'Tis hard to determine whether he did, from the Beginning, deſign to deſert the *Cavaliers*, or whether he was ſeriouſly embark'd with them? A *Scotch* Writer † of great ‖ Weight, is of the latter Opinion, and, upon the Credit of a Perſon of undoubted Authority, informs us, that the Reaſon why the Duke of *Queenſberry* changed, was as follows. On the Day the Earl of *Hume* was to move for a Supply, his Grace call'd a Council, and acquainted them of it; with which all agreeing, they adjourn'd with a Deſign to ſupport the Earl of *Hume*'s Motion. A few Minutes after, the Duke of *Argyle*, Marquis of *Annandale*, and Earl *Marchmont*, waited upon his Grace; and withdrawing privately with him, told him, "They had that Morning a Meeting with a conſiderable "Number of Parliament Men, wherein it was reſolv'd to move for an Act ratifying "the *Revolution*, and another the *Preſbyterian* Government, and preſs to have "them preferr'd to the Act of Supply, which they were certain to carry; but firſt "they thought it fit to acquaint his Grace with the Deſign, and aſk his Concur"rence." The Commiſſioner begg'd them to forbear, urging, he now had an Opportunity of obtaining a Supply, which if he let ſlip, he might never have again; and promiſed, that as ſoon as this was over, he would go into whatever they propoſed.

† Mr. *Lockhart*; See *Scotch Memoirs*, p. 40.

‖ Account of the Duke of *Queensberry*'s deſerting the *Cavaliers*.

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poſed. But the others refuſed to comply, being rather willing that there ſhould be no Supply granted at all, than that it ſhould proceed from the *Cavaliers*. And thus they left the Commiſſioner, who being in the utmoſt Perplexity, durſt not puſh the Act of *Supply*, knowing the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Party, would join the Duke of *Argyle*, and his Friends, and ſo the Act would be rejected. On the other Hand, the Commiſſioner foreſaw, what Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, his Confident, had, that very Morning, intimated to him, *viz.* That if he ſupported the Duke of *Argyle* in his Deſigns, the *Cavaliers* would leave him, whereby his Intereſt would be much diminiſh'd, and he be obliged to depend on the Duke of *Argyle*, Marquis of *Annandale*, and other *Revolutioners* and *Preſbyterians*. While he was thus embarraſs'd, and in Suſpence, the Duke of *Argyle*, who had more Intereſt with him than any other Perſon, ſoon return'd, and, in a private Converſation, repreſented to him the Improbability of his ſucceeding by the Methods he was then upon; and dextrouſly awaked his Jealouſy of the Duke of *Hamilton*, who, notwithſtanding what had happen'd of late, had more Intereſt with the *Cavaliers* than any other, and who, as ſoon as they had gain'd their Point, was like to become their Chief. This, together with the Terror of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Marquis of *Annandale*'s leaving him, ſo powerfully wrought upon the Commiſſioner, that from that Moment he reſolv'd to deſert the Cavaliers; but, the better to carry on his Deſigns, he alſo reſolved to diſſemble, as much as poſſible, with them: Which, however, avail'd him but very little.

On the 26th of *May*, the Commiſſioner from the Throne told the Houſe, " That " having now ſat Twenty Days, he did not doubt but they were all convinced, " That the preſent State of Affairs required a competent Supply for maintaining " the Army. That the Act offer'd a Week before for that Purpoſe, had ever ſince " lain upon the Table; wherefore he deſired it might now be read; and that he " did promiſe, they ſhould have full Time afterwards allow'd them to go on other " Buſineſs. Notwithſtanding this Speech, it was urged againſt the entring upon a *Supply*, that the Houſe had reſolved to diſcuſs the remaining *controverted Elections*, before any other Matter of Conſequence. But ſome Members finding that the further Conſideration of the *Elections* was not yielded to, they moved that the *Overture* made by the Marquis of *Tweedale* upon the 13th, ſhould be taken into Conſideration. Upon this the Debate turn'd into a Competition, Whether the Act of *Supply*, or this *Overture*, ſhould firſt take Place? In behalf of the *Overture*, was urged the great Importance of it; and in behalf of the Subſidy, the Neceſſity of it, and the Commiſſioner's Promiſe, that after the firſt reading of the Supply Act, there ſhould be Time afterwards given for other Buſineſs. To this a Member anſwer'd, " That " he had all the Deference imaginable for the Lord Commiſſioner's *Aſſurances*, and " doubted not but the whole Houſe had the ſame; but he doubted mightily that " his Grace could be Maſter of himſelf in that Point." *Who knows*, added he, *but that after all his Grace's good Purpoſes, the* Treaſurer *of* England *may cauſe to adjourn the Houſe, when he ſhall think it fit, notwithſtanding all the Aſſurances which the Miniſtry can give. It is too well felt, That the* Influence *of* Foreign Counſels, *from one Corner of the World or other, have determin'd* Scots *Affairs for theſe many Years; and there is no Appearance of diſcontinuing theſe Practices.* He concluded, *That from the Matter of this Overture might ariſe ſuch Settlements, as might make a* Scotch *Nation ſtand upon* Scotch *Bottom; and therefore it was fit to prefer the Conſideration of it to any other Buſineſs whatſoever.* Upon this the Commiſſioner ſaid, " That he had heard a Mem- " ber expreſs ſomething that pointed at the *Treaſurer of England*; that he own'd " the Honour of his Lordſhip's Acquaintance; but that he had the Honour likewiſe " to ſerve a great Queen, whoſe Commands alone he obey'd; and that he could " further give all poſſible *Aſſurance*, *That the Treaſurer of* England *neither had* " *meddled, nor did meddle in the leaſt with* Scotch *Affairs.*" Hereupon another Mem- " ber ſaid, " That ſeeing both the *Scotch* Secretaries were attending the Parlia- " ment, and that there was no *Scotchman* with the Queen, who knew *Scotch* Affairs, " and had the Character and Acceſs to repreſent them, therefore *Scotch Affairs* muſt " be laid before the Queen by *Engliſh* Hands, by which Means many great Mi- " ſtakes muſt be made in thoſe Affairs, through their being unacquainted with thoſe " Matters; and that if any body ſhould further diſpute the Influence of *Foreign* " *Counſels* upon *Scotch Affairs*, there ſhould be unanſwerable clear Documents pro- " duc'd to prove it: And therefore he did Second the Motion that the *Overture* be " gone into." Another Member ſaid, *That he heard a Speech from the Throne, ſignifying, that the Parliament had now ſat Twenty Days, and therefore recommending to the Members to make ſome Progreſs in the* Subſidies, *with a Promiſe that they ſhould have Time allowed them afterwards to go upon other Buſineſs. That as to the firſt Part he did acknowledge, that this was the Twentieth Day ſince the Parliament ſat down: But at*

*the*

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*the ſame Time, he did wonder to hear that obtruded from thoſe who had the Power of Adjournments, and who had allow'd the Houſe only Seven* Sederunts *in theſe Twenty Days; and more eſpecially, conſidering that the* Sederunts *had been ſo very ſhort, the Parliament having never met before Two, Three, or Four in the Afternoon, contrary to the Method of all preceding Parliaments. That as to the Promiſe, that the Members ſhould have Time allowed them afterwards to go upon other Buſineſs, he begg'd Leave to ſay, That there were very many freſh Inſtances, which might ſufficiently demonſtrate how little Regard was to be had to ſuch Promiſes, made by Gentlemen from the Throne. That he ſhould mention but one in the Parliament* 1700, *where the moſt ſolemn Promiſes were made from the Throne, in open Parliament, that after paſſing the Subſidies, the Houſe ſhould have all the Time they could demand for other Matters; and yet no ſooner was an Act brought in, for ſtating and reviſing the publick Accounts (which was one of the chief Aims of that Parliament) but the Parliament was immediately adjourn'd.* Upon this the Commiſſioner ſaid, " That though that Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, did not name him, " yet he found he pointed at him, for he had the Honour to repreſent his late Ma- " jeſty, as his Commiſſioner at that Time; but he deſir'd it might be remembred, " That that ſame Parliament did ſit Three Weeks after the Subſidy was granted." To this the Member anſwer'd, *That it was not his Deſign to point his Expreſſions againſt any Man, and if his Expreſſions did reflect upon her Majeſty's Repreſentative, or any body elſe, he was very ſorry for it; but what he had inſtanced, was Matter of Fact.* Another Member brought in *another Inſtance of the abrupt Adjournment of that Parliament.* And another urged, " That it muſt ſtill be freſh in every Man's Memory, that In- " ſults were made upon the Sovereignty and Independency of this Nation, in the " Matter of their late Trading Company, both before their Settlement in *Darien*, " by the Legal Actings of the *Scotch* Parliament, and by the ſcandalous *Memorials* " given in by the *Engliſh* Reſident at *Hamburgh*, moſt falſly repreſenting the *Scotch* " Company as private Perſons, having no Authority: As alſo by the ſaid Reſident's " uſing *threatning* Denunciations and Expreſſions againſt the *Hamburghers*, if they " ſhould enter into any Trading Society with them. And likewiſe, after that " Company was ſettled in *Darien*, by their *moſt barbarous* and inhuman Execution " of ſome *Proclamations* iſſued out againſt them. That whether theſe moſt injurious " Stretches were calculated really for the Sake of the *Engliſh* Intereſt or Trade, (as " was pretended) or rather for the Sake of an Intereſt altogether Foreign to this " Iſland, it was not proper here to diſpute; but that it was very certain, that this " had rais'd an inſuperable Jealouſy in the *Scotch* Nation, which could not fail, " ſome Time or other, to break forth into Conſequences *dangerous to both Nations:* " And therefore he did concur with thoſe noble and worthy Members in promoting " the *Overture*, from which he ſhould expect, that ſome Laws ſhould be en- " acted, towards regulating the Adminiſtration and Government at Home, as might " deliver a *Scotch Prince* and *Miniſtry* from *Foreign Influence*, and might thereby " compoſe theſe hurtful Jealouſies, in all Times coming, to the mutual Peace and " Quiet of the whole Iſland." After a long Debate, it was mov'd, either to go upon reading the Act of *Supply*, for the Firſt Time, or upon the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s *Overture?* It was urg'd by a Member, That ſeeing the Reſolve was in general Terms, therefore it would be more ſatisfactory to the Houſe, that thoſe who promoted the *Overture*, ſhould reduce it into particular Acts, and then the Houſe would be more capable to judge, whether to proceed upon *them*, or upon the *Supply*. This was Seconded by the Duke of *Argyle*, and immediately upon this, her Majeſty's Advocate offer'd *an Act*, which, he ſaid, he hop'd would pleaſe all Parties. Againſt reading of this Act it was urg'd, That no particular Act relative to the Overture, ought to be read, until the *Overture* was firſt admitted by the Houſe: But after ſome Time ſpent in this Matter, it being very late, the Debate was adjourn'd by Conſent, till the next meeting of Parliament.

On the 28th of *May*, the Debate being reſumed, touching the Competition betwixt the *Subſidy* and the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s *Overture*, the Miniſtry endeavour'd to wave it, and to enter upon the Conſideration of the remaining controverted Elections; but the *Overture* was inſiſted on. After ſome Debate, the Marquis of *Athol*, in Conſequence of that *Overture*, did offer *an Act for the Security of the Kingdom, in Caſe of her Majeſty's Deceaſe, which he deſir'd to be read.* It was objected, that no ſingle Act in the Terms of the *Overture* could be offered, 'till firſt the Houſe ſhould give their Opinion, whether they would enter into the general Reſolve contain'd in the *Overture*, or not? Therefore it was again inſiſted on, that the Series of Buſineſs ſhould be determin'd, by entring into the *Overture.* After ſome further Debate, and angry, warm Speeches, it was at length *yielded* to, *without a Vote*, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve to determine the Series of the Buſineſs, according to the Terms of the *Overture:* Whereupon the Marquis

quis of *Athol* clear'd the Preference to the *Act of Security*, ſeeing it had been firſt offer'd: But before it was read, the Duke of *Argyle* offer'd his *Act, ratifying the late Revolution, and all the Acts following thereupon: Mr.* Fletcher, *An Act containing ſeveral Limitations upon the Succeſſor, after the Death of her Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body.* The Earl of *Rothes, An Act, That after her Majeſty's Death, and failing Heirs of her Body, no Perſon coming to the Crown of* Scotland, *being at the ſame Time King or Queen of* England, *ſhould, as King or Queen of* Scotland, *have Power to make Peace or War, without the Conſent of Parliament:* The Earl of *Marchmont, An Act for ſecuring the true Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Government:* And Sir *Patrick Johnſon, An Act allowing the Importation of all Sorts of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors:* All which Acts were plac'd, and order'd to lye on the Table. A. D. 1703. Several Acts offer'd, and read.

On the 1ſt of *June, An Act for a Toleration to all Proteſtants in the Exerciſe of Religious Worſhip*, preſented by the Earl of *Strathmore*, being read, a Repreſentation was *offer'd* againſt it, in the Name, and at the Appointment of the late general Aſſembly, importing, in Subſtance, "That there could not be a juſt Ground to deſire or "grant a Toleration to thoſe of the *Epiſcopal* Perſuaſion, ſeeing there was never, in "any Nation, a Toleration allow'd, where there was no Pretence of Conſcience "againſt Joint-Communion. That in *Scotland*, the People had no Scruple in their "Conſciences againſt Communion and Worſhip with the legal eſtabliſh'd Church, "till, of late, in ſome Places, they had been practiſed upon, and divided by *Pre-* "*latick* Miniſters. That Difference in Opinion about Church-Government, is not "ſufficient Reaſon for Separation in Worſhip. That to grant a Toleration to that "Party, in the preſent Circumſtances of Church and State, muſt unavoidably "ſhake the Foundation of their preſent happy Conſtitution; overthrow thoſe Laws "upon which it was ſettled; needleſly diſturb that Peace and Tranquility which "the Nation had enjoy'd ſince the late *Revolution*; diſquiet the Minds of her Maje-"ſty's beſt Subjects; increaſe Animoſities, Confuſions, Diſcord, and Tumults; ener-"vate Diſcipline, open a Door to Vice, Popery, and other Errors, and bring the "Nation into the ſame, or worſe Miſeries and Miſchiefs from which it had been "mercifully deliver'd. Concluding, in ſhort, *They were perſuaded, That to enact a Toleration for thoſe of that way, (which God of his infinite Mercy avert) would be to eſtabliſh Iniquity by a Law, and would bring upon the Promoters thereof, and their Families, the dreadful Guilt of all thoſe Sins, and pernicious Effects that might enſue thereupon.* The Promoters of the *Toleration* finding by this Repreſentation, that it was like to meet with great Oppoſition, agreed, not to inſiſt upon it, leſt thereby they ſhould offend, and loſe many, who, at preſent, ſided with them againſt the Court. After the reading of the ſaid Repreſentation, there was offer'd, *An Act for a Triennial Parliament*; *An Act incapacitating Perſons having Penſions not annex'd to Offices, all Officers in the Army, and thoſe employ'd in the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, to have a Vote as Members of Parliament, in impoſing of publick Burdens*; *An Act ratifying all the Privileges formerly granted to the Company trading to* Africa, *and the* Indies, with ſeveral other Acts relating to Trade: All which were read, and order'd to lye upon the Table. The Act for ſecuring the *Preſbyterian* Government, was alſo read, and order'd to be mark'd a firſt Reading: And the Act for Security of the Kingdom, as offer'd by the Marquis of *Athol*, was not only read, but likewiſe order'd to be printed. Two Days * after, the Act for ſecuring *the Proteſtant Religion*, and *Preſbyterian Government*, was again read, and after the Addition of ſome Exceptions relating to the Allowance given to Miniſters, the whole Act was put to the Vote. Many Members argued againſt it, but none with more Mettle than Sir *David Cunningham* of *Milcraigg*, who urged, That it was uncharitable to affirm, as this Act did, *That the* Preſbyterian *Government was the only Church of Chriſt.* To this the Marquis of *Lothian* reply'd, That the Clauſe was right; ſince he was ſure the *Preſbyterian* Government was the beſt Part of the *Chriſtian Religion*; which ſet all the Houſe in a merry Temper. However, the Act paſſed: But it was evident, that the *Preſbyterian* Party was not ſo conſiderable as imagined; and that if the Queen had been as *Epiſcopal* in *Scotland*, as in *England*, ſhe might eaſily have overturn'd *Preſbytery.* For, ſays a *Scotch* † Writer, at this Time the Houſe conſiſted of about Two Hundred and Forty Members, Thirty of whom voted againſt the Act, and Eighty Two were *Non-Liquets* ‖, which laſt were all *Epiſcopal*, but choſe to be ſilent, either becauſe there was not then a form'd Deſign againſt Preſbytery, or in order to pleaſe the Court: So that, properly ſpeaking, there was not a Plurality of above Sixteen Voices for the Act. When this was over, the Act for the *Toleration* was again read, whereupon there enſued a very warm Debate, touching a Letter ſent by her Majeſty to the Privy-Council, ſome Months before; but thoſe who deſign'd to appear for the *Toleration*, finding that this Heat and Oppoſition was principally

Act for a Toleration.

Repreſentation againſt it.

Several Acts offer'd and read.

* *June* 3.

Act for ſecuring the *Preſbyterian* Government paſs'd.

† Mr. *Lockhart, Ubi Supra*, p. 50.

‖ That is, refuſed to vote.

A. D. 1703.

rais'd by ſome of the Miniſtry, and their Dependents, they dropp'd the Debate, and did not preſs the *Toleration*.

The Cavaliers expoſtulate with the Duke of *Queensberry*. *Scotch* Memoirs, *Ubi Supra*, p. 46.

As ſoon as the *Cavaliers* perceived that the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends and Dependents appear'd againſt the Act of *Toleration*, and for the Act ratifying the late *Revolution*, and the Act for ſecuring the *Preſbyterian* Government, they immediately concluded they were betray'd; and thereupon ſent Four of their Number, *viz.* the Earls of *Hume* and *Strathmore*, *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, Eſq; and *James Ogilvy* of *Boyne*, to repreſent to him, how much they were ſurprized to find his Friends behave after ſuch a Manner: And that they hoped his Grace would remember his Vows and Promiſes, and how they had ſerv'd the Queen. The Matter of Fact he could not deny: So he excuſed it, as Neceſſity to pleaſe ſuch of the Miniſtry as differ'd from him in Opinion, leſt otherwiſe the Queen's Affairs ſhould ſuffer Prejudice; and then he renew'd his former Promiſes, with the moſt ſolemn Oaths and Proteſtations. "They reply'd, they believ'd this would not ſatisfy thoſe who had "ſent them; and that neither his Grace, nor the Queen, could blame them to look "to themſelves, ſince it was plain he was embark'd with a Party, and had enter'd "into Meaſures quite contrary to the Conſtitution agreed to between him and "them." Having made their Report to their Conſtituents, 'twas unanimouſly reſolv'd by the Cavaliers, not to enter into any Concert with the Court, or any other Party, but to ſtand by themſelves firm to one another, and jointly to proſecute ſuch Meaſures only, as by the Plurality ſhould be eſteem'd for the Intereſt of their Country. This Engagement they all faithfully perform'd, during this whole Seſſion, except only the Earls of *Belcarras* and *Dunmore*, who adher'd to the Court, though they ow'd all they had, and much they had ſquander'd away, to King *Charles*, and King *James*; and therefore the *Cavaliers* taxed them with the higheſt Ingratitude. Hitherto they claim'd more Merit than others among that Party, eſpecially the firſt, who had been ſome Time, ſince the Revolution, in *France*, and not many Years before this Time, obtain'd Leave to come Home. He had, indeed, ſome Pretence for the Part he now acted, having a numerous Family, and little to ſubſiſt them, but what the Court beſtow'd: But the other was thought inexcuſable, having above Five Hundred Pounds a Year of his own, and yet ſold his Vote for a yearly Penſion which the Queen had given his Lady ſince the Revolution. The Truth is, neither of them had any further Ambition, than how to get ſo much Money as ſupply'd their daily Carrouſing; ſo that no Party was either much Gainer or Loſer by their Defection. But let us proceed:

Defection of the Earls of *Belcarras* and *Dunmore*. *Ubi Supra*, p. 48. Their Characters, *Ibid.*

Act ratifying the Firſt Parliament of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Debate about it.

On the 7th of *June*, the Parliament proceeded to conſider the Duke of *Argyle*'s Act, which conſiſted of Three Clauſes: The Firſt, "Ratifying, approving, and "perpetuating, the Firſt Act of King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Parliament, declaring, that the Three Eſtates then met together, were a lawful and free Parliament. The Second, declaring, That it ſhould be High-Treaſon for any Perſon "to diſown, quarrel or impugn the Authority of the ſaid Parliament. And, in "the Third Place, further ſtatuting and declaring, that it ſhould be High-Treaſon "in any of the Subjects in that Kingdom, to quarrel, impugn, or endeavour, by "Writing, or malicious and adviſed Speaking, or other open Act or Deed, to alter or "innovate the *Claim of Right*, or any Article thereof." The Two firſt Clauſes were agreed to without any great Oppoſition, but the Third raiſed a very warm Debate. It was alledg'd for the Clauſe, that many Libels had been ſpread, reflecting on the *Claim of Right*, and tending to unhinge the preſent happy Settlement: To which it was anſwer'd, "That there were ſtanding Laws, by which the Authors of ſuch Li"bels might be puniſh'd; but that the Import of ſuch a general and peremptory "Clauſe, would be of moſt dangerous Conſequence: That it would fetter Men in "their common Converſation, which though never ſo innocent, might, by theſe "Words, *endeavour by Writing, or Speaking*, bring all the Subjects, whether in the "Miniſtry, or not, into daily Snares: And, in ſhort, that it would bind up the "Government, and the Wiſdom of the Nation it ſelf, in all ſucceeding Ages, "from making ſuch Alterations and Reformations, as, in courſe of Time, and va"rious Circumſtances of Things, ſhould be judged neceſſary." To this Purpoſe, *James More* of *Stennywood*, ſaid, "That he was ſure, and every body knew, that "the Shire of *Aberdeen*, which he had the Honour to repreſent, was of the *Epiſco*"*pal* Perſuaſion; and if after this Act was paſs'd, his Countrymen ſhould, in diſ"charge of their own Conſciences, in a regular Way, addreſs the Sovereign, or "Parliament, (which, by the Claim of Right, is the Privilege of every Subject,) "for a Rectification of the preſent *Preſbyterian* Eſtabliſhment, which, in his Opi"nion, was neither *infallible* nor *unalterable*, he deſired to know, whether or no ſuch "an Addreſs ſhould import Treaſon? To this Sir *William Hamilton* of *Whitlow*, anſwer'd, That, indeed, this Act did not preclude addreſſing for a *Toleration*: But

he was of Opinion, that if after it were pass'd into a Law, any Person should own, that he thought *Presbyterian* Government was a wrong Establishment, and that *Episcopacy* ought to be restor'd, such a Person ought to be guilty of High-Treason. This occasion'd a long and warm Debate, wherein the Dangers that would arise from this Act, both to the Government, and the Subject, were fully laid open: But yet the Question for approving the Act, was carried in the Affirmative, though there were Sixty Members against it, and many *Non-Liquets*; and amongst them the Lord Viscount *Tarbat*, the Marquis of *Athol*, the Lord Justice *Clerk*, and some of their and of the Commissioner's Friends, who, at this Time, began to break with the Court, and join with the Cavaliers. A. D. 1703. The Act approved.

Two Days * after, the Draught of *An Act enjoying the Assurance*, was presented by the Earl of *Melvil*, and read; as was also, the Draught of *An Act against the imposing of any Oaths or Declarations, other than those already appointed by Law*, given in by the Marquis of *Athol*. Then the *Act for Security of the Kingdom*, being taken into Consideration, many Speeches were made, recommending to the Members to proceed in that Matter with the utmost Caution and Deliberation. "Among the "rest, the Lord *Belhaven* made a Deduction of the several Projects, which, from "*Henry* the VIIth's Time, had been set on Foot, towards uniting the Two King-"doms, with an Enumeration of the Instances of Decay in the *Scotch* Nation, since "their Kings resided in *England*; and of the Opportunities they had lost of ma-"king good Terms for themselves, by the artful Offers of an *Union* made to them "by their Neighbours, to lull them asleep; concluding, that by this Act they had "it in their Power to provide against any further Disappointments." After the House had enter'd upon Consideration of some Clauses of the said Act, it was represented, That before any further Progress could be made, in establishing a future Succession, it would be necessary to rescind the Second *Act* of the Third Parliament of King *Charles* the IId, *Establishing the Succession of the Crown in the next of Blood in the Royal Line, of whatsoever Religion:* Whereupon the Queen's Advocate drew out of his Pocket, *An Act* ready drawn, *for rescinding the said Act, so far as the same was inconsistent with the Claim of Right, and the present Settlement made in King* William's *Time.* Against this it was urged, That by the *Claim of Right* all *Popish* Successors being excluded, they should by this Clause determine the Succession to be lodged in the Family of HANOVER, who were *the nearest Protestants of the Royal Blood.* And though the Generality of the *Presbyterians*, and all the Ministry, (the Three above-named † excepted) press'd to have this Act read the first Time, yet it was carried by a considerable Majority, that it should lie on the Table. * *June* 9. Act of Security. Act in behalf of the House of *Hanover* waved. † *Viz.* Marquis of *Athol*, Lord Viscount *Tarbat*, and Lord Justice *Clerk*.

The next Four or Five Sittings were spent in controverted Elections; and on the 30th, *An Act was pass'd, to abrogate the Pain of Death and Confiscation, against Authors of Slanders, and Libels; ordaining, that for the future, the Punishment of such Crimes be only arbitrary, according to the Transgression, by Fine, Imprisonment, and Banishment*, &c. The same Day an Order was made, "That a Book publish'd by the "Title of *Historia Anglo-Scotica*, by Dr. *Drake*, a Physician, and dedicated to "Sir *Edward Seymour*, containing many false and injurious Reflections upon the "Sovereignty and Independency of the *Scotch* Crown and Nation, should be burnt "by the Hands of the common Hangman. A Book call'd *Historia Anglo Scotica*, order'd to be burnt.

On the 1st of *July*, the Act for the *Security of the Kingdom* being read, a Member moved for inserting in it such Preliminaries, in Case of a Successor not of the Queen's own Body, as should sufficiently secure the *Scotch* Nation against the Misfortunes arising from the Influence of Foreign Counsels. This was seconded by a great many Members; and after some Debate, it was agreed, that the Act should be gone upon Paragraph by Paragraph. The next Day, the Consideration of the said Act was resumed; and it being resolv'd that the Estates of the Nation should meet upon the 20th Day after the Queen's Decease; It was further resolv'd, That the Government should be lodg'd in the Hands of the Estates upon the said 20th Day. On the 5th of *July*, the *Act for Security* was further consider'd, and a Clause added, excluding Papists from being Members of the Estates. The next Day another Clause was offer'd, "That no *Englishman*, or *Foreigner*, having a *Scots* Title, "and not having an Estate of 1000 *l. Sterling* yearly Rent within this Kingdom, "shall, in the Event aforesaid, have Place and Vote in the Meeting of Estates." Against this Clause, it was urg'd by the Marquis of *Athol*, That the Privilege of *Peerage* belong'd to some by *Birth*, and to others by immediate *Creation*. That in the first of these Cases, the private Birthright of some Noblemen might be injur'd; and in the other, the *Prerogative* seem'd to be impair'd. To this it was answer'd, First, That this Clause was no encroaching upon the Property and Birthright of those Peers, who were to be excluded at that Time, seeing the Exclusion was for that Time *alone*, at which there was an Affair to be negotiated, which was purely a Progress of the Act for Security of the Kingdom.

*Scotch*

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*Scotch* Concern; *viz.* The Chuſing of a Succeſſor for the Kingdom of *Scotland*. Secondly, That Poſſeſſion and Property is the true Title for Repreſentation: And tho' the Crown, which is the Fountain of Honour, be not reſtrain'd to diſpenſe Titles according to that Rule, yet in this very nice Caſe, there could be no Exception made againſt excluding thoſe from Voting, who not only had no Poſſeſſion or Intereſt in *Scotland* to repreſent, but who, on the contrary, had Poſſeſſion and Intereſt elſewhere, which might claſh with the Intereſt of the *Scotch* Nation. Thirdly, That in the Affair which was to be the Subject-Matter of the Conſideration of that Meeting of the Eſtates, (*viz.* the Nominating a Succeſſor) the *Engliſh* were already predetermin'd, and pre-engag'd in their own Choice. And tho' it ſhould prove to be the Intereſt of *Scotland*, not to enter into the ſame Nomination with *England*; yet thoſe *predetermin'd* Peers, who had Eſtates in *England*, would never riſque them, to give a fair Vote for the Intereſt of *Scotland*, where they had no Eſtate to loſe; and therefore the Clauſe was inſiſted on, as proper. After ſome Debate, the Clauſe was put to the Vote, and carry'd in the Affirmative: But before Voting, the Marquis of *Athol* proteſted, That this Vote might not prejudice the undoubted Right of all *Scots* Proteſtant Peers: To which Proteſt, ſeveral other Peers adher'd. Then there was an Oath offer'd to be taken by the Members, at the Meeting of Eſtates, to *maintain the true Reform'd Religion, and the Claim of Right*: Againſt which it was urged by the ſame Peer, "That he had formerly offer'd an Act againſt all Oaths, except-"ing the Oath of Allegiance; and that he now inſiſted upon the ſame Overture; "for which he gave ſeveral Reaſons; particularly, That the framing a Multipli-"city of Oaths, did, in general, ſerve for no other Purpoſe, than to bind up honeſt "Men, and to give the Wicked more Liberty: And, as to the preſent Caſe, what "was offer'd, might ſerve only to enſnare the Conſciences of Proteſtants, who "might, perhaps, differ only in ſome *outward Forms*." Hereupon there was an Acquieſcence in the Houſe, that the Act ſhould be firſt gone through; and if afterwards any Motions of Oaths were offer'd, they ſhould then be taken into Conſideration. On the 7th of *July*, the Act being proceeded in, it was mov'd, That ſuch *Limitations* as ſhould be thought neceſſary to be put upon the *Succeſſor*, might be conſider'd; and particularly, the *Act touching Peace and War* was inſiſted upon to be inſerted: Which occaſion'd a great Debate, and many Speeches. It was urg'd on the one Hand, That this Act was only calculated for eſtabliſhing a Power to adminiſter the Government in the Caſe of the Queen's Death, and to name a *Succeſſor*; and that tho' it might come properly under the Compaſs of this Act, to limit the Power of the *Succeſſor*, yet that ſuch Limitations ſhould be referr'd to the Wiſdom of that Meeting of Eſtates. In Behalf of the Limitations, it was urg'd, That by her Majeſty's Letter, *the Nation was encourag'd to expect her Majeſty's Concurrence with all Things that ſhould be propos'd for their Liberties, and the Security and Welfare of that her Ancient Kingdom*; and that from the Commiſſioner's and Chancellor's Speeches, they had further Encouragement for ſuch Hopes. Thereupon the Commiſſioner ſaid, *He did not expect that her Majeſty's Letter ſhould have been here* commented on, *and Conſequences drawn from it, as if her Majeſty had reſolv'd to condeſcend to any Limitations offer'd upon her ſelf or her Succeſſors: For he did not think her Majeſty meant any ſuch Thing.* To this a Member reply'd, "That her Majeſty's Speech was very gra-"cious and very plain; and that without any the leaſt Comment, *it pointed at gra-"tifying her Nation in all Things, that ſhould be propos'd for their Liberties, and for the "Satisfaction, Security and Welfare of her People.* That he ſaw no *Limitation* offer'd, "either upon her Majeſty, or upon the Heirs of her Body; but that ſome deſigning Stateſmen amongſt Foreigners, had influenc'd and over-aw'd the *Scots* Govern-"ment and Miniſtry to abandon the *Scots* Intereſt: That therefore the Parliament "might juſtly be blam'd, if they ſhould not, at this Time, lay hold of her *Ma-"jeſty's Gracious Offer*, and of the preſent happy *Opportunity*, in ſettling ſuch Con-"ditions of Government within themſelves, and ſuch Limitations upon the Suc-"ceſſor, after her Majeſty's Demiſe, and failing Heirs of her Body, as might in "Time coming remove theſe Jealouſies, which are now grown to ſuch a Height, "as to endanger the Peace of both Kingdoms." This was back'd by another Member, who ſaid, "That he always thought, and was now fully convinc'd, that "whatever came from the Throne, did proceed from the *Influence* of *Engliſh* Coun-"ſels." Upon this, ſeveral Members about the Throne interrupted the Member, inſinuating, that theſe harſh Expreſſions were pointed againſt them, and not to be ſuffer'd: Which ſet the Houſe into a Flame; many Members remonſtrating, in very angry Terms, that this was a Breach of Privilege, and demanding, that the Member might be allow'd to ſpeak without Interruption, and explain himſelf. Silence being order'd, the Member added, "That it would not be difficult for him "to explain himſelf; that he ſpoke not as a *Slave*, but as a *Freeman*. That he had "all

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" all the Deference imaginable for her Majeſty, and her Repreſentative; but that " the Love and Duty he ow'd to his Country, did oblige him to ſay what he had " ſaid. And that beſides the frequent and too palpable Inſtances which might have " been brought in of that *Influence* for many *Years* paſt, he had a freſh Inſtance of " Suſpicion, from a Letter lately ſent down from the *Treaſurer* of *England*, gi- " ving Directions to the ſame Purpoſe, as he had now heard from the Throne. " That the barbarous Treatment the Nation met with in the Matter of *Darien*, " and a more recent Inſtance of the Contempt the *Engliſh* have for the *Scotch* Na- " tion, in neglecting to ask their Advice before they nam'd their own Succeſſor, " were ſufficient to demonſtrate, that the *Engliſh* look'd upon the *Scotch* Nation " in a State of abſolute Dependance upon them. That he thought, what he had " now heard from the Throne, was a ſufficient Warning to the *Scotch* Nation, that " nothing could relieve them from the Slavery of that Influence, but a firm Reſo- " lution of withdrawing themſelves from under the Government of an *Engliſh* " Prince, after her Majeſty's Deceaſe, and failing Heirs of her Body." Againſt this it was again urg'd, " That the Settling of Limitations upon the Succeſſor, were " more proper to be done by that Parliament, or Meeting of Eſtates, which ſhould " name the Succeſſor; and that the whole *Act of Security* might perhaps be loſt, if " it ſhould be cramp'd by ſuch Limitations." After ſome other Speeches, it was carry'd by a Majority of 26 Voices, *not to proceed to the Limitations on the Succeſſor, in this Act.*

On the 9th of *July*, there was another long and warm Debate, upon the Motion, That the *Act touching Peace and War*, ſhould come under Conſideration, next after the *Act of Security* was finiſh'd; which was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 43 Votes. Then the *Act of Security* was further proceeded on; and upon a Debate relating to the Regency, in caſe the Succeſſor to be named were under Age, it was reſolv'd to refer that Matter to the Wiſdom of the Meeting of the Eſtates. Five Days after *, the Clauſe empowering the ſaid Eſtates to declare a Succeſſor to the Crown of the Royal Line, and of the Proteſtant Religion, being taken into Conſideration, it was moved, that theſe Words ſhould be added, *Of the true Proteſtant Religion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd within this Kingdom:* Againſt which it was urged, That the Coronation-Oath was a ſufficient Teſt to engage the Succeſſor (being a Proteſtant) to maintain the Church as by Law eſtabliſh'd. To this it was anſwer'd, " That ſince the Wiſ- " dom of this Houſe had thought fit to exclude *Papiſts*, who profeſs'd the Doctrine " of *Tranſubſtantiation*, from having any Acceſs to a *Scots* Government; ſo he did " ſee no Reaſon, why *Lutherans*, who profeſs the Doctrine of *Conſubſtantiation*, ought " not likewiſe to be excluded. And more eſpecially conſidering, that by this means " the *Family* of *Hanover* would fall to be excluded, which was both *proper* and *ne- " ceſſary*, conſidering that the *Engliſh* had nam'd that Family for their Succeſſor: " For he ſaw plainly, that the *Scotch* Nation muſt reſolve to be in continual Sla- " very, if they ſhould go into the ſame Nomination with *England*, unleſs they had " ſuch Conditions of Government ſettled within themſelves, as might ſecure their " Liberty and Trade; of which he ſaw no great Appearance at this Time, ſince it " was evident from ſeveral Struggles within theſe few Days, that the Miniſtry " were in Concert with the Miniſtry of *England*, to continue the Nation of *Scotland* " under the ſame Slavery as formerly; and therefore he did ſecond that Clauſe, and " would ſecond any other Clauſe whatſoever, which might put the *Scotch* Nation " under a *diſtinct* Government from that of *England*, ſeeing they could not obtain " ſuch *reaſonable Terms*, as might make them eaſy under one and the ſame Succeſ- " ſor. Upon this Occaſion, Mr. *Grant* inform'd the Houſe, That he had Inſtructi- ons from the Barons of the Shire of *Inverneſs*, whom he repreſented, not to enter into any Terms of Succeſſion, the ſame with *England*, unleſs firſt there ſhould be ſuch Conditions of Government, and Terms of *Union* of *Trade*, previouſly concerted, paſs'd and ratify'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, as ſhould put the *Scotch* Nation upon an equal Foot with their Neighbours. After ſome Debate, the Queſtion was ſtated, either *add the Words offer'd to the Clauſe*, or *reſt upon the Security by the Coronation-Oath:* And it was carry'd for the latter.

* *July* 14th.

On the 16th of *July*, a further Progreſs was made in the *Act of Security*, and the following Clauſe was offered by the Earl of *Roxburgh*, —— *Providing the Succeſſor to be named by the Meeting of the Eſtates (in the Event mention'd in the Act) be not the Succeſſor to the Crown of* England: *Unleſs that in this Seſſion of Parliament, there be ſuch Conditions of Government ſettled and enacted, as may ſecure the Honour and Independency of the Crown of this Kingdom, the Freedom, Frequency, and Power of Parliaments, and the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation from the* Engliſh *or Foreign Influence.* It was urged againſt the Clauſe, that it imported Limitations upon the Succeſſor, which had been by a former Day's Vote excluded out of this Act: To which it

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was answer'd, That by this Clause, there was no Limitation design'd to be brought into this Act, but the Clause did only, in general, secure a *Capitulation*, for some proper Conditions of Government, to be settled in this Session of Parliament, *in Case the Nation should think fit to name the same Successor with* England, in the same Manner as the other Day's Resolve had made a *Capitulation* for the Act of *Peace and War* in Particular. It was again objected, That as this Clause was conceiv'd, the making of the Conditions of Government was too peremptorily restrain'd to this Session of Parliament: And therefore it was moved, that instead of this *Session of Parliament*, it should be, *in this, or any other Session of Parliament*. To this it was answer'd, "That it was evident to all honest *Scotchmen* in that House, what a great "Struggle they had for their Liberties, and what a continued Opposition they met "with from their own Ministry, who held their Places and Preferments from the "Hands of those very Men, against whose Influence they design'd to secure them-"selves. That it was no less evident, that those who at present *appear'd* for the "*Honour* and *Interest* of the *Scotch* Crown and Nation, propos'd nothing but what "was supported by plain and open Reasoning; whilst others, from a *most base and* "*servile Principle* of preserving their Places and Pensions, oppos'd such generous and "just Designs, without any fair Reasoning or Argument; but were forc'd to devise "such Shifts and Pretences, as might serve to amuse the *sequacious* Multitude. That "whilst the Members were designing to secure a *Capitulation*, for settling such "Conditions of Government, as might answer no less important Ends than the Ho-"nour and Safety of the *Scotch* Crown, relieving of their Nation from Slavery, and "thereby to extinguish the Jealousies, which must, for all future Ages, make both "Nations uneasy: That when they were projecting such good Things, with all ima-"ginable Dispatch, in this Parliament, they were told of an Expedient for a new "Delay, by turning them off to some future Parliament; which, upon the whole "Matter, aim'd at nothing less than an entire Disappointment of those generous "Designs. And therefore, he hop'd, the Wisdom of the House would enter imme-"diately into the Clause, as at first offer'd." The Question being put, *Add the Clause, Yea, or No?* some Members threw in a great many new *Expedients*, which occasion'd a great many warm Speeches; and it being late, and the House in great Heat and Confusion, several Members press'd for a Delay. The Chancellor seconded this Motion, adding, That this Debate should be resum'd the next Sitting, nothing intervening; and, by the Commissioner's Order, adjourn'd the Parliament for Four Days. Upon this Adjournment, the House was in an Uproar and Combustion; some Members remonstrating, that the Adjourning them in the Middle of a Debate, without either a Vote or Acquiescence of the House, but meerly upon a Motion made by some Members for a Delay, was a manifest Breach of the Liberty of the Subject, and Privilege of Parliament: And thereupon a great many Members immediately protested against the Adjournment as *illegal*, took Instruments thereof, and fram'd an Address to her Majesty, which was sign'd that very Night by about Sixty Members, and by Fifteen or Twenty next Morning.

On the 20th of *July*, it was moved, That the Protestation enter'd the former Day against the Adjournment of the Parliament, as a Breach of Privilege, and Interruption of their Reasoning, should be mark'd in the former Day's Minutes; which was oppos'd by the Lord Chancellor. After a long and warm Debate, touching the Forms, and Consequence of Protestations in general, and the Import of an Act of King *James* the VIth, and the Article of Claim of Right, mention'd in particular, at length the Matter was thus compounded; *viz.* That the Chancellor should add to what he said, *That there was no manner of Design by that Adjournment, to encroach upon the Privilege of the Parliament*; and that this being digested together, should be printed and publish'd. This was agreed to, as a sufficient Vindication of the *Privileges of the Members in Parliament*, and both ended the Debate, and put a stop to the Address. The next * Day, the House went upon the Consideration of the Clause offer'd by the Earl of *Roxburgh*: but after reading it, there was another Clause offer'd by her Majesty's Advocate, as follows: ——*Providing, That after her Majesty's Decease, without Heirs of her Body, the same Person shall in no Event be capable to be King or Queen of both Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, *unless a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations be fully agreed to, and establish'd by the Parliament and Kingdom of* England, *in Favour of the Kingdom and Subjects of* Scotland, *at the Sight, and to the Satisfaction of this, or any ensuing Parliament of* Scotland, *or the said Meeting of Estates.* After this Clause was read, it was moved, That it should be added to the *Act of Security*, instead of the Clause offer'd by the Earl of *Roxburgh*; and this Motion was seconded by all the Ministry, and their Dependants. After a long Debate, some urging to have the Clause offer'd, touching the *Con-*

* *July* 21.

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*ditions of Government*, added to the *Act of Security*, others inſiſting to have the Clauſe touching *Communication of Trade*, added; at length a Member ſaid, That he did not well underſtand what Benefit the Nation might reap by a Communication of Trade with *England*; but that ſeeing the Miniſtry did ſo much preſs it, he therefore mov'd that *both the Clauſes* ſhould be join'd, and added to the *Act of Security*; and the Queſtion was moved, add both Clauſes, *Tea*, or *No!* The Miniſtry fearing that this might be carried in the Affirmative, propoſed a new State of the Queſtion, *viz. Proceed*, or *Delay*? Which being put accordingly, it was carried for *Delay*, by Three Voices only.

On the 26th of *July*, after a long Debate, the Two Clauſes of *Conditions of Government, and Communication of Trade with* England, were order'd to be added to the *Act of Security*, by a Majority of Seventy Two Voices: But the Lord Preſident of the Council proteſted againſt that Vote. Several other Clauſes were afterwards offer'd; and, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Oppoſition from the Miniſtry, added to the Act, which, on the 13th of *Auguſt* was read, and approved by a Majority of Fifty Nine Voices. On the 16th and 17th, ſeveral Members made Speeches, deſiring the Lord Commiſſioner, with all Deference to her Majeſty's Negative, to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Act; but his Grace ſtill declined it.

On the 18th and 19th of *Auguſt*, the Houſe went upon the *Act touching Peace and War*; and a Clauſe was offer'd, *That no Forces ſhould be brought into the Kingdom, or tranſported out of it for Foreign Service, without Conſent of Parliament*; but the Conſideration of it was not inſiſted on. The 20th, freſh Inſtances were made to the Commiſſioner by a great many Members, that he would paſs the Act of Security, which would encourage the Members to go the more chearfully upon the Matter of Subſidies: And it was alſo repreſented, that the *Negative* to any Act approved in Parliament, had never been aſſerted before the Year 1660. Five Days after, it was moved, that the Houſe ſhould go upon the Conſideration of ſome Overtures for ſecuring the Liberties of the Nation, conformable to the Tenor of the grand Reſolve, enter'd into the 28th Day of *May*: Againſt which it was urg'd, That, according to the Terms of that Reſolve, the Houſe had already made conſiderable Progreſs in the Matter of Religion and Liberty; that Trade was next in Order, and that the low Condition of the Royal Boroughs, did ſufficiently ſhew the Neceſſity of making ſome Proviſion for Commerce. Thereupon ſeveral Acts for Trade were offer'd, and read that Day, and at the next * Meeting, *viz.* the Act in Favour of the Company Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*; the Act againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Victual; the Act prohibiting the Exportation of *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Wooll, till next Seſſion of Parliament; and the Act allowing the Importation of all Sorts of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors. The Three Firſt of theſe Acts were order'd to be mark'd a firſt Reading, without any Oppoſition, but ſome Members urg'd, "That "the Fourth and laſt ought to be thrown out, as laying a Foundation for a Com- "merce very prejudicial to the Intereſt and Trade of the Nation: That this was "found to be ſo by a very exact Enquiry made in Parliament within theſe Three "Years, when the State and Balance of Trade with *France* had been moſt delibe- "rately look'd into; in Purſuance of which Enquiry, there was an Act paſs'd in "the Parliament 1700, *Prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines*; that when that "Law was made, the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in Peace with *France*; that beſides "the Reaſons which were then given againſt that Trade, as diſadvantageous to the "Nation, it was alledg'd, That the *French* had taken away from the *Scotch*, ſome "ancient Privileges and Immunities, for which Reaſon they did then prohibit the "Importation of *French* Wines, thereby to oblige the *French* to reſtore to them *thoſe* "Privileges; that this was done in Time of Peace, when the *Scotch* knew they "might have an Opportunity of treating with the *French* upon that Head: And if "they ſhould now take *off that Reſtraint*, and ſet *that Trade* a-going in Time of "War, when Law prohibits them to enter into any Treaty with the *French*, this "were not only to abandon all Thoughts of regaining thoſe Privileges, but were "likewiſe to proſtitute their Character, as a Nation unworthy to be treated with, "and therefore moved, that the Act might be thrown out. It was urged by one of the *Miniſtry*, that it was very well known, that the Cuſtoms on Wines was the chief Fund for the *Civil Liſt*, and unleſs the Importation of *French* Wines were reſtor'd, the Government could not be ſupported, conſidering that the Funds were now very far deficient. Thereupon a Member *deſired to know, what was meant by the Support of the Government? Is this* (ſaid he) *to provide a Farm, or Collection of* Cuſtoms, *by the Places and Produce of which, the Boroughs are to be bribed, to give their Votes in Parliament?* Adding, *That the Practices in Relation to this Matter were ſo ſcandalous, that he ſhould think it the Intereſt of the Miniſtry to prevent all Occaſion of Diſpute about it.* Another Member ſaid, "That he heard a great deal ſpoke of the Deficiency of "the

Acts for Trade.

* *Aug.* 27.

Debates about the Act for importing *French* Wines.

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" the *Civil Liſt*, and, indeed, he thought it no Wonder that it ſhould be ſo. That " ſince her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, there was a Set of ſufficient " Gentlemen, who offer'd to farm the *Cuſtoms* at a very good Rate, and he knew " that they actually carried the Farm at a publick Auction, but that, ſome way or " other, this Farm was ſubverted, and the *Cuſtoms* put upon the Foot of *Collection*, " into the Hands of the Royal Burroughs. That the Reaſon of this was very " *plain: In the* one Caſe, the Farm-Duty was a *Liquidate Sum*, and could not have " been eaſily embezzled, and the collecting of the *Cuſtoms* muſt have been in the " Hands of the Farmers, *and their own Servants:* But now the Collection was put in " the Hands of ſo many of the Royal Burroughs, who were *Members* of Parlia- " ment, and the Produce of the *Cuſtoms* being huddled up betwixt them and the " *Treaſury*, did ſerve as a Fund for other Bribes, and ſuch like *Services*. That he " did not think that ever there was ſo barefac'd, and ſo ſcandalous a Piece of Con- " duct, in any *Miniſtry* in the World; and it was no wonder that they were made " Slaves, when ſuch Artifices durſt be adventur'd upon: That this was no leſs than " to bribe Members to lay on *Cuſtoms* and *Supplies*, and to ſquander theſe *Cuſtoms* and " *Supplies* amongſt thoſe who had laid them on; and thus her Majeſty's *Treaſury* " was pillaged, and the *Trade* of the Nation proſtituted. That, however, ſeeing " the Support of the Government, and the Deficiency of the Funds was ſo much " talk'd of, he ſhould make an Offer, which ſhould demonſtrate that he was very " ready to ſupport the *Civil Liſt*; and ſo he moved, *That the Funds, and the Expence of* " *the Civil Liſt, might be laid before the Houſe: And that a ſufficient Fund might be* " *raiſed by a Land-Tax, or any other certain way for clearing that Expence, without the* " *Burthen of an Act ſo deſtructive to the Trade of the Nation, and ſo derogatory to her* " *Majeſty's Honour.*" The *Overture* being ſeconded by a great many, there was a Speech made by one of the Miniſtry, repreſenting the great Benefit which would ariſe to the Kingdom in general, and to the Towns in particular, by the *French* Trade; and concluding, *That unleſs that Act were paſs'd, the Subjects might plow up their Towns, and burn their Ships.* To this a Member anſwer'd, " That ſince " he heard ſuch harſh Expreſſions as theſe come from about the Throne, for no " other Reaſon, but to amuſe and miſlead the Burroughs with pretended Advan- " tages of Trade, the Members muſt take the Liberty to tell their Mind the more " freely: That he did openly aver, that it was plain to all this Houſe, that the " Nation was ruin'd in all its Concerns, both of *Liberty* and *Trade*, by the moſt " *treacherous Artifices of thoſe who were in the Miniſtry.*" Upon this ſome about the Throne ſaid, That theſe Expreſſions ought *to be taken Notice of.* To which the ſame Member anſwered, *That he heard it murmur'd about the Throne, that his Expreſ- ſions ought to be taken Notice of; but he defy'd any Body to take Notice of them; for they all knew too well, that what he had ſpoke was a certain Truth.* It was again urged in Behalf of the Act, *That upon further Enquiry it would be found, that the Trade with* France *was a Trade beneficial to the Nation, becauſe the* French *took* Scotch *Goods in return for their Wines:* So that after a long and angry Debate, the Act was order'd to be mark'd a Firſt Reading.

Acts to ſettle the Succeſſion on the Houſe of *Hanover.*

The 6th of *September* had been appointed for private Buſineſs; but immediately after reading the Minutes, the Earl of *Marchmont* deſir'd Leave of the Houſe to withdraw an *Act containing ſeveral Limitations upon the Succeſſor*, which had been lately preſented by him, but had not yet been read. His Deſire being granted, as ſoon as his Lordſhip had withdrawn that Act, he begg'd Leave to preſent another in its Room, which he deſired might be read. This was, *An Act to ſettle the Succeſſion on the Houſe of* Hanover: And as his Lordſhip had not ſignified what the Import of it was, no body oppoſed his Motion for the Reading of it; but when the Clerk came to that Paragraph, where it ſubſtitutes the Princeſs *Sophia*, *&c.* no ſooner were thoſe Words out of his Mouth, but the whole Houſe was in a Flame. Some moved to have the Overture burnt; others to have the Marquis who offer'd it, call'd to the Bar, and others to have him ſent to the Caſtle: After the Houſe had ſhew'd a general Diſſatisfaction againſt the Thing; at Length the Chancellor procur'd Silence, and the Clerk was ordered to read it through: And the Earl of *Marchmont* deſired it might be marked a Firſt Reading, and was ſeconded by the Marquis of *Lothian*, and another Member. But they were ſo warmly oppoſed, that there was not a Vote demanded; and the Earl of *Marchmont* propoſed only, that the Overture might be mark'd in the Minutes, expreſſing the Import of it; urging, *That the Minutes ought always to record the Matter of Fact, as paſs'd in Parliament.* This was warmly oppoſed by a Member, who ſaid, *That though it is both Cuſtomary and Proper, that every Thing which is moved in the Houſe, be marked in the Minutes; yet the Act now offer'd by the Earl of* Marchmont, *ought to be diſtinguiſh'd by ſome particular Mark of Indignation from this Houſe, ſeeing the Generality of the Members*

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*bers had ſufficiently ſhewn their Sentiments, in Relation to the Nomination of a Succeſſor, and had ſo frequently, in this Seſſion, declared it to be their Opinion, that the Nation was at preſent in a very improper State for nominating a Succeſſor the ſame with* England: *And therefore the beſt he could ſay in behalf of this moſt unſeaſonable Overture, was to move, that it might be buried in Oblivion, and not mark'd in the Minutes.* Another Member ſaid, *That he heard an Act offer'd, which ſeem'd to contain ſome Things inconſiſtent with the* Act of Security, *which had lately paſs'd the Vote of the Houſe; and it was not unlikely, that the Jealouſy which the Members had contracted, that this* Act of Security *was not to receive the Royal Aſſent, did prompt them to find out new Acts to ſupply it. That he did very plainly foreſee, that this would promote the Jealouſy which this Nation had already contracted againſt their Neighbours; And therefore he moved, that the Lord Chancellor might, as the Mouth of the Houſe, addreſs her Majeſty's Repreſentative to give the Royal Aſſent to that Act.* A great many did ſecond this Motion: And the Earl of *Marchmont* ſtill inſiſting to have his Act marked in the Minutes, as a Privilege naturally due to all Overtures: The Queſtion was ſtated, Mark the Overture in the Minutes, *Yea*, or *No*? And it was carried in the Negative by Fifty Seven Votes.

Inſtances made in vain for obtaining the Royal Aſſent to the *Act of Security.*

On the 9th of *September*, it was repreſented by a Member, "That this Parliament had now ſat very long, and after a vaſt Expence of Money, Time and Pains, had at length paſs'd an Act for the *Security* of this Nation: And as it would be ſome Recompence to the Members, to ſee that Act receive the Royal Aſſent, ſo it would, no doubt, be very ſatisfactory to the Nation: And therefore he begg'd, that her Majeſty's Commiſſioner would give the Royal Aſſent to the Act." This was ſeconded by a great many Members, and at length a Motion was made, that the Houſe ſhould *addreſs her Majeſty to give the Royal Aſſent.* Againſt this it was urged, That the Parliament had already done their Part, by voting the Act, and what remained to be done, was the Queen's Part; and that there was no need for addreſſing, ſeeing it was notified to the Queen, that the Parliament had voted the Act. To this it was anſwer'd, "That though the Members had ſo far done their Duty, by voting this Act, yet it would ſeem that there was ſomewhat further incumbent upon them: That he did not doubt but that it was made known to her Majeſty by her Miniſtry, that this Act had paſs'd the Vote of the Houſe: But that every body knew very well, that Courtiers never fail to repreſent the *Black-ſide* of Things, and therefore he concurr'd in that Motion of ſeconding the former Vote of the Houſe, *by a dutiful Addreſs to her Majeſty.*" After ſome further Debate, and ſeveral warm Speeches, it was repreſented by the Marquis of *Tweedale*, that it was ſomewhat too haſty to addreſs her Majeſty for her Aſſent, until the Houſe knew from the Commiſſioner, whether he was already inſtructed for that Purpoſe; and therefore he begg'd that the Commiſſioner would declare his Intentions. A great many Members did again ſecond this Motion, and preſs'd that the Commiſſioner would give the Houſe ſo much Satisfaction, as to let them know, whether or no, he was inſtructed to paſs this Act? But his Grace did not think fit to give any Anſwer in the Matter. Thereupon another Member ſaid, "That he had ſeldom ſeen any Benefit from Addreſſes, and for that reaſon he was very little concern'd, whether this Houſe did at preſent addreſs her Majeſty, or not: That he thought the Acts which the Houſe had voted, were but very ſlender Fences for the Security of the Nation: That the *Nation's Caſe was deſperate*, and the *Proviſions* muſt be ſuitable. That he found ſome People were too forward in promoting the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, and others that of the *Prince* of *Wales*: And that they were both contented to ſacrifice their own, and their Nation's Liberty, rather than not accompliſh their Deſigns. That he did conſider it as a very melancholy Proſpect for this Nation, that they were not to expect either of thoſe Two Succeſſors, but at the Rate of *being Slaves*, not to *their Princes*, but to *their Neighbours*; for ſuppoſing, that upon the one Hand this Nation ſhould ſubmit either *willingly*, or by *Commiſſion*, to the Succeſſor of *England*, without ſuch Conditions of Government within themſelves, as ſhould ſecure them againſt the ſole Influence of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry upon their joint Prince, in that Caſe they were no better than *Slaves*: Or if, on the other Hand, the *Scotch* ſhould *force their Succeſſor* upon the *Engliſh*, without ſecuring to themſelves the Conditions before-mention'd, they muſt ſtill reſolve to be under the ſame Dependance, *when Conquerors, as when conquer'd.* And therefore, that it was abſolutely neceſſary for them *to ſettle ſuch Conditions of Government, as might place them in a reaſonable State of Freedom and Security, whoſoever might be the Succeſſor*: And that to this Purpoſe he did offer an Act, which might anſwer thoſe Ends." The firſt Draught ran thus, *Our Sovereign Lady, with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament, Statutes and Ordains, That after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty, (whom God long preſerve) and failing Heirs of her Body, no one ſhall ſucceed to the Crown of this Realm, that is likewiſe Succeſſor to the Crown of*

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England, *but under the Limitations following; which, together with the Coronation Oath, and Claim of Right, they ſhall ſwear to obſerve: That all Places and Offices, both Civil and Military, and all Penſions formeyly conferr'd by our Kings, ſhall ever after be given by Parliament: That a new Parliament ſhall be choſen every* Michaelmas *Headcourt, to ſit the 1ſt of* November, *thereafter, and adjourn themſelves from Time to Time, 'till next* Michaelmas; *and that they chuſe their own Preſident. That a Committee of Thirty Six Members, choſen by, and out of the whole Parliament, without Diſtinction of Eſtates, ſhall, during the Intervals of Parliament, under the King, have the Adminiſtration of the Government, be his Council, and accountable to Parliament; with Power, on extraordinary Occaſions, to call the Parliament together.*

After the Act was read, the Member ſaid, " That he had not in this Act made " any Nomination of a Succeſſor, and it was his Opinion, that this Nation was not, " at preſent, in a Condition for ſuch a Nomination; but ſeeing there was a great " Zeal amongſt ſome, for promoting the Succeſſion of *Hanover*, and no leſs amongſt " others, for promoting that of the *Prince of Wales*; therefore, to ſatisfy both, he " had another Act ready to offer, but which he need not read, ſeeing it was the " very ſame with what was already offer'd in every Circumſtance, excepting only, " that it had a Blank in it, for nominating a Succeſſor. That he moved, that the " Members might go to work, and paſs this Act; and immediately after that, let " each Party try their Strength, and let the ſtrongeſt carry the *Nomination*, and fill " up the Blank, according to the Mind of the Plurality. That thus far he begg'd " Leave to declare his own Opinion, that he had rather concur in nominating the " moſt rigid *Papiſt, with theſe Conditions of Government, than the trueſt Proteſtant with-* " *out them.*" This Motion was ſeconded by ſeveral Members; but others urged againſt it, *That the Houſe was now in the middle of an Act of Trade, which ought to be finiſh'd before any other Buſineſs.* After ſome Debate, and a great many new Inſtances to the Commiſſioner, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Act of Security, a Member ſaid, " That he found this Houſe was to get no Satisfaction from her Ma- " jeſty's Commiſſioner at this Time: And it ſeem'd the Nation was to expect as " little Good; and therefore, the next beſt Courſe was to prevent *Damage* as much " as was poſſible. That it was to be noted, that there were lately ſome Meetings " betwixt ſome Subjects of both Kingdoms, in which ſeveral Matters were agitated, " in Relation to an *Union* between the Two Nations: That he ſhould not deſcend " to an Enquiry into the Nature of the Powers, by Virtue of which, the Subjects " of *Scotland* did meet upon ſuch a Treaty. That thoſe Things might be ſpoke to in " due Time: But at preſent he humbly conceived, there were Two Things worthy " the Conſideration of this Houſe: The one was, that ſeeing ſuch a Treaty had " been enter'd upon by ſome of the Subjects of this Nation, it ſeem'd ſtrange that " nothing of that Sort had all this Seſſion of Parliament been laid before this " Houſe; and therefore he moved, that it be now laid before the Houſe, to be " conſidered by the Members. The other was, that ſeeing there were a great many " Things to be ſaid in Relation to that Treaty, which might be more ſeaſonably " taken Notice of at another Time, therefore he moved, that a Stop might be " put to any further Procedure in that Matter." This Motion was ſeconded by a great many Members: And after ſome Debate, there was a Motion made and acquieſced to, without a Vote, *That the Progreſs and Advances made in the ſaid Treaty, might be laid before the Parliament next* Sederunt, *and declar'd by a Vote of Parliament, That the Commiſſion granted for the ſaid Treaty, was determin'd, and extinct: And that there ſhould be no new Commiſſion for treating of any* Union *betwixt the Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, *without Conſent of Parliament.* After this was over, a great many Members preſs'd the Commiſſioner to give the Royal Aſſent to the *Act of Security*, but no Anſwer was made from the Throne: And at length a Member ſaid, that ſeeing ſo much had been ſaid without an Anſwer, it was better to leave the Commiſſioner to his Reflections; that perhaps he would be ready to comply againſt next Day: And that therefore he moved the Houſe ſhould proceed to finiſh the *Wooll Act*, which was accordingly gone upon, put to the Vote, and approved. The next Day * the Commiſſioner ſpoke as follows.

* *Sept.* 10.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Commiſſioner's Speech to the Parliament.

" IT was with great Uneaſineſs to me, that I was forc'd to be ſilent yeſterday " when ſo many did appear earneſt that I ſhould ſpeak. I have all the Inclina- " tion in the World to give you full Satisfaction; but I thought, that I ought not " to be preſs'd to give the Royal Aſſent, or to declare my Inſtructions in Parlia- " ment, which I had made known to many Noble and Worthy Members, beſides " the Queen's Servants.



" Now

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" Now that theſe Inſtances are let fall, and that you have proceeded to other Buſineſs; to teſtify how willing I am to give you Contentment, in any Thing that " is in my Power; I tell you freely, that I have received her Majeſty's Pleaſure, " and am fully empower'd to give the Royal Aſſent to all the Acts voted in this " Seſſion, excepting only that Act, entitled, *An Act for the Security of the Kingdom*; " you may eaſily believe, that requires her Majeſty's further Conſideration. At " the ſame Time, her Majeſty expects you will mind your own Safety, in making " neceſſary Proviſions for the Troops upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment; and that you " will put the Trade and Cuſtoms on that Foot, that the *Civil Liſt* may be ſup- " ported: And I intreat your Lordſhips to finiſh theſe as quickly as poſſible, that this " Seſſion may be put to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion.

Freſh Inſtances made for Paſſing the *Act of Security.*

The Commiſſioner having ended his Speech, a Member ſaid, " That had it been " ſpoke in the Beginning of the Seſſion, it might have ſav'd a great deal of Labour " and Expence; for this was plainly to tell the Parliament, *That all their Buſi-* " *neſs was to raiſe a Subſidy for the Army, and Cuſtoms for the Civil Liſt*; and " then the Seſſion ſhould be happily concluded by an Adjournment." Upon this, a great many Speeches enſued, and the former Day's Argument was reſum'd. It was urg'd, " That the Third Act of the Firſt Seſſion of the Firſt Parliament of King " *Charles* the IId, (which is the only Act upon which the Negative is founded) was " only made to obviate a Practice, which had been uſurp'd by the Eſtates in the " Time of the late Rebellion, of making Laws by their own Vote, and promul- " gating ſuch Votes, as having the Authority of Laws, without *the Royal Aſſent:* " And therefore, by the ſaid Act it is declar'd, *That the Royal Aſſent is neceſſary and* " *eſſential, to give the Force of a Law to a Vote of the Houſe*; but from thence it " could not be inferr'd, that the Aſſent could be refus'd to an Act offer'd, and ſo- " lemnly paſs'd the Houſe; and that, till of late, the Negative had never been " interpos'd, and that but in very few Caſes." After ſome Debate, a Motion was made to addreſs her Majeſty, *That ſhe would be pleas'd to gratify the Houſe, in giving her Royal Aſſent to the Act*: Againſt which it was urg'd, (as in the former Day) That the Houſe had already done their Part, by Voting the Act; and that her Majeſty's Servants had acquainted her Majeſty therewith." Thereupon a Member ſaid, " That he ſhould not enquire, whether or no the Prince can interpoſe the " *Negative?* He would allow that it might be interpos'd; and that if the Nation " had been ſo happy as to have had her Majeſty's *Preſence* upon that Throne, where " *in Perſon ſhe might have ſeen* the Deliberation and ſolemn Deportment of her " Grand Council, and might *in Perſon have received their Advice*; if ſhe had after- " wards refus'd the Royal Aſſent, the Houſe muſt have ſubmitted, and believ'd " that her Majeſty, in her Princely Wiſdom, had *of Her ſelf* made ſuch Obſer- " vations, as oblig'd her to exert her Prerogative of refuſing the Royal Aſſent. But " ſeeing her Majeſty was not preſent, the Parliament muſt impute her Majeſty's " Refuſal, not to the Reſult of her own Obſervation, but to the ſiniſter Inſinuati- " ons of a Handful of *Men*, who, after they were over-rul'd by the Reaſonings, " and over-power'd by the Votes of the Grand Council of a *Scotch* Nation *here be-* " *low*, had moſt baſely betray'd the Mind of their Nation *above*, by ſending their " Whiſpers to ſome deſigning Stateſmen of our Neighbouring Nation, to whom, it " was very well known, they were to give an Account of their Proceedings." Another Member added, *That tho' ſome honeſt, well-meaning Men might, perhaps, have been offended at ſome Expreſſions us'd in the Beginning of this Seſſion, and at ſome Overture then made, as tending to leſſen her Majeſty's Prerogative and Honour, and as tending to break that good Underſtanding, which, above all Things, ought to be cultivated between the Two Nations: Yet he did now firmly perſuade himſelf, that ſeveral Paſſages, which had occurr'd in the Progreſs of this Parliament, and particularly, that one now before the Houſe, would entirely blow off all thoſe Prejudices, open the Eyes of ſuch honeſt Men amongſt his own Countrymen, and convince the moſt wilful amongſt his Neighbours, that ſo long as the* Scotch *Nation was in this unſtable, deſperate State, her Majeſty's Government ſhould be very uneaſy, and the mutual Peace of both Nations very uncertain.* After ſome further Debate, the Queſtion was put, *Addreſs, or proceed to other Buſineſs?* and it was carry'd—— *Proceed to other Buſineſs*, by Twelve Voices. After this, Mr. *Pringle*, who had been Secretary to the Treaty of *Union*, was order'd to lay the Minutes of that Treaty before the Houſe, againſt their next Sitting.

On the 13th of *September*, it was mov'd, That ſeeing the Royal Aſſent had been refus'd to the *Act of Security*, therefore it was proper to go upon further Overtures, for the Security of the Nation upon the Event of the Queen's Demiſe. Againſt this it was urg'd, That the Houſe had concluded, by a late *Reſolve*, to

go

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Act for Importation of *French* Wines carry'd.

* *Sept.* 14.

On the 15th of *September*, it was urg'd by a Member, "That this had been a very tedious and expenſive Seſſion of Parliament; that moſt Part of it had been employ'd in adjuſting the *Act for the Security* of this Nation, after her Majeſty's Deceaſe; that the Diligence and Zeal, with which the Generality of the Members did promote it, and the univerſal Satisfaction, with which all Ranks of People had ſince receiv'd it, were a ſufficient Teſtimony that it was entirely agreeable to the *Scotch* Intereſt; and ſuch *Scotchmen* as had a Hand in adviſing her Majeſty to refuſe the Royal Aſſent to it, might have heard a very ignominious, tho' deſerved Character, given them the other Day. That now ſeeing the Proviſions which were made for thoſe Ends, in this *Act of Security*, were now laid aſide with the Act, therefore it was high Time for this Houſe, to employ themſelves in making new Conditions. That there was an Act now lying upon the Table, offer'd by Mr. *Fletcher*, which he mov'd might be the Standard of future Deliberations, as that formerly offered by the Marquis of *Athol*, had been the Foundation of *the Act of Security*." This Motion being ſeconded by many Members, the Lord Treaſurer repreſented, That the Parliament had ſat a long Time, without providing Funds for the Army, which muſt of Neceſſity be ſupported, both for maintaining the Peace at Home, and for defending the Nation againſt Invaſions from Abroad: That there was an Act now upon the Table, which had been long before preſented for that Purpoſe: And he moved, that it might receive a firſt Reading. This was oppos'd by a Member, who ſaid, "*That it ſeem'd very unſeaſonable to propoſe a Supply at this Time, when the Houſe had ſo much to do for the Security of the Nation:* It being well known, that the Parliament ſhould have no Time allow'd them after the Supply was granted; tho', for his Part, he ſaw no body unwilling to go upon the Supply in due Time, yet he thought it was very little Encouragement for the Nation to grant a Supply, when they found themſelves fruſtrated of all their Labour and Expence for theſe ſeveral Months; and when the whole Nation ſaw that the Supplies ſerve for no other Uſe, but to gratify the Avarice of ſome inſatiable Miniſters." This occaſion'd a long Debate; and many warm Speeches were made, in behalf of Mr. *Fletcher*'s Act in particular, and on the State of the Nation in general; and at length Mr. *Fletcher* ſpoke in behalf of his own Act, entring into the Detail of it. Among the many Arguments for promoting it, and the good Conſequences which would ariſe from it, he urg'd, "That it would ſave a great Sum, which was yearly expended by ſuch as went to Court, to look after Places: That this Sum might ſerve for a good Stock for

Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*'s Speech.

"Trade,

" Trade; that by this Act the Nation would be free from the Influence of *Engliſh* " Miniſters, by having their own Places beſtowed by a *Scotch* Parliament; that " ſuch an Eſtabliſhment would not turn the Form of the *Scotch* Government into a " Commonwealth; ſince there are Precedents of it, in ſome of the moſt abſolute " Monarchies in the World, particularly *China*, where all Offices are beſtow'd by " the Prince, upon Recommendation from his ſeveral Councils, in the ſeveral Parts " of his Kingdoms: Nor would the Prerogative be impair'd by it; for as to the " Prince's Concern, it was only changing Hands, betwixt the Advice of an *Engliſh* " Miniſtry, and that of a *Scotch* Parliament: That a *Scotch* Parliament muſt know " who are Perſons fit for the Service of their Prince, and Nation, better than " *Engliſh* Miniſters; who, through their being unacquainted with the *Scotchmen*, and " *Scotch* Affairs, might commit Miſtakes hurtful to both Nations: That the *Engliſh* " would be Gainers by this Act, as well as their Prince, ſince all the Advantage " they had by the preſent Eſtabliſhment, was to have the Vanity of directing " *Scotch* Affairs, by the Humour of a few of their own Miniſters, who (as appear'd " of late) had very much miſtaken the Intereſt of *England*, in ſome of the Dire- " ctions they gave relating to the *Scotch* Affairs: That by theſe Means *Scotland* was " impoveriſhed, and rendered incapable of giving that joint Aſſiſtance againſt the " common Enemy, which otherwiſe they might, if they were allow'd to manage " their own Trade and Buſineſs to the beſt Advantage: That theſe Difficulties muſt " certainly make the Nation uneaſy in their preſent Condition, and would certainly " diſpoſe them to lay hold on any Opportunity of amending their Conſtitution, tho' " to the Ruin of their Neighbours.

The Chancellor made an Anſwer to this Speech, repreſenting the Act as laying a Scheme for a Commonwealth, and tending to innovate the Conſtitution of the Monarchy: And then the Miniſtry offer'd a ſtate of a Vote, for giving a firſt Reading, either to Mr. *Fletcher*'s Act, or to the Act of Subſidy? There were a great many of the Country-Party, who had no mind to go to the full Extent of Mr. *Fletcher*'s Act, but were withal reſolved to go upon the Conſideration of Overtures for the Liberty of the Nation. Theſe urged another State of a Vote, *viz. Overture for Subſidy, or Overtures for Liberty?* But the Miniſtry preſs'd the firſt State of the Vote. " Thereupon Mr. *Fletcher* alledg'd, That he had the Honour to offer an Act for " ſecuring the Liberties of the Nation againſt *Engliſh* Influence: That it was his " Opinion, that the Condition of the Nation was ſo far gone into Ruin, that the " Proviſions in this Act were abſolutely neceſſary for its Relief: That he doubted " not to make this appear by Reaſons unanſwerable: But that he found ſome Peo- " ple very ready to pervert the Meaning of good Deſigns, and leſt any ſuch bad " Handle ſhould be made of an Overture, which he had ſincerely deſign'd for the " Good of his Country, he begg'd Leave to withdraw his Overture; *adding*, That " he ſhould be very ready to go into ſuch other Overtures, as the Wiſdom of the " Houſe ſhould judge moſt proper for the Honour and Safety of the Nation." Then the other State of the Vote was offered, *viz. Overtures for Liberty, or Overtures for a Subſidy?* Here the Miniſtry were at a Loſs, for they knew that Overtures for *Liberty* would be carry'd; and by Mr. *Fletcher*'s withdrawing his Act, they were put to ſhift for another State of a Vote. This put them to a Conſultation about the Throne; during which Time the Members call'd from all Sides of the Houſe for a Vote upon the Queſtion, as ſtated, *Liberty*, or *Subſidy?* During this Time, a great many warm Expreſſions were thrown upon the Miniſtry, from People of all Ranks; And after ſome Time ſpent in this Manner, during which ſeveral uncertain and imperfect Overtures of differing States of Queſtions were made, the Commiſſioner moved from the Throne, *That if the Houſe would agree to allow a Firſt Reading to the Subſidy-Act, he did promiſe, that it ſhould not be heard of for Three enſuing Sittings.* To this a Member anſwer'd, " That he believed, that thoſe about the Throne did " not expect that this Overture would take in the Houſe; that the Import of it " was plainly this, that the Act for a *Subſidy* ſhould get a Firſt Reading now, then " the Houſe ſhould have Three ſhort Sittings for the Liberties of the Nation; and Great Heats in the Houſe. " the Fourth ſhould compleat the *Subſidy*; after which, the Houſe was ſure to be " adjourn'd: But that he was certain the Houſe was better acquainted with the " Artifices of the Miniſtry, than to be miſled by ſuch Overtures. Another Mem- ber urg'd, " *That it was now plain, the Nation was to expect no other Return for their* " *Expence and Toil, than to be put to the Charge of a Subſidy, and to lay down their Necks* " *under the Yoke of Slavery, which was prepared for them from that Throne.* A Third Member ſaid, " That he inſiſted for having a Vote upon the Queſtion which had " been put. That he found that as the Liberties of the Nation were ſuppreſs'd, ſo " the Privileges of Parliament were like to be torn from them; but that he would " rather venture his Life, than it ſhould be ſo; and ſhould chuſe rather *to die a*

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" *Freeman*, than *live a Slave.*" Some preſs'd for the Vote, adding, * *That if there was no other way of obtaining ſo natural and undeniable a Privilege of the Parliament, they would demand it with their Swords in their Hands.* Whether or no the Commiſſioner had Information, that the Houſe would that Day ſtand ſtiffly to what they propoſed to be done, it is certain, that the Foot-Guards were order'd to be in Readineſs; and that for ſeveral Days before, a Grand Guard was ſet upon the *Netherbow-Port*: And Lieutenant-General *Ramſay* was heard to ſay, in his Cups, *That Means would be found to make the Parliament calm enough.* However, the Commiſſioner perceiving that he would be torn in Pieces, if he withſtood the formidable Oppoſition he ſaw againſt him, order'd the Chancellor to acquaint the Houſe, *That it was yielded the Parliament ſhould proceed upon Overtures for Liberty next Seſſion: Upon which Aſſurance the Members met next Morning, in order to prepare an Overture for their Purpoſe, which was in Subſtance as follows:* " That the Elective Members ſhould be cho-
" ſen every Year, at the *Michaelmas* Head-Courts: That there ſhould be a Parlia-
" ment held once in Two Years, at leaſt: That the ſhort Adjournments, *de Die in*
" *Diem*, ſhould be made *by the Parliament themſelves, as in* England: That no Officer
" of the *Army*, *Cuſtoms*, or *Exciſe*, or Gratuitous Penſioner, ſhould ſit as an Elective
" Member." If ſuch an Act had receiv'd the Royal Aſſent, the Country Party had reſolved to have concurr'd in giving a Supply; but the Commiſſioner was not inſtructed to purchaſe it at that Rate; and having Notice of what paſs'd, he call'd for ſuch Acts as he was empower'd to paſs, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following: 1. *Act for ſecuring the true Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Government.* 2. *Act ratifying the turning the Meeting of Eſtates into a Parliament.* 3. *Act* anent *Leeſing-Makers and Slanderers.* 4. *Act* anent *Peace and War.* 5. *Act* anent *the Publick Accounts.* 6. *Act in Favour of the Company Trading to* Africa *and the* Indies. 7. *Act diſcharging the Importation of* Iriſh *Victual.* 8. *Act continuing the Prohibition of exporting* Engliſh *and* Iriſh *Wooll, till next Seſſion of Parliament.* 9. *Act allowing the Importation of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors:* And ſome private Acts. After which his Grace made a Speech to the Parliament, as follows:

* This was ſpoke by the Earl (now Duke) of *Roxburgh.*

Acts paſs'd, *Sept.* 16.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Lord Commiſſioner's Speech.

" WE have now paſs'd ſeveral good Acts for our Religion, Liberty, and
" Trade, which I hope will be acceptable to all her Majeſty's good Sub-
" jects; I wiſh you had alſo given the Supplies neceſſary for the maintaining of
" her Majeſty's Forces, and preſerving the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom; but
" ſince I hope this may be yet done in due Time; and that beſides, ſome Queſti-
" ons and Difficulties are fallen, that, in all Probability, you can have no Time to
" determine; and that withal, it is fit her Majeſty ſhould have Time to conſider
" upon ſome Things that have been laid before her; and that we may know her
" Mind therein more perfectly, a ſhort Receſs appears at preſent to be neceſſary,
The Parliament adjourn'd. " and that this Parliament be adjourned for ſome Time: And therefore I have or-
" der'd my Lord Chancellor to adjourn this Parliament until the Twelfth Day of
" *October* next: Which the Lord Chancellor did accordingly. Thus ended this remarkable Seſſion of the *Scotch* Parliament; which, according to an eminent *Scotch* † Writer, " Did more for redreſſing the Grievances, and reſtoring the Li-
" berties of that Nation, than all the Parliaments ſince the Year 1660. Nor could
" it be thought ſtrange, that *Scotchmen* were enraged to ſee the *Engliſh*, their invete-
" rate Enemies, have ſuch Influence over all their Affairs, that the Royal Aſſent
" was either granted or refuſed, as the *Engliſh* Miniſters thought proper; and, in
" ſhort, all *Scotch* Affairs managed and determined by them, with regard only to
" the Intereſt of *England*. Theſe Conſiderations embolden'd a great many Mem-
" bers to inveigh with great Warmth, and in an unprecedented Manner againſt the
" *Scotch* Miniſtry;" and among theſe zealous Patriots, none diſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo much, as *Andrew Fletcher* of *Salton*. Soon after the Parliament was adjourn'd, the Queen beſtow'd ſeveral Titles of Honour on ſuch Members as had either ſerved her in the laſt, or were inclinable to ſerve her in a future Seſſion. The Marquis of *Douglas*, (though under Age) and the Marquis of *Athol*, were made Dukes; the Viſcounts of *Stair* and *Roſeberry*, were created Earls of the ſame Name; the Viſcounts of *Tarbat*, Earl of *Cromarty*; the Lord *Boyle*, Earl of *Glaſcow*; *James Stuart* of *Bute*, Earl of *Bute*; *Charles Hope* of *Hopeton*, Earl of *Hopeton*; *John Crauford* of *Kilbirnce*, Viſcount of *Garnock*; and Sir *James Primroſe* of *Carrington*, Viſcount of *Primroſe*.

† Mr. *Lockhart*, *Ubi Supra*, p. 60.

Titles of Honour conferr'd in *Scotland.*

Affairs of *Ireland.*

Whilſt the contending Parties were in a high Ferment in *Scotland*, Things were carried on more ſmoothly in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of this

this laſt Kingdom, having review'd the ſeveral Gariſons, and being return'd to *Dublin*, was, with his Dutcheſs, entertain'd * by the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commons; at the *Tholſel*, in the moſt reſpectful and diſtinguiſhing Manner, in regard as well to his Perſon and Character, as to the many ſignal Favours that City had receiv'd from his Grace's Anceſtors. About Five Weeks after, the Parliament being † met, his Grace made a Speech to both Houſes, importing in Subſtance, "That what her "Majeſty expected from the Commons at this Time, was only that the publick "Debts be diſcharged, and the Revenue made equal to the Expence of the Govern- "ment, which was much increaſed by the Charge of the Barracks: And they were "found ſo uſeful, and ſo great an Eaſe to the Country, that they ought not to be "neglected. Aſſuring both Houſes, That ſince the Queen had done him the Ho- "nour to place him in that Station, as his Duty and Gratitude obliged him to ſerve "her Majeſty with the utmoſt Diligence and Fidelity, ſo his Inclination and In- "tereſt, and the Examples of his Anceſtors, were indiſpenſable Obligations upon "him to improve every Opportunity, to the Advantage and Proſperity of this his "native Country. Concluding, that ſince he had no other Deſign, than what they "all aim'd at, the Queen's Service, and the Good of their Country, he only re- "commended to them, that they might unite and agree in the ſame Meaſures, and "purſue them with Wiſdom and Temper." The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, made Choice of *Allen Broderick*, Eſq; the Queen's Sollicitor-General, to be their Speaker, who was preſented and approved on the 24th; and the firſt Thing both Houſes went upon, was the framing and preſenting dutiful and affectionate Addreſſes, both to the Queen, and to the Lord Lieutenant: And the Lords wrote alſo a Letter to the Queen, returning *her Majeſty their Thanks, for her happy Choice of* James *Duke of* Ormond, *to be her Lieutenant, and Chief Governor over that Kingdom*: To all which Compliments, the Queen, and Lord Lieutenant, return'd very gracious Anſwers.

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* *Aug.* 13. The Parliament meets.

† *Sept.* 21. The Duke of *Ormond*'s Speech to them.

*Allen Broderick*, Eſq; choſen Speaker.

On the 9th of *October*, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, in behalf of the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in *England*, ſetting forth, "That the ſaid Governor and Company had propoſed to lend Money "at Intereſt, at Six *per Cent. per Annum*, upon Security of Lands in *Ireland*, pro- "vided they might be indemnified therein from the Statutes of *Mortmain*; and "praying that Heads of a Bill might be brought in, for enabling them to take Con- "veyances of Lands in *Ireland*:" Which Petition was read, and order'd to lye on the Table, to be conſider'd by the Members. The 11th, Mr. *Moleſworth* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to take into Conſideration the State of the Nation, that they had come to a Reſolution, which was agreed to by the Houſe, *viz. That an humble Repreſentation be made to her Majeſty, ſetting forth the preſent diſtreſſed Condition of this Kingdom.* He reported alſo ſeveral other Reſolutions, as Heads of the ſaid Repreſentation, which being agreed to, a Committee was appointed to prepare, and bring it in. The ſame Day Mr. *Aſgill*, a Member of the Houſe, was heard in his Place, upon an Information, that he was Author of a Book, Entituled, *An Argument, proving, that according to the Covenant of eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be tranſlated from hence into Eternal Life, without paſſing through Death; although the human Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus tranſlated, till he paſs'd through Death.* Several Witneſſes were examin'd touching that Matter; and the Houſe having heard what Mr. *Aſgill* could ſay in his own Juſtification, he withdrew; and then it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, *That it appear'd to the Houſe, that* John Aſgill, *Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, is Author of the ſaid Book.* Reſolved alſo, *That he be expell'd the Houſe; and for ever hereafter incapable of being choſen, return'd, or ſitting Member in any ſucceeding Parliament in this Kingdom.* The 13th, the Houſe took into further Conſideration the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, and the Supply to be granted to her Majeſty; and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which were order'd to be reported the next Day. The 14th, the Houſe order'd Major *Clayton* to carry the Heads of *a Bill*, "*to make it High-Treaſon in this Kingdom, by "Word or Writing, to impeach the Succeſſion of the Crown, as limited by ſeveral Acts "of Parliament*, to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and deſire the ſame might "be tranſmitted into *England* in due Form. Mr. *Ludlow* reported the Reſolutions taken the Day before, in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, which were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe; *viz.* "That the Funds formerly granted "by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, were ſufficient to ſupport the "Government, and diſcharge the Publick Debts, due to and for *Michaelmas*, 1703. "That the Supply to be granted to her Majeſty, be a Sum ſufficient to make up the "Deficiency of the Revenue, to ſupport the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſh- "ment for Two Years, ending at *Michaelmas*, 1705." The Houſe return'd Thanks

Proceedings of the Commons.

Mr. *Aſgil*'s Book cenſured, and himſelf expell'd the Houſe.

Reſolutions on the Supply.

A. D. 1703. to the Committee appointed to inſpect and examine the Publick Accounts of the Nation, for their Care, and faithful and diligent Diſcharge of the Truſt repos'd in them, whereby they had ſav'd the Kingdom the Sum of 103,368 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* which (by Miſrepreſentation) was charged as a Debt upon the Nation; and the ſaid Committee was order'd to examine, and report to the Houſe, what Perſons had been concern'd in making a Repreſentation, that the ſaid Sum, over and above the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the Kingdom, was neceſſary to ſupport the Government, and diſcharge the Publick Debts, to and for *Michaelmas* 1703. Two Days after, the Lord Lieutenant came to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to Three Acts; The firſt, *for an additional Duty of Exciſe upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors*; the Second, *for Encouraging the Importation of Iron and Staves*; and the Third, *to prevent* Popiſh Prieſts *coming into that Kingdom*: And on the 18th, his Grace having appointed the Commons to attend him in the *Caſtle*, he acquainted them with her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to their laſt Addreſs; which was, *That her Majeſty was extreamly pleas'd with the Aſſurance they gave her of their Duty to her, and of their Affection and due Regard to the Crown of* England: *That they ſhould find by her Readineſs to advance the Good of that Kingdom, that ſhe had receiv'd no ill Impreſſion of them; and did not doubt but they would, upon all Occaſions, ſhew ſuch Reſpect to her, as to deſerve the Continuance of her Majeſty's Favour to them; and ſhould therefore give ſuch Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs, as the Condition of that Kingdom requir'd.*

Acts paſs'd, *October* 16.

Not many Days * after, the Commons preſented to the Lord Lieutenant a Repreſentation, to be deliver'd to her Majeſty; the Subſtance of which was, "That "whereas her Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, of bleſſed Memory, had always had "the Glory of being Kings and Queens of a Free People, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt "of *Europe* by the eminent Privilege of being govern'd by their own Laws, and of "enjoying Liberties under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince, according to the "moſt equal and juſt Model of Government that ever was fram'd; yet the Con"ſtitution of that Kingdom of *Ireland* had been of late greatly ſhaken, the Lives, "Liberties and Eſtates of the Subjects thereof, being call'd in Queſtion, and try'd "in a Manner unknown to their Anceſtors. That when they conſider'd the "Charge which the Subjects of that Kingdom had been unneceſſarily put to, by "the late † Truſtees, in defending ſuch their juſt Rights and Titles, as had, af"ter many and expenſive Delays, been allow'd by the ſaid Truſtees, had exceed"ed in Value the Current Caſh of that Kingdom; they had but too great Rea"ſon to believe, that this had been principally occaſion'd thro' falſe and mali"cious Reports and Miſrepreſentations, made of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, "by deſigning and ill-meaning Men, in order to create a Miſunderſtanding be"tween *England* and *Ireland*, and to promote beneficial Employments for them"ſelves: For altho' her Majeſty had been graciouſly pleas'd to aſſure them, that "nothing of that kind had made any Impreſſion on her Majeſty, to their Pre"judice, yet they were very ſenſible that that Nation had exceedingly ſuffer'd "thereby, in the Opinion of *England*. That they could not, without the great"eſt Grief of Heart, reflect upon the great Decay and Loſs of their Trade: That "that Kingdom being almoſt exhauſted of its Caſh, they hinder'd from earning "their Livelihood, and from maintaining their own Manufactories, their Poor were "thereby become very numerous; eſpecially the induſtrious Proteſtants, who, in a "Country wherein the Number and Power of the *Papiſts* is very formidable, ought, "as they humbly conceiv'd, to be encourag'd. That very many *Proteſtant* Fami"lies had been conſtrain'd to remove out of that Kingdom, as well into *Scotland*, "as to the Dominions of Foreign Princes and States: That their Foreign Trade, "and its Returns, were under ſuch Reſtrictions and Diſcouragements, as now to "become in a manner unprofitable; altho' that Kingdom had, of late, by its Blood "and Treaſure, contributed to ſave the Plantation-Trade to the People of *England*. "That the want of holding frequent Parliaments in *Ireland*, had been a great "Encouragement to evil-minded Men, who intended nothing but their own Gain, "tho' accompanied with the Ruin and Oppreſſion of her Majeſty's good Subjects. "That many Civil Officers were arriv'd at ſuch a Pitch of Corruption, thro' "Hopes of Impunity, as was almoſt inſupportable; thereby getting vaſt Eſtates in "a ſhort Time, in a poor Country: That others, in inconſiderable Employments, "did dwell and reſide for the moſt part out of the Kingdom; thereby neglect"ing the perſonal Attendance on their Duties, whilſt, in the mean Time, their "Offices (which, in effect, were made mere *Sine-Cures*) were but indifferently exe"cuted, to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and the great "Failure of Juſtice: So that they were fully convinc'd, that nothing but frequent "Parliaments, with Permiſſion for them to ſit, and do the Buſineſs of the Nation,

"could

* *October* 22. Repreſentation of the Commons.

† The Truſtees for the forfeited Eſtates.

A. D. 1703.

" could prevent, or reform ſo great and notorious Abuſes. That they offer'd to " her Majeſty's Princely Conſideration this their moſt humble Repreſentation, " with Hearts full of a Senſe of their miſerable Condition, yet ſupported with " the Hopes they had from the Auſpicious Reign of her moſt Sacred Majeſty; " not doubting her Majeſty's Care and Protection of them: For 'twas from her " Majeſty's gracious Interpoſition alone in their Favour, that they propoſed to " themſelves Relief from theſe their manifold Groans and Misfortunes. And that " they could not deſpair of her Majeſty's Goodneſs extended towards them in ſuch " prudent and gracious manner, as might afford them Relief according to the Exi- " gence of their Condition, by reſtoring them to a full Enjoyment of their Conſti- " tution, or by promoting a more firm and ſtrict *Union* with her Majeſty's Subjects " of *England*; which would be to the Advantage of that Kingdom: Nothing being " a more certain Truth, than that whatever Riches *Ireland* can acquire, muſt at laſt " neceſſarily center in the Seat of the Government." Concluding with theſe affectionate Wiſhes: " May the choiceſt Bleſſings of the Great Creator and Preſerver of " all Things, conſtantly attend your moſt Sacred Majeſty; May you long continue " to be the choiceſt Bleſſing of your People, and the *Aſſerter* of the *Liberties* of *Eu- " rope*: And may we, your poor Subjects of *Ireland*, be an eminent Inſtance of " your Majeſty's having a juſt Right to that moſt Glorious Title; That we may " heartily join with the reſt of Mankind, in proclaiming, That your moſt Excel- " lent Majeſty is not only the Greateſt, but the Beſt and Juſteſt Princeſs that ever " reign'd."

On the 25th of *October*, Mr. *Southwell*, Secretary of State, acquainted the Houſe of Commons, *That their Repreſentation was a Matter of the higheſt Conſequence; and that his Grace would take ſuch Care of it, as might moſt conduce to the Service of the Nation.*

Several Penſions voted unneceſſary.

The ſame Day, the Commons voted ſeveral Penſions, amounting to Seventeen Thouſand Six Hundred Thirty Four Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, *per Annum*, to be unneceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment; and order'd, That an Account be given to the Houſe, when, and which of the Half-Pay Officers had been provided for, and how they had been diſpoſed of: And reſolv'd, That Three Addreſſes be made to the Lord Lieutenant, one, " That the Half-Pay Officers formerly ſtruck off, be pro- " vided for: Another, That all Judges, Commiſſioners of the Revenues, and others, " having Offices in that Kingdom, that require perſonal Attendance, be oblig'd to " attend, or be remov'd: And the Third, That effectual Care be taken, that the " Barracks in that Kingdom might, for the future, be maintain'd at eaſy and rea- " ſonable Rates, ſo as the Undertakers might have no unreaſonable Salaries, and " Prices for the ſame." The next Day they granted One Hundred and Fifty Thou- ſand Pounds to her Majeſty, to make good the Deficiency of the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment, for the Support of the Government for Two Years, commencing at *Michaelmas* 1703: And the following Days proceeded on *Ways and Means* to raiſe the ſame. The 30th of *October*, they finiſh'd the Heads *of a Bill, for ſecuring the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Impriſonment beyond the Seas:* And order'd the ſaid Heads of a Bill to be carried to the Lord Lieutenant, to be tranſmitted into *England*. On the 3d of *November*, the Houſe being reminded, that the next Day *was the Birth-Day of the late King* William, *of Glorious Memory, their Deliverer from Popery and Slavery*, and that the Fifth was the Commemoration for the Diſcovery of the *Gun-Powder Treaſon*; they thereupon adjourn'd to the 6th of the ſame Month. Upon the 8th, the Commons went thro' the Heads of a *Bill, for Naturalizing all Proteſtant Strangers*, and order'd the ſame to be carry'd to the Lord Lieutenant, to be tranſmitted into *England*. A Fortnight * after, the Houſe of Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Grace, and preſented to him Heads of a *Bill, to prevent the further Growth of Popery*; and alſo Heads of another *Bill, to encourage the Linnen-Manufacture of that Kingdom*; with an Addreſs of the Commons to her Majeſty. On this Occaſion, the Speaker made a Speech to the Lord Lieutenant, importing, " That they look'd on the firſt of theſe Two Bills to be of ſuch Im- " portance to their future Well-being, that they had begg'd Leave to attend his " Grace in a Body with it, and not ſent it, as in Caſes of leſs Weight is uſual, " by particular Members: That the Oppoſition conſtantly made in *England* by the " *Papiſts* of *Ireland*, againſt whatever might tend to the Security of her Majeſty's " Proteſtant Subjects, induc'd the Commons to lay theſe Heads of a Bill in this ſo- " lemn manner before his Grace. That they thought it now more particularly " neceſſary; being well inform'd, and fully convinc'd, that great Sums of Money " had been lately rais'd among them, to oppoſe the Paſſing of a Bill of this Na- " ture in *England*: Yet they doubted not, but the Weight of the Thing, and Ju- " ſtice of their Deſires, would be ſo effectually laid before her Majeſty by his " Grace

*Octob.* 26. A Supply voted.

* *Nov.* 23.

Bill to prevent the Growth of *Popery*.

The Speaker's Speech to the L^d Lieutenant thereupon.

A. D. 1703.

" Grace, that all Obſtacles would be ſurmounted, and an Opportunity given them " of aſſenting to the paſſing into Law, what they conceiv'd would be the great- " eſt Security to the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt there. That they had alſo " fram'd, and agreed to Heads of a *Bill*, *for the Improvement of the Linnen Manu-* " *facture*; which they conceiv'd might, in Time, become uſeful to that Kingdom, if " Liberty ſhould be given them to tranſport the Linnen Manufacture thereof di- " rectly to the Plantations; but would otherwiſe be deſtructive to the ſame. That " to obtain ſuch Liberty, they had fram'd an humble Addreſs to her Majeſty, and " rely'd on her great Goodneſs to, and Care of her diſtreſs'd People of that King- " dom, That her Majeſty would be pleas'd graciouſly to interpoſe in their Favour, " with the Parliament of *England*, that ſuch Freedom might be allow'd them, as " one of the Encouragements they had been induc'd to believe they ſhould have, on " their going into the Linnen Trade, by the Addreſs of the Lords and Commons " of *England*: Which Addreſs they pray'd his Grace to lay before her Majeſty." Thereupon the Lord Lieutenant aſſur'd them, *That he would take care to tranſmit theſe Two Bills, which were ſo much for the Intereſt of the Nation, and recommend them in the moſt effectual manner, according to their Deſire; and do all that was in his Power, to prevent the Growth of* Popery. Three Days * after, the Commons voted a Book, printed and publiſh'd by *Brocas* and *Maloane*, entitled, *The Memoirs of the late King* James *the Second*, &c. ſeditious; and order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the *Change*, and before the *Parliament-Houſe*. They alſo or- der'd, That *Brocas* the Printer, *Maloane* the Bookſeller, and one *Euſtace* who brought the ſaid *Memoirs* of King *James* from *England*, and gave them to *Malvare* to print, be proſecuted by the Attorney-General. 'Tis obſervable, that when the Motion was made for burning the Book, and proſecuting the Printer, a Member ſet forth the great Danger the *Proteſtants* were in, in ſome Parts of *Ireland*, particularly in the County of *Limerick*, where the *Iriſh* were beginning to form themſelves in- to Bodies, and to plunder the *Proteſtants* of their Arms and Money; adding, That the diſaffected here held a Correſpondence with thoſe in *England*, and were not out of Hopes of reſtoring the pretended Prince of *Wales*. Whereupon the Houſe re- ſolv'd, " That it appear'd to them, that the *Papiſts* of that Kingdom ſtill retain'd " Hopes of the Coming in of the Perſon who went by the Name of the Prince of " *Wales* in the Life of the late King *James*, and now by the Name of *James* the " Third." But the ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Southwell*, by Command of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, acquainted the Houſe, That it was his Grace's Pleaſure, that they ſhould adjourn till the 11th of *January* next: Which was accordingly done. And this ſudden Adjournment, when the Houſe was on a hot Scent againſt *Po- pery*, afforded Matter of ſiniſter Reflections againſt the Lord Lieutenant.

* *Nov.* 26.

A Book call'd *King* James's *Memoirs*, or- der'd to be burnt, and the Publiſher pro- ſecuted.

Vote againſt *Papiſts*.

The Parlia- ment of *Ire- land* adjourn'd.

Motions of the Confede- rate Fleet, un- der Admiral *Shovel*.

Let's now attend the Operations of War. On the 1ſt of *July*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* ſail'd from St. *Helen*'s, with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Squadrons; the firſt conſiſting of Thirty five Capital Ships, under the Command of the Admiral, of *John Leake* Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *Stafford Fairborne* Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, and *George Byng*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red*. The *Dutch* had Three Flags, and Four- teen Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Allemond*. Each Squadron was attended with a proper Number of Fireſhips, Bomb-Ketches, and Tenders; and both had a great many outward-bound Merchant-Ships under their Convoy. On the 5th, they were, by contrary Winds, forc'd into *Torbay*; from whence ſailing again on the 8th for *Liſbon*, they reach'd *Caſcais* the 24th, and, by their Appearance, diſpell'd the Apprehenſions the *Portugueze* were under of being inſulted by a *French* Squadron, which was reported to be deſign'd againſt them. Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, whom the Admiral ſent to *Liſbon*, with Compliments to his *Portugueze* Majeſty, and to the Queen Dowager of *England*, was receiv'd with all imaginable Marks of Reſpect and Eſteem; and the Fleet having water'd, brought in Wines, and freſh Proviſions, ſail'd from *Caſcais* the 31ſt of *July*, anchor'd the 9th of *Auguſt* in *Tangier* Road; ſail'd again from thence the 12th, and, with a *Weſterly* Wind, got thro' the *Streights* that Night: But the *Levant* Winds blowing afterwards pretty freſh, the Fleet made but little Way; and, beginning to want Water, ſtretch'd from Cape *de Gat* to Cape *Hony* in *Barbary*, to get ſome Water there. Thereupon the Admiral ſent a Boat with a Flag of Truce, to acquaint the *Moors* with his Deſign; but the *Par- barians* anſwer'd that Civility with Muſket-ſhot, kill'd one of the Boat's Crew, and mortally wounded the Lieutenant of the *Tartar*, who commanded the Boat, and died Two Days after. The want of Water increaſing daily, and many Men dying thro' exceſſive Heat, which the Calms they had from Time to Time render'd the more intolerable, a Council of War was held on the 29th, aboard the *Triumph*, to conſider of the moſt proper Place to put into. Some propos'd *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*; and others *Altea*, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in *Spain*; which laſt Place

being reſolv'd upon, they made Uſe of the little Wind they had to get into it. The *Eagle*, commanded by the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, and the *Hampton-Court*, were ſent before; but the Governor fired upon them, with Two Guns planted on a *Tower*, which, however, were ſoon ſilenced, and diſmounted, by the Shots from thoſe Two Ships. Mean Time, the whole Fleet came in Sight of the Place on the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, about Two in the Afternoon, and the *Flamborough* was ſent cloſe to the Shore, to cover the Deſcent of the Regiments of Marines, who, to the Number of Two Thouſand Five Hundred Men, landed, without any manner of Confuſion, and were actually drawn up in *Battalia* upon the Shore, before half the Fleet was come to their Anchors. Brigadier-General *Seymour* landed with the firſt Detachment, and gave ſuch Orders, that never a more regular Deſcent was made in an Enemy's Country. The Land Forces being thus got on Shore undiſturb'd, form'd a Camp near the Place; and a Meſſage was ſent to the Governor, that they did not come as Enemies, but Friends: To which he made Anſwer, *That he had a great Eſteem for the* Engliſh; *but, however, he was ſorry he was not in a Condition to oppoſe their Landing: That he would write to the Viceroy of* Valentia, *and if his Orders were ſuch, the Admiral muſt not take it ill, if he ſhould fire upon his Men.* At the ſame Time, the Admirals *Shovel* and *Allemond*, cauſed, in their Names, a ſhort *Manifeſto* to be publiſh'd, and diſpers'd among the *Spaniards*, containing in Subſtance, "That purſu- "ant to the Orders of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, they "did not deſign to give the leaſt Diſturbance to the good Subjects of *Spain*, but to "protect ſuch of them, who, remembring their ancient Obligations to the Houſe "of *Auſtria*, ſhould ſwear Allegiance to their lawful Monarch, the Arch-Duke "*Charles*, and endeavour to throw off the Yoke of *France*. And as they would "give their Aſſiſtance to thoſe of the *Spaniſh* Nation, that ſhould regard their Du- "ty, and true Intereſt, ſo they would deſtroy the Perſons, Houſes and Goods of "ſuch, as ſhould oppoſe the Efforts which ſhould be made for the Deliverance of "that Valiant and Glorious Nation of *Spain*, from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion "of *France*. This *Manifeſto* had that good Effect, that the *Spaniards*, ſeeing no Injury was offer'd them, brought Plenty of all Refreſhments, and Proviſions, which were paid them in ready Money. They profeſs'd a great Hatred to the *French*, appeared very well diſpos'd for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and drank to the Proſperity of the *Arch-Duke*. The Ships being provided with Water and Proviſions, the Marines return'd on Board the 3d of *September* in the Afternoon, and the ſame Evening the whole Fleet ſail'd for *Leghorn*: Where they arriv'd on the 19th. Ten Days before, Captain *Jumper*, with the *Lenox*, *Ipſwich*, *Hampſhire*, and *Dover*, ſail'd off of *Fermontera*, with the *Turkey* Fleet under his Convoy.

A. D. 1703.

Abut this Time, the Inſurrection of the Proteſtants in the *Cevennes*, a mountainous Country in the *South* Part of *France*, made a great Noiſe. Three Parts in Four of the Inhabitants of that Country profeſs'd the *Reformed Religion*, before the general Perſecution in the Year 1685, to the Violence of which they were forc'd to yield; but moſt of them had ſince thrown off the Yoke of *Popery*, and re-embrac'd their ancient *Faith*, by Means of ſome zealous Miniſters; who, notwithſtanding the Danger to which they expos'd themſelves, had conſtantly preach'd amongſt them. Their Numbers, and the advantageous Situation of their Country, giving the Court of *France* more Jealouſy than of all the other *Proteſtants* in the Kingdom, Care was taken to curb and oppreſs them, more than any of the reſt; and by continual Vexations, to put it out of their Power to recover their Liberty. The Sieur *Baſville*, Intendant of *Languedoc*, and the Sieur *Broglio*, Commander of the Troops in that Province, left no Means untry'd to ruin them, by their Extortions, and Military Executions. The poor Proteſtants aſſembling often in the Woods, to perform their Religious Exerciſes, thoſe Two Perſecutors poſted Troops in ſeveral Places, with Orders, without Pity or Diſtinction, to fire upon all ſuch as they ſhould find in theſe Aſſemblies, and whom they could not ſeize, to burn their Houſes: By which Means a great Part of the *Cevennois* were utterly ruin'd, and whole Villages laid in Rubbiſh. The Abbot of *Cheila*, who made his Reſidence among the *Cevennois*, either to gratify his inhumane Temper, or to curry Favour with the Intendant, exerciſed ſtill greater Severities upon the Proteſtants; cauſing ſuch Men to be emaſculated, as were accus'd of having aſſiſted at the Religious Aſſemblies. It happen'd about the Month of *June*, in the Year 1702, that that infamous Prieſt having committed to Priſon one of thoſe innocent Proteſtants, whom he deſtin'd to that horid Execution, about Forty Young Men, Friends to the Priſoner, took up Arms, in order to reſcue him; and accordingly forc'd open the Priſon, deliver'd their Comrade, ſeiz'd on the Abbot, inflicted on him the Puniſhment he deſign'd for the other, and afterwards ſacrific'd him to their juſt Revenge, that he might no more commit ſuch helliſh Barbarities.

Inſurrection of the Proteſtants in the *Cevennes*.

This

A. D. 1703.

This done, they form'd a Deſign of greater Importance; and going through the Towns and Villages, brandiſhing their naked Swords, cry'd out, *Liberty, Liberty*; and in a little Time drew a great many other young Men after them, and form'd a Body of Three or Four Hundred Men. The Intendant being inform'd of what had befallen the Abbot of *Cheila*, did immediately ſend Orders for the ſeizing of the Rioters; but the Troops that were commanded upon this Service, meeting with Oppoſition, the Intendant thought this a favourable Opportunity to enrich himſelf, by pocketting the Pay of the Troops, and quartering them at Diſcretion, upon the Villages where the Murder had been committed; and to play his Game the longer, neglected to acquaint the *French* Court with this Inſurrection. The Diſcontented having by this Means gain'd Time to ſtrengthen themſelves, increas'd to the Number of Two Thouſand, who divided into Four Bodies, and became ſo formidable, that they began to make Excurſions into the Plain, burn Churches, and put to the Sword the *Popiſh Prieſts*, and all their former Perſecutors, leaving the reſt unmoleſted. Thereupon the Court of *France* diſpatch'd the Sieur *Julian*, a Man infamouſly known, by his Apoſtacy from the Proteſtant Religion, with Eight Regiments, to reduce the Malecontents; but theſe Forces not being able to ſtem a Torrent that gather'd Strength every Day, Mareſchal *de Montrevel* was ſent into *Languedoc* with Ten or Twelve Thouſand Diſciplin'd Men, and Directions to uſe all the Methods he ſhould think moſt effectual to reduce the Diſcontented. *Montrevel* had not been long in *Languedoc*, before he publiſh'd a Declaration, whereby, "He "committed all Prieſts, Eccleſiaſticks, and the Churches, to the Care of the new "Converts, and Communities; and declar'd, that if any Accident ſhould befal "them, the Communities ſhould be reſponſible for them, and that they ſhould be "burnt, and entirely deſtroy'd." This unpolitick Declaration, together with ſeveral unheard-of Cruelties exerciſed by that Commander, exaſperated the Malecontents, and vaſtly increas'd their Numbers, inſomuch that the *French* King's Troops, after having been ſeveral Times defeated in the Field, were oblig'd to keep within the walled Towns. The repeated Informations of the Progreſs of the *Cevennois*, made the Sovereigns in Alliance againſt *France*, attentive to that Inſurrection; and the general Concern the *Engliſh* Nation expreſs'd, for a People that fought for the *Proteſtant* Cauſe, together with the Sollicitations of the Marquis *de Miremont*, and other illuſtrious *French* Refugees in their Favour, mov'd her Majeſty, and her Royal Conſort, Prince *George*, to propoſe the relieving of them in Council. The Earl of *Nottingham* repreſented the dangerous Conſequence of aſſiſting Rebels againſt their Natural Prince; but nevertheleſs, the Reſult of ſeveral Conſultations was, That ſince all ways to relieve the *Cevennois* were ſhut up by Land, the Fleet that was to go into the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Admiral *Shovel*, ſhould endeavour to carry them a Supply of Arms, Ammunition and Money: Which Reſolution was no ſooner known, than univerſally applauded. And indeed, though it be neither lawful nor ſafe for Princes to encourage Inſurrections in one another's Dominions, yet this Maxim cannot take Place in Time of War, when any way, whereby we may annoy an Enemy, is allowable; nor, in particular, in regard to the *French* King, who, at this very Juncture, had arm'd part of the Empire, againſt the Empire it ſelf, and countenanced a Deſign of an Inſurrection in *Scotland*, and other ill Practices in *England*; which, in the Month of *May*, were diſcover'd, by the ſeizing, in *Kent*, of Two or Three Perſons coming from *France*, and having about them ſeveral Letters directed to *Papiſts* and diſaffected Perſons.

The Court of *England* reſolves to aſſiſt them.

The better to ſucceed in the Enterprize of relieving the *Cevennois*, who were alſo call'd *Camiſars*, ſeveral *French* Refugees were by Land ſent into *France*, to acquaint them, both with the Queen's good Intentions, and with the Signals that the *Engliſh* Ships would make, that they might anſwer them by other Signals, and concur in the Endeavours that ſhould be uſed towards their Relief: The only Perſon who had the good Fortune either to penetrate into, or return from the *Cevennes*, was Mr. *David Flotard*, who was ſent by the Marquis *de Miremont*; the others were taken at the Paſſage of *Pont St. Eſprit*, and either broke alive upon the Wheel, or made Galley-Slaves. Beſides the Perſons ſent by Land to the *Cevennois*, there were Three other *French* Refugees, *viz.* Mr. *Portales*, Captain *La Billiere*, and Mr. *Tempié*, commiſſioned to go on Board the *Engliſh* Fleet, to aſſiſt in this Undertaking, and be Witneſſes of all that paſs'd. The Firſt of theſe Gentlemen being ſent for to the Council of War, of all the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Flag-Officers, held on Board the *Triumph*, on the 29th of *Auguſt*; wherein, among other Things, it was debated, how to put that Enterprize in Execution: Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* told him, *That the Seaſon being ſo far advanc'd, and the Gulphs of* Narbonne *and* Lyons *ſo dangerous, they did not think it Prudence to hazard her Majeſty's Fleet in a Coaſt unknown, and which had ever been ſo dreadful to the* Engliſh *Seamen, that in order to avoid it, they often choſe*

*to*

*to go a Hundred Leagues out of their Way: That he was very ſorry he could not perform himſelf ſo great a Service to the brave* Cevennois; *but that purſuant to the Reſult of their Conſultation, he would order Two Men of War to go upon that Attempt, with a good Quantity of Arms, Ammunition and Money; and that if they had the good Fortune to ſpeak with their Friends, and to deliver them thoſe Things, it would be eaſy for them to concert Meaſures with the* Cevennois, *for their further Supply and Relief.* A. D. 1703.

The Two Ships appointed to this Service, were the *Pembroke*, commanded by Captain *Arris*, and the *Tartar*, under Captain *Cooper*, who, as ſoon as the Grand Fleet had taken in freſh Water at *Altea*, ſail'd * a-Head towards the Gulph of *Narbonne*, having the Three before-mention'd Gentlemen on Board, and Two *French* Pilots beſides. The next Day, being the 4th of *September*, they took a *French* Tartane, by the Maſter of which they underſtood, that Mareſchal *de Montrevel* having Intelligence of their Deſign, had already taken the neceſſary Meaſures to diſappoint it. On the 15th, the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* entred the Gulph of *Narbonne*; on the 17th, they ſail'd in Sight of *Narbonne*, *Vias*, *Beſiers*, *Agde*, and Fort *Breſcou*: And being in the Evening come between Port *Cette* and *Pequai*, they made the Signals, as directed from Court, under the Earl of *Nottingham*'s own Hand; but not being anſwer'd from the Shore, they did not think it ſafe to continue in that dangerous Sea any longer, and ſo made the beſt of their way to the general Rendezvous at *Leghorn*-Road, where they arrived the 23d of *September*; and where the Grand Fleet came Four Days † before. The next Morning the Town ſaluted the Admiral with Five Guns, of which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* took no Notice, as not being a ſufficient Salute for a Royal Fleet, and refus'd to accept the ordinary Preſent that was ſent him by the Governor. The latter having ſent to know the Reaſon of it, Sir *Cloudeſly* made him ſenſible of his Miſtake, and, at the ſame Time, ſent a Meſſage to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, inſiſting upon a Royal Salute, as having the *Union-Flag*, the moſt conſiderable in *England*. After ſome Diſputes, his Royal Highneſs was forc'd to order that the Town ſhould ſalute with Eleven Guns, which was accordingly perform'd, and which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* anſwer'd; and was afterwards complimented by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, and receiv'd the extraordinary Preſents that had been prepared for the Count *de Thoulouſe*, Admiral of *France*, who was expected there before the *Engliſh* Fleet, but who never durſt come out of the Harbour of *Thoulon*, as long as the latter remain'd in the *Mediterranean*.

* *Sept.* 3.

† *Sept.* 19. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* arrives at *Leghorn*, and inſiſts upon having a Royal Salute.

Count *Lomberg*, the Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of *Rome*, having Notice of the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet in the Road of *Leghorn*, his Excellency haſten'd thither, and on the 28th of *September*, went on Board the *Engliſh* Admiral, and acquainted him with the *Arch-Duke* of *Auſtria*'s having been declar'd and proclaim'd King of *Spain* at *Vienna*, by the Name of *Charles* the IIId, on the 12th of that Month, *N. S.* Thereupon every Ship in the *Engliſh* Squadron, fired each Fifteen Guns, and his Catholick Majeſty's Health was drank. Count *Lamberg* having ſent a Gentleman, with Mr. *Jourdain*, one of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*'s Secretaries, to notify the *Arch-Duke*'s Acceſſion to the *Spaniſh* Throne to the *Dutch* Admiral, the latter was ſomewhat ſurpriz'd, that the Imperial Miniſter ſhould not pay him a Viſit on that Account, as he had done the *Engliſh* Admiral: But, nevertheleſs, he order'd all his Ships to fire each Fifteen Guns, ſome Hours after: And then Count *Lamberg* went to ſee him on Board. The Fleet having got Water, and bought up Wines, and what other Proviſions they could find at *Leghorn*, ſail'd thence the 2d of *October*. On the 6th, the *Pembroke*, *Exeter*, *Tartar*, *Flamborough*, and one Fireſhip, were detach'd with Orders to go to *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, to renew the Peace with thoſe Governments; and thence to proceed to *Scandaroon*, to join Captain *Jumper*. The 18th, Rear-Admiral *Byng* was ſent with another Squadron to *Algier*, to renew the Peace with that Regency; and the 12th, the Fleet had a terrible Storm, but did not ſuffer much Damage, by Reaſon it did not continue long. Ten Days ‖ after, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, with the Remainder of the Fleet, came into *Altea* Bay; where the *Spaniards* were very glad to ſee again the Confederates; and ſeveral of them openly declar'd for *Charles* the IIId, King of *Spain*, and offer'd themſelves to ſerve on Board the Fleet, which was accepted. Having, with Speed, water'd the Fleet, Sir *Cloudeſly* ſail'd on the 24th, with a ſtrong *Levant*, and on the 27th, at Night, got through the *Streights* Mouth. The next Day, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *Bedford*, *Somerſet*, and *Lizard*, under his Command, was ſent by the Admiral to *Tangier*; and the 30th, the *Dutch* parted from the *Engliſh*, making the beſt of their way Home. The ſame Day Sir *Cloudeſly* ſent Five Ships, under the Command of Sir *Andrew Lake*, to *Liſbon*, and thence to *Oporto*, *Viana*, &c. to take under his Convoy thoſe Merchant Ships, which were bound for *England*: And having a fair Wind, and good Weather in his Paſſage, arrived in the *Downs* on the 17th of *November*. The *Orford*, *Warſpight*, and *Litchfield*, which parted from him Six Days before, met ſoon

The *Arch-Duke* proclaim'd King of *Spain*.

The Fleet ſails from *Leghorn*.

‖ *Oct.* 22.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* arrives in the *Downs*.

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A *French* Man of War taken.

Affairs of *Germany.*

ſoon after with a *French* Man of War of Fifty Two Guns, and Five Hundred Men, coming from *Newfoundland*, whom they engag'd, and took, after an obſtinate Fight of Nine Hours.

While theſe Things paſs'd at Sea, ſeveral Actions of greater Conſequence happen'd on Land. The *French* having promiſed to ſend to the Elector of *Bavaria* a powerful Relief early in the Spring, their Army, under the Command of Mareſchal *Villars*, in Defiance to the Rigor of the Winter Seaſon, ſat down before Fort *Kehl*, which ſurrendred on the 11th of *March*, N. S. This Loſs awakening the drowſy Councils at *Vienna*, Count *Styrum* and Count *Schlick* were immediately order'd to enter *Bavaria*, which they did in Two different Places, with various Succeſs: For whilſt the firſt took *Newmark*, and inveſted *Amberg*, a Body of about Two Thouſand Horſe, which General *Schlick* left at *Elſenheim*, were entirely defeated by the *Bavarians*. At the ſame Time, whilſt Mareſchal *de Villars* refreſh'd his haraſs'd Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Straſburgh*, Count *Tallard* rais'd the Blockade of *Traerback*, before the Confederates could be ready to oppoſe him; but fail'd in his Deſigns of throwing Succours into *Bonne*, and of intercepting the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, in their March to join the Prince of *Baden*, who guarded the Imperial Lines at *Stolhoffen*. About the beginning of *April*, the Elector of *Bavaria* poſſeſs'd himſelf of the City of *Ratisbone*; and the Mareſchals *de Villars* and *Tallard* having receiv'd poſitive Orders to break through the Prince of *Baden*'s Lines, and join the *Bavarians*, at any Rate, they made ſeveral ſmart Attacks upon thoſe Intrenchments, for Five * ſucceſſive Days, but were, at laſt, obliged to retire with ſome Precipitation, though with inconſiderable Loſs, Prince *Lewis* not being in a Condition to purſue them. Notwithſtanding this Diſappointment, Mareſchal *de Villars* detach'd † the Marquis *de Blainville*, with Twenty Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons, to force the Vale of *Kintzig*, and open a Paſſage for the *French* to penetrate into *Swabia*, which the Marquis perform'd with wonderful Diligence and Succeſs, and, on the 6th of *May*, join'd the *Bavarian* Army near *Treylingen*. Upon the News of this Conjunction, the Diet at *Ratiſbon* came to a Reſolution, *That the preſent War was not on the Score of Religion; but that the League entred into by the Empire, and their Allies, was againſt the Faithleſs Crown of* France, *and againſt her Adherents, for Maintenance of the Freedom of Religion, and of the Liberties of the Empire, and their Allies.* On the other Hand, the Elector of *Bavaria*, not a little puff'd up, to ſee himſelf at the Head of Thirty Thouſand Men, order'd his Miniſter to acquaint the Diet, "That "finding himſelf attack'd in ſuch a Manner, that Part of his Country was already "ruin'd, he reſolv'd to make Uſe of his Succours for the repelling of any Violence "that ſhould be offer'd him, for the future.

* *Viz.* from the 20th, to the 25th of *April*, N. S.

† *April* 27.

Affairs on the *Lower-Rhine.*

*Bonn* beſieg'd.

While the *French* were active and proſperous in *Germany*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain-General of her Majeſty's Forces, was neither idle, nor unſucceſsful. His Grace having reſolv'd to open the Campaign, by the taking of *Bonne*, caus'd the Place to be inveſted on the 24th of *April*, (N. S.) by the *Pruſſian* and *Lunenburgh* Cavalry, under Lieutenant-General *Buleau*; and the next Day went himſelf to *Cologne*, whilſt the Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, was coming up to the Camp. On the 26th, Lieutenant-General *Coehorn* arriv'd, by Water, with the Veſſels and Pontons, and preſently a Bridge was laid over the *Rhine* at *Rhineſdorf*, from which Place the Beſiegers Camp extended as far as *Kruitſberg*. After ſome Conſultations among the Generals, the Town was order'd to be attack'd in Three Places. The Firſt of the Attacks was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Coehorn*, having under him the Major-Generals *Freiſheim* and *Erbervelt*, with Mr. *Larocque*, as Chief Engineer: The Second by the Hereditary Prince of *Anhalt-Zerbſt*, and Mr. *Tettau*, with Mr. *Hazard*, as Chief Engineer: And the Third, by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with whom were join'd the Major-Generals *Dedem* and St. *Paul*, with Colonel *Reinchard*, Chief Engineer. Twelve Regiments being order'd to each of theſe Attacks, took their Poſts accordingly the 27th: And on the 3d of *May*, the Trenches were open'd, and carried on with great Succeſs, and very inconſiderable Loſs. At the ſame Time, the Batteries were rais'd with that Alacrity and Speed, and the Preparations for Miſchief appear'd ſo dreadful, that the Governor ſent a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, importing, "That an Agreement had been made the laſt Year, between the Electors *Palatine* and of *Cologne*, that the Cities of *Duſſeldorp* and *Bonne*, ſhould not be "bombarded, in order to preſerve the Churches, Palaces, and other publick Build-"ings, the Performance of which he was order'd to requeſt from his Grace; and "to declare withal, That unleſs the ſame were obſerv'd, the Elector of *Bavaria* "would deſtroy the City of *Neuburg*, belonging to the Elector *Palatine*." The Duke having communicated this Letter to the Elector *Palatine*, and conſulted with the other Generals, it was thought convenient that his Grace ſhould anſwer it in general

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general Terms, *That it was neither his Cuſtom, nor his Inclination, to deſtroy Cities, or publick Buildings, out of a prepenſe Malice or Deſign, provided the Enemies Conduct did not put him upon ſuch a Neceſſity.* On the 8th of *May*, the Batteries being ready, the Beſiegers began to fire with good Succeſs: For the ſame Day, the Chain which held the Flying-Bridge, by Means of which the Fort communicated with the Town, was broke by a Cannon-Shot, and the Bridge ſtaved in Pieces, and carried away by the Stream, notwithſtanding the Enemies Endeavours to ſave it. The next Day, the Battery which play'd upon the Fort, made ſuch a Breach, that the General reſolv'd to ſtorm it; but the *French* not thinking themſelves ſafe there, ſet Fire to their Cazerns, and retreated into the Ravelin, in order to get into the Town in Boats. The Beſiegers Diligence and Valour prevented their Deſign; ſo that the Commander of the Fort, and Thirty of his Men, were made Priſoners, the reſt being either kill'd, or drown'd. A little before the gaining of this Fort, an unhappy Accident happen'd in General *Dedem*'s Attack, where One Hundred and Fifty Bombs, and as many Cranadoes, took Fire, and were blown up, together with a Lieutenant, and Five Bombardeers, which, however, did not obſtruct the Progreſs of the Beſiegers; who being now Maſters of the Fort, a great Battery was rais'd in it, which began to play on the 12th, to the Number of Seventy Pieces of heavy Cannon, and Eighteen Mortars, in order to make Two Breaches. The next Day, at Noon, the Beſieged, with about a Thouſand Foot, ſupported by all their Horſe and Dragoons, made a Salley upon General *Dedem*'s Attack, where the Beſiegers in the Trenches were at firſt put into ſome Diſorder, but ſoon recovering themſelves, they repuls'd the *French*, with the Loſs of about a Hundred Men kill'd on each Side; and ſome Priſoners taken on both. All Things being now in a Readineſs to aſſault the Counterſcarp, and Cover'd-way, on the Side of the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Attack, the Onſet began about Eight a Clock at Night, under the Command of Major-General *Tettau*, and Brigadier *Palandt*, the Prince being there in Perſon. The Beſiegers, ſeconded by the continued Fire, both from the Cannon and Mortars of ſeveral Attacks, forc'd their way forwards, drove the Beſieged from their Works, and lodg'd themſelves there: In which briſk Action General *Tettau* was wounded, with about Ten Officers, and One Hundred and Fifty Soldiers kill'd and wounded, together with the Engineer that commanded in the Works. So much Bravery in the Beſiegers, and ſuch an amazing Storm of artificial Thunder and Lightning, aſtoniſhed the Beſieged to that Degree, that fearing a Second Aſſault, the next Day * they beat a Parley, and on the 15th of *May*, ſurrendred the Place on honourable Conditions, which were ſign'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur *d'Alegre*, the *French* Governor.

* *May* 14. (N. S.) *Bonne* ſurrendred, *May* 15. N. S.

Two Regiments of the Allies made Priſoners at *Tongeren*.

While the Duke of *Marlborough* ſat down before *Bonne*, the Mareſchals *de Villeroy* and *Bouffiers*, who commanded the *French* Forces in *Flanders*, having form'd a Deſign to ſurprize the Confederates that lay diſpers'd about *Maeſtricht*, and to bombard the Town it ſelf, and after that, to fall upon *Liege*, march'd on a ſudden, on the 9th of *May*, (N. S.) at Night, into the Neighbourhood of *Tongeren*, with about Forty Thouſand Men. *Bouffiers* coming up with part of theſe Forces on the one Side of the Town, and *Villeroy* with the reſt on the other, the Confederates, who were marching to poſt themſelves in that Place, were forc'd to retreat with Speed, under the Cannon of *Maeſtricht*, whereupon the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where Two Battalions of Foot, one of *Elſt*, the other of *Portmore*, having defended themſelves with extraordinary Bravery, for Twenty Eight Hours, were forc'd to yield at Diſcretion. This vigorous Reſiſtance, gave the Confederates an Opportunity to draw together before *Maeſtricht*: So that when the *French* advanced forward, with a Deſign, as was ſuppos'd, to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry to repaſs the *Maeſe* at *Nimeguen*, and the Foot to retire under the Outworks of *Maeſtricht*, to their great Diſappointment, they found the Confederate Army, under General *d'Auverquerque*, drawn up in Order of Battel, advantagiouſly poſted, and ready to engage 'em, though much inferior in Number. This put the Two Mareſchals to ſuch a Stand, that the Confederate Generals might eaſily perceive how much they fluctuated in their Counſels. They firſt appear'd about Seven a Clock in the Morning, in Order of Battel, upon the Hill call'd *Duyſberg*, with the greateſt Part of their Army; from whence they made ſeveral Motions, ſeeming all to tend to the attacking of the Confederate Right Wing; which Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* obſerving, poſted an *Engliſh* Brigade in the Hedges of *Lonaken*, to cover their Right Flank, and a Regiment of Dragoons was poſted near the Church of *Lonaken*, to ſupport a Hundred and Fifty Foot, placed in the Church-Yard, to defend the Paſs from the Heath of *Beſtmere*: And, indeed, whereever the Enemy ſeem'd to bend their Strength, the Confederate Generals were careful to double their Oppoſition. About Ten of the Clock the ſame Forenoon, the *French* made a general Motion of

The Mareſchals *Villeroy* and *Bouffiers*, diſappointed by General *d'Auverquerque*.

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all their Forces, ſending down ſeveral Brigades of Foot in Two Columns, from between *Duysberg Hill* and the Village of *Veltweſſen*; from whence the Confederate Generals concluded, that they were marching directly towards them: But when they came within Reach of the Cannon, they made a Halt, both with their Brigades and the main Body of their Army.

Thus both Armies ſtood gazing one upon another, till Three in the Afternoon; when the Two Mareſchals, not daring to adventure the attacking of the Confederates, march'd back, the ſame way they came, to *Tongeren*, leaving to General *Auverquerque* the Honour of that Day: For 'twas to his Prudence, Experience and Valour, that the Preſervation of the Confederate Army was chiefly owing.

Immediately after the Surrender of *Bonne*, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands*, which conſiſted of One Hundred and thirty Squadrons, and Fifty nine Battalions; and ſet forward towards *Liege*, as well to ſecure that Place, as to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*, where the *French* Forces, conſiſting of about Sixty Battalions, and above a Hundred Squadrons, ſeem'd to be very advantageouſly poſted. To this purpoſe, the Duke march'd the 25th of *May* from *Hatch*, near *Maeſtricht*, and having paſs'd the River *Secker*, advanc'd to *Hautin*, where the *French* intended to have forag'd that Morning; but upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, remov'd to ſome further Diſtance, where they continued under their Arms that Night; tho' upon the Confederates advancing to *Nieudorp*, they march'd with great Precipitation to *Bockworn*, not daring to ſtand the Hazard of a Battel. They alſo quitted *Tongeren*, after they had blown up the *Walls* and the *Tower*; whereupon the Duke follow'd 'em, and advanc'd within Half a League of their Camp. But tho' the *Secker* parted the Two Armies, and the Enemy had ſecur'd all the Bridges and Paſſes of the River, yet they thought themſelves not ſafe, and ſo retreated to *Hannuye*. 'Tis true, that upon the Duke's advancing to *Thys* and *Lamin*, the *French* drew up in Order of Battel, and ſent away their Baggage, as if they intended to have fought; but their Courage fail'd them once more, and ſo they retir'd within their Lines.

The *French* fly before the D. of *Marlborough*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* finding it impoſſible to bring the *French* to the Deciſion of a Battel, it was reſolv'd to force them in their Intrenchments; which General *Coehorn* and Baron *Sparr* perform'd with Succeſs in the Country of *Waes*. The firſt commanded one Attack, in a Place call'd the *Hook-van-Callo*; where, without much Reſiſtance, and with inconſiderable Loſs, he made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt, call'd St. *Anthony's Hook*, and of the *Pearl Fort*: But Baron *Sparr*, who commanded the other Attack, near the Village of *Stocken*, met with great Oppoſition from Eight Battalions of the Enemies regular Foot, and Six Thouſand of the Country People, who made yet a more vigorous Defence than the diſciplin'd Men, and, by their firing from the Houſes of that Village, very much annoy'd the Confederates, after they were got into the Lines: Which oblig'd Baron *Sparr* to order, that no Quarter ſhould be given them. In this Action, Twelve Hundred Men of his Detachment were ſlain and wounded, among whom were ſeveral Officers of Note.

The *French* Lines forc'd by General *Coehorn* and Baron *Sparr*, *June* 26. N.S.

The publick Joy in *Holland*, upon this conſiderable Advantage, was ſoon after pall'd by an Expreſs ſent by General *Opdam* from *Breda* to the *States*, with an Account, "That the *French* near *Antwerp*, having receiv'd a conſiderable Reinforce-
"ment from their main Army, came out of their Lines the 30th of *June*, and ſur-
"rounded the Body of the Confederate Forces under his Command, and had entire-
"ly routed them; and that he had eſcap'd to *Breda* with only Thirty Horſe; and
"that he could give no further Account of thoſe Troops." This ſtruck all the *Hague* with a general Conſternation: The *States-General* met immediately; and after they had ſat in Conſultation till One in the Morning, diſpatch'd away Monſieur *Geldermanſen* with Two Deputies more, with Money and Inſtructions, to prevent, as much as might be, the ill Conſequences of this ſuppoſed Diſaſter: But theſe Commiſſioners, in their Way towards the Frontiers, met with a Courier diſpatch'd by Monſieur *Hop*, Treaſurer-General to the *States*, and their Deputy in that Army, with a Letter to the *States*, which they open'd; and finding in it a quite contrary Account, they immediately return'd to the *Hague*. Mr. *Hop*'s Letter was as follows.

Mr. *Opdam*'s Account of his Defeat, dated *Lillo*, July 1. *N. S.*

*High and Mighty* LORDS,

"UPon my Arrival Two Days ago at the Camp at *Eckeren*, an Expreſs arriv'd
"there with Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d' Overkirk*,
"giving an Account of their March, and that the Enemy decamp'd at the ſame
"Time,

Mr. *Hop*'s Account of the Fight at *Eckeren*.

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" Time, and advanc'd towards the *Demer*; from whence the ſaid Generals judg'd " that it would be eaſy for the Enemy to ſend Succours to the Lines near *Antwerp*, and therefore we, on this ſide, ought to be upon our Guard. That, however, they would, with the main Army, obſerve the Enemy as narrowly as was " poſſible; and in caſe any ſuch Detachment were made, they would do the like. " This Advice coming at the ſame Time that one of our Spies brought an Account, that a great Body of Horſe from the *French* Army was advanc'd towards *Dieſt*, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd in a Council of War that Afternoon, " That ſince our Camp at *Eckeren*, wherein we had no more than Thirteen Battalions and Twenty ſix Squadrons, lay wholly expos'd and defenceleſs on the " ſide of the Left Wing; and that the Enemy coming with a ſuperior Power, " might not only cut off our Communication with *Bergen-op-zoom* and *Breda*, but " alſo with *Lillo*, it was moſt adviſable to ſend our heavy Baggage to *Bergen-op-zoom*, which was done that Night; and upon further Advice of the Enemy's " Motions, to change our Camp, and draw nearer to this Place: But yeſterday, " about Noon, we had Advice, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines " with a great Number of Troops; and ſoon after, the advanc'd Guards of our " Left Wing had ſight of them. Our General repair'd thither, and ſoon obſerv'd " that the Enemy, with a great Body of Forces, was filing off towards *Howen* " and *Stabroek*, and that thereby it was plain, their Deſign was to cut off our " Retreat. It was thereupon reſolv'd, That to prevent this, the Army ſhould immediately retire; but this could not be done ſo ſoon, but that the Enemy appear'd as well before and behind, as on each ſide of our Camp; and ſoon after " the Armies engag'd, and the Battel was very ſharp on all ſides, and laſted from " Three in the Afternoon till it was dark Night, and often with dubious Succeſs; " till at length, thro' the undaunted Bravery both of your High Mightineſſes own " Troops, and thoſe of foreign Princes in your Service, one of the moſt conſiderable Poſts, and thro' which we were oblig'd to march to come hither, namely, the " Village of *Otterem*, was taken by Force, and maintain'd by our Men. The Cavalry, commanded by Major-General *Hompeſch*, (who ſignaliz'd himſelf in a " very extraordinary manner) behav'd themſelves in this Fight as bravely as could " poſſibly be; and they on our Left Wing, together with the Foot, not only ſuſtain'd the Enemy's Fire, which was very great, with exceeding Reſolution for " above Three Hours, but at laſt oblig'd them to retire. In this Occaſion, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* receiv'd Two Wounds, one in his Head, and the other in his " Foot, but neither of them dangerous. The Enemy, in the Beginning of the " Fight, had taken our Four Pieces of Cannon, but were ſoon oblig'd to quit them; " and our Men took one of theirs, with ſome Ammunition, ſeveral Pair of Kettle-Drums, Two Standards of the *Gens d' Armes*, and ſome Colours; and took the " Colonel of the Regiment *du Maine*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and many other Officers of leſs Note, Priſoners: A great many of their Men remain'd upon the Place, " and, according to the Report of Priſoners, above Four Hundred of their wounded " Men were brought to *Eckeren*; beſides which, they ſent a great Number to *Stabroek*, and other Places. As to the Number of Men who have been kill'd or " wounded on our ſide, in this ſo ſharp and ſo long a Fight, it is impoſſible for " me to give an Account thereof as yet. Monſieur *d' Opdam*, who, for a Time, " was giving Orders every where, is ſince miſſing; and a Lieutenant, who is a " Priſoner here, affirms, That he was taken, and carry'd to *Antwerp*. The reſt of " the Generals, except Monſieur *Fagel*, are all in good Health; and it is owing to " their Bravery and good Conduct, ſeconded by the undaunted Courage of our " Troops, (next to the apparent Bleſſing of Almighty God) that the Enemy, who, " according to the unanimous Confeſſion of the Priſoners, had Thirty three Battalions, Forty ſeven Companies of Grenadiers, and Thirty two Squadrons, commanded by the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, and the Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly*, did not " wholly cut off and ruin our Army. We remain'd under Arms all Night, " and by Break of Day march'd from *Otterem* to this Place, without meeting with " any further Rencounter. General *Coehorn*, who ſaw the Engagement from the " other ſide of the *Scheld*, did laſt Night ſend over ſeveral Battalions to this Place, " who are now encamp'd with us. I thought it my Duty, as ſoon as I came hither " with the Army, after having been Twice miraculouſly preſerv'd in all the Action " of yeſterday, to give your High Mightineſſes Notice by an Expreſs of what is " above-written. I am, *&c. &c.*

This Account was, the next Day, confirm'd by another Letter from Count *Slangerburgh* to the *States-General*; both which agreed, in the main, with a Relation printed by the *French* themſelves at *Namur*. But tho' 'tis certain that the Loſs

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was pretty equal on both ſides, and amounted to about Three Thouſand Men kill'd and wounded, on each; yet the *French* King was, by his Flatterers, perſuaded that his Troops gain'd the Victory; whereupon he caus'd *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Cathedral-Church of *Paris*. The ſpecious Pretences which the *French* had for their Triumph, was the Flight of General *Opdam*; to excuſe which, he wrote a Letter to the *States* from *Lillo*, wherein he acknowledg'd, *That he made too haſty a Judgment upon the imminent Danger the whole Army was in; and that the Enemies preſſing on, with an irreſiſtible Superiority, within Piſtol-ſhot of the Place where he was preſent, and where no Succour could come up to enable him to keep his Ground, moved him to retire:* Adding, *That he would have reaſſum'd the Command of the Army, and that the Generals, and other Officers, made no ſcruple to obey his Orders; but that finding himſelf leſſen'd in the general Eſteem, and look'd upon as unworthy to command the Forces of the State, he had begg'd Leave of their High Mightineſſes Deputies to go to the* Hague *for a few Days, in order to clear himſelf before their High Mightineſſes, from the Imputations he lay under.* Accordingly, General *Opdam* arriv'd at the *Hague* on the 11th of *July*; and, ſhortly after, by Command of the *States-General*, he deliver'd to them in writing his Apology for himſelf, which was much to the ſame Purpoſe with the Letter juſt now mention'd, and ran upon a critical Diſtinction, *That he did not what he would have done, but the beſt he could do.* About a Month after, ſeveral Officers of that Army, which was now commanded by Lieutenant-General *Slangenburgh*, wrote a Letter to Monſieur *d'Opdam*, importing, *That underſtanding there ran about a Report in* Holland, *that ſince the Accident that befel him of being intercepted from the Army at the Battel of* Eckeren, *they had ſcrupled to ſerve under his Orders, which was far from their Thoughts; they therefore took a Reſolution to aſſure him, that they ſhould be extreamly glad to ſee him at the Head of the Army again.* To do General *Opdam* Juſtice, it muſt be own'd, That he ſerv'd his Country above Thirty Years, with unblemiſh'd Fidelity, Zeal and Courage; and that in this laſt Action being cut off by the Enemy, and not able to rejoin his Troops, he had no other Courſe to take, than to keep out of the way: But 'tis the Misfortune of the greateſt Men, that their Actions are ſubject to the Cenſures of the meaneſt, and generally judg'd of, not by their true Motive, but by the Succeſs.

The *French* boaſt of the Victory.

General *Opdam*'s Juſtification.

All this while the Duke of *Marlborough* held daily Conſultations, and uſed all poſſible Stratagems to draw the *French* to an Engagement; but failing in his Deſign, his Grace, attended with ſeveral General Officers, and a Guard of Four Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, went to view the Enemy's Lines. Lieutenant *Benſon*, of the *Engliſh* Royal Regiment of Dragoons being detach'd with about Thirty *Engliſh*, fell in with one of the Enemy's Out-Guards of Forty Horſe, who, after one Diſcharge, retir'd, and were chas'd by the *Engliſh* to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments; which gave the Confederate Generals an Opportunity to view them within Muſket-ſhot. From that Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* laid a Scheme to force thoſe Intrenchments; but the Execution of that Project being induſtriouſly put off from Time to Time by the Field-Deputies of the *States-General*, the Siege of *Huy* was reſolv'd upon. Accordingly, on the 16th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* Count *Noyelles*, with a Detachment from the Grand Army, arriv'd before the Place; and notwithſtanding the Fatigue the Confederate Troops had undergone, in a moſt difficult March, the Trenches were open'd the next Night. The Approaches were carry'd on with a great deal of Succeſs; and ſome of the Beſiegers Batteries being ready the 21ſt, began to throw ſome Bombs into the Works of the Enemy, and the next Morning to fire with Cannon and Mortars upon Fort *Picard*, Fort St. *Joſeph*, and the *Caſtle*, which continued till Three in the Afternoon, when Fort St. *Joſeph* beat a Parley, as did alſo Fort *Picard* and the *Red Fort* about Seven in the Evening. The Gariſon deſir'd to retire to *Namur*, with their Arms and Baggage; but that being deny'd, and no other Terms offer'd them, than either to ſurrender Priſoners at Diſcretion, or retire into the *Caſtle*, the continual Fire of the Beſiegers oblig'd them, at laſt, to abandon the Forts, of which the Confederates took * Poſſeſſion: And Monſieur *Millon*, Governor of the *Caſtle*, refuſing to receive his own Men into it, they were forc'd to return into the Town, where they were immediately ſeiz'd and diſarm'd. Upon the taking of the Forts, the Batteries were remov'd, and began to play upon the *Caſtle*; and on the 25th, the Diſpoſitions were made for an Attack. While the Cannon and Mortars were firing without Intermiſſion, the Confederate Troops advanc'd, and plac'd ſeveral Ladders at the Foot of the *Caſtle*: But tho' this was deſign'd only for a Feint, yet the Enemy believing the Beſiegers to be in earneſt, beat a Parley about Six in the Afternoon, offering to ſurrender, upon Condition that they ſhould be allow'd to march to *Namur*, with the uſual Marks of Honour. The Duke of *Marlborough* thereupon ſent a Meſſage to the Governor; "That notwithſtanding "the Advantage He had, if they would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd "to

*Huy* inveſted, *Aug.* 16. N. S.

* *Aug.* 23. N.S.

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" to the Officers and Soldiers ſhould be left them, and they ſhould be exchanged for " a like Number of Men, whenever the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* ſhould deſire it;" and Time was allowed them till Three next Morning, to ſend a poſitive Anſwer. Upon the Governor's Refuſal, Orders were given for renewing the Aſſault; whereupon the Soldiers in the Gariſon refuſing to defend the Place any longer, the Governor accepted the Terms offered him, whereby he, and his Gariſon, which, including thoſe who were in the Forts, conſiſted of Nine Hundred Men, commanded by Two Brigadiers General, were to remain Priſoners of War, 'till the Two Regiments taken ſome Months before in *Tongeren* by the *French*, were releas'd. On the 27th of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, the Gariſon march'd out of the Caſtle, and were all diſarm'd, except the Officers, who were allow'd to keep their Swords.

Three Days before, a great Council of War was held at the Confederate Camp at *Val-Nôtre-Dame*, wherein were preſent, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States-General, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, Monſieur *Slangenburgh*, the Lieutenant-Generals, and ſeveral Major-Generals. The Queſtion in Debate was, What Undertaking ſhould be gone upon after *Huy* ſhould be taken? The Siege of *Limburg* being propoſed, the Generals of the *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Lunenburghers*, and *Heſſians*, gave their Opinion rather for attacking the Enemy's Lines between the *Mehaigne* and *Leuwe*, as an Enterprize that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Arms of the High-Allies. But their Reaſons were oppoſed by the Deputies of the States, and the *Dutch* Generals, who would not conſent to hazard their Troops in an Action, which, they ſaid, was at beſt very dubious; and which, if attended with Succeſs, would yield no farther Advantage, than to find the Enemy retired into their fortified Towns; whereas, on the contrary, ſhould the *French* get the Victory, the *United Provinces* would remain expoſed to their Incurſions. Thereupon the Project of attacking the *French* Lines, was laid aſide, and the Reſolution taken to beſiege *Limburgh*, which was accordingly inveſted on the 10th of the following Month, by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, with Twenty Four Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons. On the 20th, the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to *Liege*, the Duke of *Marlborough* follow'd the next Morning, with the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and a farther Detachment of Fifteen Squadrons, and Twenty Four Battalions. By this Time the Beſiegers had made themſelves Maſters of the Lower Town, without Reſiſtance; and their Batteries being finiſh'd on the 25th, they play'd Night and Day upon the Upper Town. By the 27th the Breach was ſo wide, that the Confederates were preparing to give a general Aſſault: Upon which the *French* beat a Parley: But all the Conditions they could obtain, were, That the Gariſon ſhould remain Priſoners of War; that the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own, and that the Officers ſhould be allowed Twelve Waggons to carry their Baggage, provided they deliver'd up one of their Gates within half an Hour. This being ſubmitted to by the Beſiegers, and the Gariſon, conſiſting of One Thouſand Four Hundred Men, having laid down their Arms, and march'd out, the Beſiegers took Poſſeſſion of the Place, of which the Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the Baron of *Rechteren* to be Governor. This Conqueſt put an End to the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which muſt be acknowledg'd to have been very Glorious to the Duke of *Marlborough*; ſince, beſides the taking of Three important Places, *Bonne*, *Huy*, and *Limburg*, he did all that lay in the Power of an able Commander, to engage the Enemy to a deciſive Battel: But it ſeems the *French* were contented to ſtand upon the Defenſive in *Flanders*, where they were, indeed, the weaker, while their Superiority on the *Rhine*, and in the Heart of the Empire, gave 'em ſignal Advantages.

But the *Dutch* oppoſe the Deſign of attacking the *French* Lines.

*Limburgh* inveſted, *Sept.* 10. N. S.

And ſurrendred at Diſcretion, *Sept.* 28. N. S.

The Campaign ended in the *Netherlands*.

The Emperor having not only refuſed to conſent to the Neutrality of *Ratiſbon*, propos'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, but inſtead of that, required the Sovereign Princes and States of *Germany* to furniſh their Quotas; their Deputies at the Diet, who were, indeed, no better than the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Priſoners, alledg'd, that the Imperial Court's Refuſal was altogether out of Seaſon, and prejudicial to the Authority of the Princes and States of the Empire. The Queen of *England*, and the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, with all the Earneſtneſs imaginable, preſs'd that Unweildy, Lethargick Body, to take effectual Meaſures to prevent the fatal Conſequences of the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*: But when ſome of the Deputies would have taken into preſent Conſideration, the Ways and Means for every Circle to furniſh out their reſpective Proportions of Men, Artillery, and Ammunition, for an Army of a Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Men, which the Diet had the Year before reſolv'd to ſet on Foot, for the Defence of the Empire; others reply'd, That the Conſideration of theſe Things was too late for this Campaign, and too ſoon for the next: Which ſupine Negligence of the Diet, was the chief Cauſe of all the ſucceeding Diſtractions of the Empire.

Affairs of *Germany*.

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The Elector of *Bavaria* having publiſh'd a *Manifeſto* to juſtify his Conduct, held ſeveral Conſultations with the Mareſchal *de Villars*, wherein it was agreed, that the *French* General ſhould continue near the *Danube*, to obſerve the Motions of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had been join'd by Count *Styrum*; and that the Elector's Forces ſhould invade the Country of *Tyrol*, in order to open a Communication with the *French* Army in *Italy*, and ſhut up the common Paſſages, whereby Reinforcements were ſent to the Imperialiſts in *Lombardy*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Vendoſme* having receiv'd his Maſter's Commands to break through *Tyrol* into *Germany*, both to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, and to relieve Mareſchal *de Villars*, who was, in a manner, block'd up in his own Camp, he put himſelf at the Head of Twenty Battalions, and Two and Twenty Squadrons; and by the Help of Count *de Arco*, who conducted him through unknown By-ways, ſoon ſurmounted the Mountain *Baldo*. But then being ſtopp'd in his Career by the Two Imperial Generals, *Vauborne* and *Solari*, he was at a Stand what further Courſe to take; having receiv'd Advice from *Tyrol*, that the Elector, who was to have met him, had been forc'd to retire to his own Frontiers. However, he continued Ravaging the Country upon the Lake *Di-Garda*, and at length ſent a Detachment to beſiege the Caſtle of *Arco*, a little Town in the Dioceſe of *Trent*, and forc'd the Gariſon, conſiſting of Six Hundred Men, to ſurrender themſelves at Diſcretion, for want of Water and Ammunition. Encourag'd by this Succeſs, he advanc'd as far as *Trent*; and after he had rais'd ſeveral Batteries upon a Mountain that commanded the Town, he ſummon'd the Inhabitants to ſend him Commiſſioners to ſettle the Contributions he expected from them, threatning otherwiſe to reduce that City to Aſhes. The Magiſtrates refuſing to comply with his Demands, he threw above Five Hundred Bombs into the Place; but in regard his Batteries were on the other Side of the *Adige*, and the Town not within Reach, he thought it convenient to withdraw his Cannon and Mortars; all the Damage he did the City, not exceeding the Value of Ten Thouſand *Florins*. On the 12th of *September*, (N. S.) he retreated from thoſe Parts, and, marching back toward the *Sacra*, reveng'd himſelf upon the Country, burning the ſtately Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry he found in his Way. This done, he haſten'd back to *Mantua*, having left Lieutenant-General *Vaubecourt* to conduct the Remainder of his Forces into *Italy*: For he loſt little leſs than Three Thouſand Men, and thoſe the choiceſt in his Army, in this fruitleſs Attempt. Though the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s, and the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Expeditions into *Tyrol*, were equally unſucceſsful: Yet each endeavour'd reciprocally to impute the Miſcarriage to the other. For the Elector pretended that the *French* did not move ſoon enough; and the Duke of *Vendoſme* charg'd the Elector with invading *Tyrol*, before the Duke was ready to do the ſame, on the Side of *Italy*. But to do Juſtice to both, it muſt be acknowledg'd, That this remarkable Diſappointment of a *French* Project, which might have proved the total Ruin of the Emperor's Affairs, was principally owing to the Loyalty and Courage of the Peaſants of *Tyrol*, whoſe Services his Imperial Majeſty ſoon after acknowledg'd, by ſeveral Marks of Favour.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* fails in his Attempt to join the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Whilſt the Duke of *Bavaria* was buſy in his Expedition of *Tyrol*, there happen'd a Rencounter between the Count *de la Tour*, and a Detachment of Mareſchal *Villars*'s Army. The firſt having paſs'd the *Danube* towards the latter End of *July*, between *Ebingen* and *Mundlingen*, with his Flying Camp of Imperialiſts, conſiſting of Four Thouſand Horſe, the Mareſchal *de Villars* ſent out a Detachment, who paſſing near *Ulm* about Midnight, and being join'd by the Gariſon of that Place, conſiſting of Two Thouſand Foot, fell with ſuch Vigor upon the Count, that after a ſtout Reſiſtance, he was forc'd to retreat to *Riedlingen*, not without a conſiderable Loſs, particularly of the brave Prince *Chriſtian* of *Hanover*, who endeavouring to croſs the *Danube*, miſtook the Ford, and was unfortunately drown'd. In the mean Time, the Duke of *Bavaria* rejoin'd the Mareſchal *de Villars*, and began to meditate the repairing his Loſſes, by the taking of *Auſburg*, a Wealthy, Epiſcopal, and Imperial City, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. The Prince of *Baden* having Notice of his Deſign, haſten'd his March, croſs'd the *Iller* at *Tirthoffen*, paſs'd the River *Wettech*, and arrived within Sight of *Auſburg*, on the 5th of *September*, (N. S.) having ſent ſome Officers thither before, to encourage the Inhabitants, and the ſame Night incamp'd cloſe by the Town. Upon the Prince's Arrival, the Magiſtrates of *Auſburg* admitted into the City Two Battalions of the Imperialiſts, to ſtrengthen their Gariſon, and fired their Cannon upon the *French* and *Bavarians*, who ſtood upon the Riſing Ground, between *Wellemberg* and *Hainhoffen*; and who dividing their Body into Two, the Elector and Mareſchal marched to *Biborgen* and *Kilkenthall*, towards *Donawaert*, and the Count *d' Arco*, General of the Elector's Forces, retreated over the *Lech* to *Friedburg*, with intent to oppoſe the Prince's paſſing that River, and

Rencounter between the Imperialiſts and the *French*.

*Ausburg* preſerved by the Prince of *Baden*.

and making an Incurſion into *Bavaria*. He alſo kept Poſſeſſion of a Sluice, and a Mill, by means of which, he cut off the Water from *Auſburg*, which rendred this Poſt of great Importance. The Prince therefore ordered it to be attack'd, and ſoon forc'd the Enemy to quit it, and to retire towards *Friedburg*: Which done, his Highneſs ſat down before *Memingben*, and in Two or Three Days, made himſelf Maſter of it. This Conqueſt was attended with the Surrender of *Friedburg* to the Count *de la Tour*, and of the Caſtle of *Rottemburg* to the Forces of *Franconia*. In the middle of theſe Tranſactions, the Prince thought it expedient, that Count *Styrum* ſhould paſs the *Danube*, in order to the further Proſecution of his Deſigns, and to conſtrain the Elector to quit an advantageous Poſt upon the *Lech*. Count *Styrum* having received his Orders, * broke up from *Hauſheim*, directing his March between *Hochſtet* and *Donawaert*, where he gave immediate Orders for laying a Bridge over the River. The Elector, and the Mareſchal, having Intelligence of Count *Styrum*'s Motion, reſolv'd to fall upon him, and to that Purpoſe ſent to the Marquis *d' Uſſon*, who was left to command in their old Camp at *Lavinghen*, to advance upon a certain Signal, and fall upon the Imperialiſts in the Rear, while they charg'd 'em both in Front and Flank. All Things thus ordered, the Elector and Mareſchal croſs'd the *Danube* at *Donawaert*, and making the Signal agreed on, were anſwer'd by the Marquis. Thereupon Count *Styrum*, who underſtood the Meaning of the Signal, immediately reſolv'd to march, and fall upon the Marquis, before he was himſelf attack'd by the Elector and Mareſchal. The Event prov'd him to be an experienc'd General: For in leſs than half an Hour, he came within Sight of the Marquis, who had with him Eighteen Battalions, and Fifteen Squadrons, and obſerving that his Horſe were ſeparated from the Foot, he advanced with ſome choſen Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy ſo ſeaſonably, and ſo briſkly, that they were utterly broken. The Marquis *d' Uſſon* ſeeing his Cavalry defeated, beyond any Poſſibility of being rally'd again, fled with his Foot to his Camp at *Lavinghen*, ſo that all his Men were in danger of being cut in Pieces, had not the Elector, and the Mareſchal charg'd the reſt of the Imperialiſts at the ſame Time. Count *Shuglenburg*, the *Saxon* General, ſtood their firſt Brunt with wonderful Bravery: But a Regiment of *Bareith* giving Ground, and the Enemy being ſuperior in Number, Count *Styrum* retreated in good Order to *Nordlingen*. The Action laſted from Six in the Morning, 'till Four in the Afternoon, in which the Imperialiſts, beſides the Loſs of their Baggage and Artillery, had above Two Thouſand Men kill'd, or made Priſoners. The *French* and *Bavarians* had, at leaſt, as many Slain and Wounded, though it muſt be own'd they remain'd Maſters of the Field, and conſequently had the Honour of the Day.

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Count *Styrum* beaten by the *French* and *Bavarians*.

The Duke of *Burgundy* was arrived ſome Months † before in the *French* Army, under the Command of Count *Tallard*, and was in hopes to have taken *Landau* by Surprize; but the Deſign being diſcover'd, and the Traytors apprehended, he was forc'd to retreat to the Neighbourhood of *Straſburg*, where he continued a long while, without attempting any Thing. But as ſoon as the Imperialiſts were all employ'd, either in driving the Duke of *Bavaria* out of his rapid Conqueſts, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* out of *Tyrol*, or in watching the Motions of the Mareſchal *de Villars*; Mareſchal *de Tallard* bethought himſelf of ſitting down before *Old Briſac*, and carried the Duke of *Burgundy* to be preſent at the taking of it. That Place was inveſted about the latter End of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) and Monſieur *de Vauban*, the famous *French* Engineer, was ſent to aſſiſt at the Siege. Upon the 22d, at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being finiſh'd, the Trenches were open'd; and at firſt the Beſieged made a vigorous Defence; but the Beſiegers being provided with a Train of a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, and Thirty Mortars, and the Confederates not having a ſufficient Number of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, the Governor ſurrendred it upon Terms, after a Siege of Fourteen or Fifteen Days only; for which ſlender Defence, he was afterwards ſentenc'd to die, and accordingly executed. The Duke of *Burgundy* having left a numerous Gariſon to ſecure this Conqueſt, return'd in Triumph to *Verſailles*; and the Emperor's Affairs being in a languiſhing Condition ſince Count *Styrum*'s Defeat, Mareſchal *Tallard* was order'd to beſiege *Landau*, which he inveſted on the 7th of *October*, N. S. The Confederates knowing of what Importance the Preſervation of *Landau* would be to the Common Cauſe, after they had diſpos'd the reſt of the Army into Winter-Quarters, order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to attempt the raiſing of the Siege. His Highneſs ſet forward from the *Netherlands*, with Twelve Battalions, and Twenty Nine Squadrons, and having reach'd *Alizey*, in the *Palatinate*, with very long Marches, was there attended by Count *Naſſau Weilburg*, General of the *Palatine* Forces, in order to concert proper Meaſures for the Relief of *Landau*, to which Purpoſe the Count promiſed to meet his Highneſs between *Frankendale* and *Manheim*. The *French* having Notice

† *Jan.* 8. N. S.

*Old Briſac* taken by the *French*.

*Landau* beſieg'd.

A. D. 1703.

of this March, ſent away Mr. *Pracontal* with a Body of Ten Thouſand Men, and Orders to follow the Prince cloſe, or, if poſſible, to get before him: And, indeed, the *French* General was ſo diligent, that he join'd Mareſchal *Tallard*, before the Confederates knew any Thing of it: An Error that will hardly bear an Excuſe; for 'tis their own Fault, when Generals miſcarry, for want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions. Upon the 13th, his Highneſs encamp'd at *Hoop-ſpier*, within Three Quarters of a League of *Spier*, and Four Leagues from *Landau*, where the reſt of the Troops, under the Command of Count *Naſſau Weilburg*, join'd his Highneſs. Upon the 14th, all Things were prepar'd to attack the Enemy in their Lines, Two Days after; but upon the 15th, when his Highneſs expected to be join'd by a Battalion from *Mentz*, Two of *Lunenburg*, one of *Heſſe-Darmſtat*, and a Regiment of Horſe, Subjects of the ſame Prince, the Count of *Naſſau Weilburg*, came riding full Speed to the Prince's Quarters, (where moſt of the Officers were carouſing, and celebrating St. *Leopold*'s Feaſt, in Honour to the Emperor) and told him, the Enemy were not in a Condition to come out of their Lines. However, he mounted immediately, and obſerving that the *Palatine* Quarter-Maſter General had rang'd the Army in a very diſadvantageous Place, where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy, he diſpatch'd his *Aid de Camp* to the Count, to deſire him to march more ſlowly, that he might join him with his Right Wing. This Meſſage avail'd nothing: For before the Adjutant return'd, Count *Naſſau Weilburg* had engag'd the Enemy, and at firſt gain'd the Advantage; having taken ſome of their Cannon: But then the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with ſo much Fury upon the Foot, expos'd in Flank and Front to their Violence, that they were forced to retire in great Diſorder, before the Prince of *Heſſe* could come to their Relief. Hereupon the Enemy poured all their Forces upon the Right Wing, which hitherto they had, in vain, attack'd with great Loſs; but the Defeat of the Left, having open'd a way for the Enemy to fall on the *Heſſian* Foot, in Front and Flank, they were forced to retreat, after an obſtinate and bloody Reſiſtance, from one in the Afternoon, 'till Night: Inſomuch that after they had taken from the Enemy Sixteen Standards, Four Guidons, and Three Pair of Kettle-Drums, without loſing one of their own, they made an orderly Retreat to *Dadenhoven*, where they repaſs'd the *Spierback*; the *French*, though victorious, not daring to purſue them. The Prince of *Heſſe*, during the whole Action, which was very deſperate, perform'd all that could be expected, both from a General, and a common Soldier, had Three Horſes ſhot under him, and kill'd a *French* Officer with his own Hand. Among the Slain on the Confederates Side, were reckon'd the Prince of *Heſſe Homberg*, the Major-Generals *Hochkirchen* and *Tettau*, Four Colonels, Two Lieutenant-Colonels, Six Captains, ſeveral Inferior Officers; and a Major-General, a Colonel, and ſome other Officers wounded. On the *French* Side, M. *Pracontal*, and ſeveral of their beſt Officers were Slain, and great Part of the *Gens d' Arms*, cut in Pieces. However, as ſoon as this Action was over, the *French* return'd to the Siege, and the Confederates to *Manheim*; whereupon the Count *de Frize*, who had defended *Landau* with all the Vigor and good Conduct that could be expected from a brave, experienc'd General, deſpairing of any further Relief, ſurrendred that important Fortreſs upon the ſame Conditions that had been granted the Year before to Monſieur *de Melac*, the *French* Governor.

The Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* defeated by the *French*.

*Landau* ſurrendred.

Whether the *French* King was offended at ſome *Dictatorian* Expreſſions in Mareſchal *de Villar*'s Letters to his Majeſty, or whether the Elector of *Bavaria*, unwilling to bear that General's aſſuming, haughty Carriage, made Inſtances for his being recall'd; Count *Marſin* was, about this Time, ſent to command the *French* Forces in *Germany*; and no ſooner arrived there, than he was made a Mareſchal of *France*. On the 6th of *December*, N. S. the Elector of *Bavaria* laid Siege to *Auſburg*, and continued to batter the Place 'till the 13th, when a Letter directed to General *Bibrack*, the Governor, was intercepted. His Electoral Highneſs finding by it, that the Governor was adviſ'd to take ſuch Meaſures as he ſhould think fit, for preſerving his Gariſon, and the City from being deſtroy'd, there being no Hopes of Succours, that Prince ſent him the Letter by the ſame Perſon, who was to carry it; whereupon a Capitulation was agreed on the 14th, and the Gariſon was allow'd to march out with Four Pieces of Cannon, and other Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Nordlingen*. Count *Bibrack* inſiſted very much upon ſome Articles relating to the Privileges of the Inhabitants, but the Elector would grant them none, declaring he was no Tyrant, and therefore they might rely upon his Honour. However, his Gariſon conſiſting of Ten Squadrons, and Sixteen Battalions, moſt *French*, under the Command of Mareſchal *de Marſin*, their new General, were no ſooner got into the Place, than the Elector declared his Intentions to alter the Magiſtracy, and remove the Proteſtants from the ſame. Mareſchal *Marſin*, on his Part, demanded

Count *Marſin* ſent to command the *French* Forces in *Germany*, in the Room of Mareſchal *Villars*.

*Auſburg* taken by the Elector of *Bavaria*, *Dec.* 14. N. S.

manded Two Hundred Thouſand *Florins*, for an Acknowledgment of the Kindneſs of the Elector, in ſaving them from being plunder'd; beſides another Sum, for raiſing Twelve Thouſand Recruits, and maintaining a Gariſon of Ten Thouſand Men. A. D. 1703.

'Twas not the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians* alone, that diſtreſs'd the Emperor's Affairs: For the Court of *France* had, at this Time, ſo effectually fomented and ſpirited the Diſcontents of the oppreſs'd and perſecuted *Hungarians*, that they appear'd in open Rebellion; and, under their Leader, Prince *Ragotſki*, had gain'd ſeveral Advantages, poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſeveral Places, and advanc'd within Two Leagues of *Preſburg*; whither Count *Schlik*, the *Imperial* General that was ſent againſt them, was oblig'd to retire. Several Expreſſes arriving daily at *Vienna*, with Accounts of the Progreſs of that Inſurrection; a falſe Rumour was ſpread in that City, and the Country round it, that Count *Caroli* and Count *Berezeni*, having join'd their Forces, to the Number of Twenty Thouſand Men, had march'd by *Preſburg*, and were advancing to beſiege *Vienna*; which occaſion'd there a general Conſternation. The Emperor having held ſeveral Councils upon that Subject, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* ſet out the 12th of *December* (N. S.) for *Preſburg*, to give the neceſſary Orders for the Security of that Place, and other Frontiers, and to endeavour to bring the Malecontents to an Accommodation: And about the ſame Time, Prince *Ragotſki*, and his Adherents, publiſh'd a *Manifeſto*, proteſting, "That they "did not intend to withdraw themſelves from the Allegiance they ow'd to the "Emperor, provided they might have the free Enjoyment of their Religion, Li- "berties, Eſtates and Privileges, and that the Government of *Hungary* be in the "Hands of the Natives of that Country." Tho' theſe be the uſual Pretences with which Ringleaders varniſh their ambitious Deſigns, and engage the unthinking, unwary Multitude in unnatural Attempts againſt their Governors; yet, at the ſame Time, nothing is more unpolitick in Sovereigns, than to uſe violent Means to keep a Nation in Subjection: For when People are unjuſtly oppreſs'd, they will readily embrace any Opportunity that offers, to better their Condition. Thus much for the Affairs of *Germany* this Year.

Inſurrection of the *Hungarians*.

Since the Beginning of the preſent War, Endeavours had been us'd to perſuade the King of *Portugal* to break his late Engagements with *France*, and to bring him into the Grand Alliance. This Negotiation, tho' carry'd on with great Prudence, Vigilance and Skill, by the *Imperial*, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters, met nevertheleſs with ſeveral Obſtructions; but theſe being at laſt remov'd, chiefly by the *Admirante* of *Caſtile* and Mr. *Methuen*, a Treaty between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the King of *Portugal*, and the *States-General*, was at laſt ſign'd at *Liſbon*; and being brought to *London* on the 24th of *May*, the Ratifications of it paſs'd the Great Seal on the 14th of *July* following. One of the Motives upon which the King of *Portugal* enter'd into the *Grand Alliance*, was, that the Arch-duke *Charles* of *Auſtria*, ſhould be declar'd King of *Spain*, and come in Perſon into *Portugal*: And the *Admirante* of *Caſtile*, fearing the Heſitations and Slowneſs of the *German* Councils, which were for putting off the Departure of that Prince till the next Spring, publiſh'd a Memorial to prove, that his Preſence was abſolutely neceſſary in *Portugal*, and would admit of no Delay. His Reaſons were thought ſo weighty, that a Week after the Arch-duke was declar'd King of *Spain*, his Catholick Majeſty ſet out from *Vienna* in his Journey to *Holland*, with a noble Retinue, that was to attend him in his Expedition. He lay the firſt Night at *Hailbron*, where he began the Cuſtom of cauſing the Duke of *Mansfeld*, as Prince of *Fundi*, the Marquis *del Vaſto*, the Duke of *Caſetta*, and the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, to be cover'd in his Preſence, as Grandees of *Spain*. The next remarkable Place he came to, was *Hamel*, a City belonging to the Elector of *Hanover*; where he was magnificently * entertain'd by that Court, who were come there for that Purpoſe. Before Dinner, he receiv'd the Compliments of the Miniſters of *Pruſſia*, *Zell*, and *Wolfembuttel*; and about Two Hours after, the Elector of *Hanover* paid his Catholick Majeſty a private Viſit, which the King return'd a little while after. His next Remove was to † *Duſſeldorp*, where he was receiv'd by the Elector *Palatine*, at the Head of the Nobility of the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, and where he ſtay'd for ſome Time, both to ſee the Diverſions that had been prepar'd for him, and to wait till every Thing was ready in *Holland*, for his Tranſportation into *Portugal*. As ſoon as the Duke of *Marlborough* was inform'd of the King of *Spain*'s Arrival at *Duſſeldorp*, his Grace went thither, to congratulate his Majeſty on his Acceſſion to the *Spaniſh* Throne, in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Name. The King having had notice of the Duke's coming, put on a fine rich Sword, with which he preſented his Grace in a very genteel manner: For while they were both diſcourſing, his Majeſty took it from his Side, and giving it into the Duke's Hand,

Treaty with *Portugal* concluded, *May* 16. N. S.

K. *Charles* III. ſets out from *Vienna*, Sept. 19. N. S.

* *Octob.* 9. N. S.

† *Octob.* 12. or 15.

The Duke of *Marlborough* waits on him;

And is preſented with a rich Sword.

A. D. 1703.

Hand, with a graceful Air; *My Lord*, ſaid he, (in *French*) *I am not aſhamed to ſay, I am but a poor Prince*; Je n'ay que la Cape & l'Epée, *I have only my Cloak and my Sword; the latter may be of uſe to your Grace; and I hope you will not think it the worſe, for my wearing it one Day.* After his Departure from *Duſſeldorp*, his Catholick Majeſty receiv'd all the Marks of Honour from the *Pruſſian* and *Dutch* Garriſons, as he paſs'd along in his way to Fort *Sckenk*, (or *Schenken-Skans*) where he was receiv'd and complimented by the Commiſſioners deputed by the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*. Between *Worcum* and *Dort*, he was again receiv'd by the Commiſſioners from the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, with ſeveral Diſcharges of the Cannon of *Lowerſtein*. From *Dort* he continued his Paſſage by Water to *Rotterdam*, where he arriv'd the 1ſt of *November*, *N. S.* and there was ſaluted by the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Yatchts in the Harbour, by a Triple Diſcharge from the Walls, and with ſeveral Vollies of ſmall Shot by the Burghers, who were drawn up for that Purpoſe all along the *Maeze*. Two Days after, his Majeſty arriv'd at the *Hague*, in the Count *Goes*'s Coach, accompanied by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality; and at that Place was royally entertain'd by the *States*, till all Things were got ready for his intended Voyage.

The King of *Spain* arrives at the *Hague*, *Nov.* 3. N. S.

The King of *Portugal*'s declaring for the Grand Alliance, did not a little pall the Joy of the *French* on their Succeſs in *Germany*; but what made the *French* Court ſtill more uneaſy, was, the Duke of *Savoy*'s inclining to follow his *Portugueze* Majeſty's Example. His Royal Highneſs began to conſider, that as the moſt Chriſtian King made uſe of him only as a Tool, to compaſs his ambitious Deſigns, and to aſcend the Throne of Univerſal Empire; ſo he could reap no other Advantage from his Alliance with that aſpiring Monarch, than to become at laſt one of his Vaſſals: And on the other hand, the late haughty and domineering Deportment of the *French* towards the *Venetians*, and other States and Princes of *Italy*, had given that politick and diſcerning Prince well-grounded Jealouſies. His Suſpicions were not a little heighten'd by the *French* King's Motion, that he ſhould deliver up into his Hands the Town of *Verceil*, and the Citadel of *Turin*, to be gariſon'd by *French* Troops; whereupon his Royal Highneſs gave ear to ſome Propoſals that were made him from the Court of *Vienna*, by Count *d' Averſberg*, who went *incognito* to *Turin* for that Purpoſe. The *French* King having notice of this Negotiation, order'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* "to ſeize and diſarm the Troops of *Savoy* that were in his Army; to demand withal, the Fortreſſes of *Verceil*, *Verjur*, *Suſa*, and other Places; and to inſiſt, that the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould reduce the Number of his Troops "to the Eſtabliſhment ſtipulated in the Treaty of 1696, that his moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty might ſecure the Communication of his Territories, with thoſe belonging to the Crown of *Spain* in *Italy*, and reſtrain the Duke of *Savoy* from giving "him any Diſturbance." Juſtly provok'd by theſe Affronts and contumelious Demands, the Duke of *Savoy* immediately commanded ſeveral *French* Officers, who happen'd then to be in *Turin*, and even the Ambaſſador of *France* himſelf, to be put under Confinement. That Miniſter, ſurpriz'd at this Order, told arrogantly the Captain of the Guard, that was ſent to ſeize him, *That the Duke being in the King his Maſter's Pay, his Majeſty might as lawfully, and of Right, not only ſeize his Forces, but alſo the Perſon of the Duke himſelf, for his Treachery. That his Maſter alſo would be reveng'd, and not only haraſs him with a foreign War, but raiſe inteſtine Broils, in the Heart of his Dominions.* The Officer having reported theſe haughty Expreſſions to the Duke, his Royal Highneſs ſtept forth into his Anti-Chamber, which was crowded with Nobility and Gentry, and made the Officer repeat theſe inſulting Words two or three Times. The whole Court reſented the Affront to that Degree, that they unanimouſly promis'd to live and die with his Royal Highneſs; who thereupon ſent the chiefeſt among them into the Country, with Commiſſions, and Money to raiſe new Forces. On the other hand, the *French* King following his Blow, order'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* to invade the Frontiers of *Savoy*, and to ſend the following Letter to his Royal Highneſs.

Rupture between *France* and *Savoy*.

SIR,

The *French* King's Letter to the Duke of *Savoy*.

*SInce neither Religion, Honour, Intereſt, Alliance, nor even your own Hand-Writing, are of any Force between Us, I ſend my Couſin, the Duke of* Vendoſme, *at the Head of my Armies, to make known to you my Intentions. He will allow you but Four and twenty Hours to reſolve what you have to do.*

LEWIS.

The

A. D. 1703.

The Duke of *Savoy* remain'd unmov'd by this threatning Letter, which he ſoon after anſwer'd by a *Manifeſto* againſt *France*. In the mean Time, his Royal Highneſs ſent Monſieur *de Melarede*, with the Character of his Envoy to the Cantons of *Swiſſerland*; where being kindly entertain'd, he acquainted them with the Injuries offer'd to the Duke his Maſter; laid before them the Danger to which they were themſelves expoſed, by the Neighbourhood of *France*; and propoſed the uniting of *Savoy* with the Cantons, by a ſtrict Confederacy for their common Security. He was vigorouſly oppoſed by the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Swiſſerland*; but nevertheleſs was ſo far ſucceſsful in his Negotiation, as to obtain private Leave of the *Swiſſers* to raiſe many Thouſand Men in their Country, for the Service of the Duke his Maſter, and to engage the Chief Cantons to demand of the *French* King the Neutrality of *Savoy*, and that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould order his Troops to evacuate that Dutchy. At the ſame Time the Duke of *Savoy* ſent the Count *de Tarini* to *Vienna*, with the Treaty concluded between him and Count *d' Aveſberg*; and having acknowledg'd the *Arch-Duke* as King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Charles* the IIId, gave Notice of all his Proceedings to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and ſoon after ſent Envoys into *England* and *Holland*, to ſollicit the Aſſiſtance of thoſe Two main Supports of the Confederacy. The Queen of *England*, well knowing how uſeful the Duke of *Savoy* might prove towards the reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*, immediately aſſur'd his Royal Highneſs of her Friendſhip and Protection; and ſoon after ſent Mr. *Hill*, a Perſon eminently diſtinguiſhed by his natural Parts, Learning, and Addreſs, to *Turin*, to concert Meaſures with his Royal Highneſs, in order to act againſt the common Enemy. The States-General, to ſecond her Majeſty's good Intentions in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*, diſpatch'd Monſieur *Vandermeer* to his Royal Highneſs; and both theſe Miniſters ſet out together on their Embaſſy. About this Time the Town of *Gelder*, which had ſeveral Months been block'd up by the *Pruſſian* Forces, was ſurrendred to the Count of *Lottam* upon Articles; by the taking of which Place, the Allies became entire Maſters of the *Spaniſh Gelderland*, as they were already of *Limburg*, another *Spaniſh* Province. And now having taken a ſhort View of the Affairs of our Allies Abroad, 'tis high Time we ſhould return to *England*.

Mr. *Hill* ſent to *Turin*.

*Gelder* ſurrendred, *Dec.* 17. N. S.

On the 2d of *September*, the Duke of *Schomberg*, Knight Elect of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, was inſtall'd at *Windſor* with the uſual Solemnity; and about a Month * after, the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived from *Holland*. On the 4th of *November*, the Parliament was further Prorogued to the 9th of the ſame Month, when the Queen open'd the Seſſion with the following Speech to both Houſes:

Duke *Schomberg* inſtall'd Knight of the *Garter*.

* *Oct.* 30.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives from *Holland*.

The Parliament meets, *Nov.* 9.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I Have call'd you together as ſoon as I thought you could conveniently come " out of your Countries, that no Time might be loſt in making our Prepa- " rations for carrying on the preſent War, in which I do not doubt of your chear- " ful Concurrence, ſince you can't but be ſenſible, that on the Succeſs of it depends " our own Safety and Happineſs, and that of all *Europe*.

" I hope I have improved the Confidence you repoſed in me laſt Year, to your " Satisfaction, and the Advantage of us and our Allies, by the Treaty with the " King of *Portugal*, and the Declaration of the Duke of *Savoy*, which, in great " Meaſure, may be imputed to the Chearfulneſs with which you ſupported me in " this War, and the Aſſurance with which you truſted me in the Conduct of it: " And we cannot ſufficiently acknowledge the Goodneſs of Almighty God, who is " pleaſed to afford us ſo fair a Proſpect, as we now have, of bringing it to a glo- " rious and ſpeedy Concluſion.

" I muſt therefore deſire you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, to grant me " ſuch Supplies as ſhall be requiſite to defray the neceſſary Charge of the War in " the next Year, with Regard not only to all our former Engagements, but parti- " cularly to our Alliance lately made with the King of *Portugal*, for recovering the " Monarchy of *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and reſtoring it to the Houſe of " *Auſtria*; which Treaty being in it ſelf of the higheſt Importance imaginable, " and requiring all poſſible Diſpatch in the Execution of it, has neceſſarily occa- " ſion'd a great Expence, even in this preſent Year; though not ſo much as it will " require, and for which, I hope, we ſhall be amply recompenced in the " next.

" The Subſidies which will now be immediately required for the Aſſiſtance of " the Duke of *Savoy*, will likewiſe occaſion a further neceſſary Charge.

A. D. 1703.

" I muſt take Notice to you, that though no particular Proviſion was made in the " laſt Seſſion, either for the Charge of our preſent Expedition to *Portugal*, or for that " of the Augmentation Troops deſired by the *States-General*, yet the Funds given " by Parliament, have held out ſo well, and the Produce of the Prizes has prov'd " ſo conſiderable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt, by Reaſon of " either of theſe additional Services.

" I may further obſerve to you, that though the Funds for the Civil Government " are diminiſh'd by the War, I have, in Conjunction with the *States-General*, con- " tributed, out of my own Revenue, towards ſome publick Services, and particu- " larly the Support of the Circle of *Suabia*, whoſe firm Adherence to the Intereſt " of the Allies, under the greateſt Preſſures, did very well deſerve our ſeaſonable " Aſſiſtance. And I ſhall ſtill be careful not to engage my ſelf in any unneceſſary " Expence of my own, that I may have the more to ſpare towards the Eaſe of my " Subjects.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I heartily wiſh ſome eaſy, and leſs chargeable Method, could be found out, " for the ſpeedy and effectual Manning of the Fleet.

" I muſt alſo recommend to you, to make ſome Regulation for preventing the " exceſſive Price of Coals: I have examined this Matter, and taken particular Care " to appoint Convoys for that Service; but the Price has not been in the leaſt " abated, notwithſtanding a very conſiderable Quantity has been imported ſince " that Time. This gives great Ground of Suſpicion, there may be a Combina- " tion of ſome Perſons to enrich themſelves, by a general Oppreſſion of others, and " particularly the Poor: 'Twill deſerve your Conſideration, how to remedy this " great Inconvenience.

" And in all your Affairs, I muſt recommend to you as much Diſpatch, as the " Nature of them will admit: This is neceſſary to make our Preparations ear- " ly; on which, in great Meaſure, depends the good Succeſs of all our Enter- " prizes.

" I want Words to expreſs to you, my earneſt Deſires of ſeeing all my Subjects " in PERFECT PEACE and UNION among themſelves: I have nothing ſo much at " Heart, as their general Welfare and Happineſs: Let me therefore deſire you all, " That you would carefully avoid any Heats or Diviſions, that may diſappoint me " of that Satisfaction, and give Encouragement to the common Enemies of our " Church and State.

* *Nov.* 11. The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

Two Days * after, the Commons waited upon the Queen with an Addreſs of Thanks, *for her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne*; Aſſuring her withal, *That they were truly ſenſible of her Majeſty's earneſt Endeavours to bring the War to a glorious and ſpeedy Concluſion, of which ſhe had given them ſo fair a Proſpect, by her great Wiſdom and Conduct, in engaging the King of* Portugal, *and Duke of* Savoy *in her Alliance, for recovering the Monarchy of* Spain *from the Houſe of* Bourbon, *and reſtoring it to the Houſe of* Auſtria. Moreover, *They moſt gratefully acknowledged her Majeſty's ſingular Care in the good Management and Application of the Publick Money, whereby her Majeſty's* Exchequer *had greater Credit, in this ſo expenſive a War, than was ever known in the moſt flouriſhing Times of Peace; and her moſt ſignal and unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs to her People, in contributing out of her own Revenue towards the Publick Service; particularly her Majeſty's moſt ſeaſonable Aſſiſtance to the Circle of* Suabia. Concluding, *That the many Bleſſings they enjoy'd under her Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign, and her tender Regard to the general Welfare and Happineſs of her Subjects, juſtly required utmoſt Returns of Duty and Gratitude. And her Majeſty might be aſſured, That her faithful Commons would ſupport her in her Alliances, and effectually enable her Majeſty to carry on the War with Vigor; to which nothing could more contribute, than a firm Union among themſelves: And therefore they craved Leave further to aſſure her Majeſty, that according to her Deſire, they would carefully avoid any* HEATS *or* DIVISIONS *that might give Encouragement to the common Enemies of the Church and State.* To this Addreſs the Queen return'd an Anſwer, That *ſhe was very well pleaſed with their Aſſurance of ſupporting her in the preſent War, and their kind Acknowledgments of her Endeavours to bring it to a happy Concluſion: And that they might aſſure themſelves, ſhe ſhould always purſue the true Intereſt of the Kingdom, and omit nothing that might promote the general Welfare of her People.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

† *Nov.* 12. The next † Day the Lords did likewiſe attend the Queen with the following remarkable Addreſs.

" We

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The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual " and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do offer up our hearty Ac- " knowledgments to Almighty God, for the Preſervation of your Royal Perſon, ſo " eſſential to the Happineſs of your People, and the Safety of *Europe*.

" We ſee, with the greateſt Satisfaction, the Zeal with which your Majeſty " eſpouſes the Publick Intereſt, which carries you even beyond the Obligations of " your Treaties, in Defence of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, againſt the Uſurpations of the " Houſe of *Bourbon*: And the Glorious Reſtitution of that Family to the Monarchy " of *Spain*, which we have great Reaſon to expect from the late Alliance with the " King of *Portugal*, will be chiefly owing to your Majeſty's Arms and Aſſi- " ſtance.

" Your Majeſty may depend upon Security at Home, in the Love of your Peo- " ple: Our Perſons and Fortunes ſhall ever be ready to defend you upon all Occa- " ſions, and your Majeſty may therefore with the greater Safety and Glory, ſend " your Fleets and Armies Abroad, in the Defence of your Allies.

" The happy Declaration of the Duke of *Savoy* for the common Intereſt, gives " your Majeſty a ſeaſonable Opportunity to ſhew your Compaſſion and Concern " for thoſe *Proteſtants* in the *South* of *France*, *who lie under the heavieſt Perſecution and* " *Oppreſſion*.

" We lament for our ſelves, and others, the unavoidable Expence of War, but " have Reaſon to thank God, and your Majeſty, that we are free from all the other " Calamities of it, having almoſt nothing elſe to wiſh for (*being ſecured of a* " PROTESTANT SUCCESSION) but your long and happy Reign over us; and we " ſhall moſt willingly pay our Proportion of Taxes, encourag'd by your Royal " Generoſity, for the Eaſe of your People, and by the frugal Management of what " is given; being ſenſible there is no better way to ſave the Wealth of the Nation, " than by carrying on the War at this Time, with the utmoſt Vigor. Your Ma- " jeſty may expect from us a moſt ready Compliance with all your Deſires, ſo juſtly " merited by your Care of the General Welfare and Happineſs of your People, ex- " tended even to the pooreſt and meaneſt of your Subjects.

" This appears yet more eminently, in that earneſt and preſſing Recommenda- " tion to your Parliament of UNION and PEACE among themſelves; and we, in " the moſt ſolemn Manner, aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not only *avoid*, but " *oppoſe*, whatſoever may tend to create any *Diſquiet* or *Diſſention* amongſt your " Subjects.

" We ſhall never be wanting in any Part of our Duty, towards the ſupporting " your Majeſty's Honour, and your Allies, not doubting but Almighty God will " proſper your Majeſty's Arms, ſo gloriouſly employ'd to protect all thoſe, whom " the Ambition of the *French* King would oppreſs.

To this Addreſs her Majeſty returned the following Anſwer:

*My* LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

" I Am extreamly ſenſible of the particular Concern you expreſs for me in this " Addreſs, and of your Great Zeal for the common Cauſe of *Europe*. I rely " very much upon the Aſſurance you give me of your Duty and Affection, and " ſhall always uſe my beſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh the Safety and Happineſs of the " Kingdom.

On the 19th of *November*, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* laid before the Commons, the Copies and Tranſlations of ſuch Treaties as were not laid before them the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, among which was *the Defenſive and Offenſive Treaty with* Portugal. Theſe Treaties having been examin'd in a Committee of the whole Houſe, it was not many Days * after reſolv'd, That the *Forty Thouſand Men which were raiſed to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies, and the additional Troops, conſiſting of Ten Thouſand Men, ſhould be continued for the Year* 1704. *That the Proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction with the Forces of* Portugal, *ſhould be Eight Thouſand Men, conſiſting of One Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, and Seven Thouſand Foot. And that the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred One Thouſand and Six Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, be granted for maintaining the ſaid Forces, and the Guards and Gariſons of this Kingdom; the Payment of Invalids, and diſcharging the Subſidies payable to her Majeſty's Allies.* Two Days before, the Commons had reſolved, That *Forty Thouſand Men, including Five Thouſand Marines, be employ'd for Sea-Service for the Year* 1704, *and that a Sum of Four Pounds a Man* per *Month, for Thirteen Months, be allow'd for maintaining*

* *Nov.* 27. Supply to maintain her Majeſty's Forces.

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*taining the ſaid Forty Thouſand Men; including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.* The laſt Day of that Month, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, "That their Ad-"dreſs relating to the Continuance of the Stop of all Correſpondence with *France* "and *Spain*, having been preſented to the Queen, her Majeſty was pleaſed to "anſwer, *That ſhe thought the Continuance of the Stop of all Poſts, Letters, Trade, and* "*all other Correſpondence with the Enemies, ſo neceſſary for the publick Good, that ſhe* "*would forthwith give Orders to her Miniſter at the* Hague, *to inſiſt upon it with* "*the* States-General, *as the Commons deſir'd.*" The ſame Day, the Commons voted an Addreſs to her Majeſty, aſſuring her, *That they would provide for the making good ſuch Alliances as her Majeſty had made, or ſhould make with the Duke of* Savoy.

A great Storm of Wind, *Nov.* 26.

On the 26th of *November*, between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock in the Evening, began the moſt violent Storm that ever was known in *England*, either in the Memory of any Man living, or recorded in Story; the Wind, which was *Weſt South-Weſt*, reſembling Thunder at a Diſtance, attended with great Flaſhes of Lightning. It continued with almoſt an unrelenting Fury till Seven the next Morning; blowing down a Multitude of Chimneys, Tops of Houſes, and even whole Buildings; tearing up a Multitude of Trees by the Roots, breaking of others in the Middle, beating ſeveral Spires off the Steeples; rolling up great Quantities of Lead, like Scrolls of Parchment, and blowing them off the Churches, Halls and Houſes. In this Hurricane, ſeveral People were kill'd in their Beds, particularly the pious and learned Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and his Lady; ſeveral others wounded, but abundance more miraculouſly preſerv'd. The Damage done in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, was conjectur'd to amount to One Million *Sterling*; and that of the City of *Briſtol*, to little leſs than One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds. It pleaſed God, that this Calamity was not univerſal, the *Northern* Parts of this Iſland having little felt the Effects of it. But yet our Loſſes at Land were inconſiderable, in Compariſon with thoſe we ſuſtain'd at Sea: For not only ſeveral Ships of the * Royal Navy, beſides others belonging to private Perſons, were caſt away, but abundance of brave Men irrecoverably loſt. Upon this diſmal Occaſion, the Houſe of Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, "That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, "expreſſing the great Senſe the Houſe had of the Calamity fallen upon the King-"dom, by the late violent Storm; and that they could not ſee any Diminution of "her Majeſty's Navy, without making Proviſion to repair the ſame: Wherefore "they beſought her Majeſty, That ſhe would immediately give Direction for repair-"ing this Loſs, and for building ſuch Capital Ships as her Majeſty ſhould think "fit; and to aſſure her Majeſty, that, at their next Meeting, the Houſe would "effectually make good that Expence; and would now give Diſpatch in raiſing "the Supplies already voted, for making good her Majeſty's Treaties with the "King of *Portugal*, and all her Majeſty's other Allies; and would conſider of effe-"ctual Ways for promoting of Trade, for managing her Majeſty's Navy Royal, "and for encouraging the Seamen." To this Addreſs the Queen return'd a ſuitable Anſwer; and not many Days † after, was iſſued out her Majeſty's Proclamation, commanding, *That a General and Publick Faſt be obſerv'd throughout all* England, *on the 19th of* January *enſuing, to implore God Almighty's Bleſſing and Favour, and that it would pleaſe him to pardon the crying Sins of this Nation, which had drawn down this ſad Judgment, to avert the like Judgments for the future, and obtain the heavenly Bleſſing on the Forces of her Majeſty and her Allies, both by Sea and Land.* Which Faſt was accordingly moſt religiouſly obſerv'd.

The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* and his Lady kill'd.

* *Viz.* One 2d Rate, Four 3d Rates, Three 4th, Four 5th, and One 6th Rate.

The Commons Addreſs to the Queen on that Occaſion.

† *Dec.* 12. A Publick Faſt appointed.

Our neareſt Allies, the *Dutch*, were not inſenſible of the terrible Effects of the late Storm: Several Churches, Houſes, and other Buildings in *Holland*, and the other *United Provinces*, receiv'd great Damage; and the Dykes in *Friezland* being broke down by the Violence of the Sea, one Fourth Part of that Country was laid under Water. Admiral *Allemond*, who was arriv'd ſome Days before with the Squadron from the *Streights*, rid out the Storm, tho' with the Loſs of the Maſts of ſome of his Ships: But Admiral *Callemberg*, with the Squadron of Men of War and Tranſport-Ships, deſign'd for the Expedition to *Portugal*, which was expected from the *Texel* to join thoſe in the *Maeſe*, was driven to the *Northward* upon the Coaſt of *Norway*. Of the *Engliſh* Ships in the *Maeſe*, ſome were ſtranded, and others entirely loſt: Upon which Accident, Sir *George Rook* went from the *Hague* to the *Briel*; and, by his Preſence and Directions, ſuch Diligence was uſed in repairing the Damage, that both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Squadrons being in a Readineſs to put to Sea about Three Weeks after, the King of *Spain* embark'd, and ſail'd for the Coaſt of *England*, with a very favourable Wind. Before his Departure, that Prince repreſented to the *States*, "That being lawful Heir of the *Spaniſh* Mo-"narchy, and the Province of *Limburgh* belonging to that Crown, he deſir'd that "the *States* would deliver up to him the Civil Government thereof, as a Confir-"mation

Damage done in *Holland* by the Storm.

The King of *Spain* embarks for *England*, Dec. 23. *N. S.*

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"mation of their owning his Title, and of their real Intention to perform their "ſolemn Treaties." The *States*, and their Allies, having granted his Demand, his Catholick Majeſty appointed Count *Zinzendorf* to take Poſſeſſion of the Town and Dutchy of *Limburgh* in his Name: Which he did accordingly.

*Charles* III. King of *Spain*, arriv'd at *Spithead* on the 26th of *December*, in the Afternoon, and had all poſſible Honours paid him, both from the Fleet, and the Town of *Portſmouth*. The next Day, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, waited on that Prince on Shipboard, with a Letter and Compliment from the Queen, acquainting him, *That ſhe was come to* Windſor, *in order to receive the Viſit his Majeſty intended to make her.* The next Night he lay at *Petworth*, a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Somerſet*, where his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* was come to meet him; and on the 29th, about Seven in the Evening, arriv'd at *Windſor*. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Conſtable of *Windſor*-Caſtle, the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, and the Marquis of *Hartington*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, receiv'd his Catholick Majeſty at his alighting out of the Coach; and the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, lighted him to the Stair-head, where the Queen receiv'd him with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect and Affection. After he had made his Compliment to her Majeſty, acknowledging his great Obligations to Her for her generous Protection and Aſſiſtance, he led her Majeſty into her Bed-Chamber; where the Queen preſented about Forty Ladies of the firſt Quality to his Majeſty, who ſaluted them all with a Kiſs. After a ſhort Stay in her Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, his Royal Highneſs conducted his Catholick Majeſty to the Apartment prepar'd for him. He ſupp'd that Night with the Queen; who gave his Majeſty the Right Hand at Table, which he, with great Difficulty, admitted; the Prince ſitting at the End of the Table, on the Queen's ſide. The next Day, his Majeſty having notice that the Queen was coming to make him a Viſit, he met her at her Drawing-Room Door, endeavouring to have prevented her; but her Majeſty went on to his Apartment, from whence he led her Majeſty to Dinner.

*Charles* III. King of *Spain* arrives at *Spithead*.

He comes to *Windſor*.

His Entertainment there.

The Merchants trading in the Dominions of *Spain* took this Opportunity to wait on his Majeſty at *Windſor*; and being introduc'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, deliver'd to his Majeſty this Compliment in the *Spaniſh* Tongue.

*SIR*,

"WE the Subjects of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, who have had our Houſes "and Traffick in *Spain*, are come to put our ſelves at the Royal Feet of "your Catholick Majeſty, and to welcome you into this Kingdom; as alſo to wiſh "your Majeſty a happy Voyage, and good Succeſs; hoping in God, after a little "Time, to have our Houſes and Trade again, under the Protection of your Majeſty, "in your own Kingdom. We pray God to preſerve your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, "for the Good of *Chriſtendom*.

His Catholick Majeſty receiv'd theſe Gentlemen very favourably, and, in a moſt obliging manner, aſſur'd them of his Favour and Protection; expreſſing himſelf thus; *Eſtimo la Gracia y Favor*; which is the higheſt Compliment the *Spaniſh* Language admits in their Sovereign.

That Afternoon was ſpent in Entertainments of Muſick, and other Diverſions; the Court making the moſt ſplendid Appearance that ever was known in *England*. After Supper, his Catholick Majeſty would not be ſatisfy'd, till, after great Compliments, he had prevail'd with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* to give him the Napkin, which he held to her Majeſty when ſhe waſh'd: And in returning the ſame to her Grace, his Majeſty put his Diamond Ring in it, as a Mark of his great Eſteem for that Lady. Supper being over, he led her Majeſty to her Bed-Chamber; where, after ſome Stay, he took his Leave of her, reſolving to depart next Morning; which he did accordingly, after having made ſeveral Preſents to ſeveral Ladies attending her Majeſty's Perſon, and, by his Genteel, Majeſtick, and Affable Carriage, approv'd himſelf a moſt accompliſh'd Prince, to a moſt diſcerning and polite Court. His Majeſty, accompany'd by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and other Perſons of Quality, lay on the 31ſt of *December* at *Petworth*, arriv'd at *Portſmouth* the 1ſt of *January*, and went immediately on Board the *Royal Catherine* at *Spithead*, highly pleas'd with his Reception and Entertainment at *Windſor*, and with the Honours paid him by the Fleet, and in the ſeveral Towns thro' which he paſs'd, both in his Journey thither, and in his Return to *Spithead*. Two Days after, his Majeſty came aſhore *incognito* to ſee the Dock, and honour'd with a Viſit Admiral *Callemberg*, who, ſome Time before, was arriv'd at *Spithead* with the greateſt Part

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of the *Dutch* Men of War and Tranſports. The 5th, about Four in the Afternoon, Sir *George Rook*, with the whole Fleet, ſail'd from *Spithead* for *Liſbon*, with a very favourable Wind; and continued his Courſe till the 10th, when the Wind turn'd *North-Weſt*, and blew very hard. The Fleet was then in the Latitude of Forty ſix Degrees, Three Minutes, within Sixty Leagues *N. W. E.* of Cape *Finiſter*. The next Morning there was a great Calm of Wind, but the Sea was ſo much agitated in the Bay of *Biſcay*, that the Ships ſuffer'd more than they did during the Storm. The 12th, the Wind, which had been pretty moderate during the Night, became moſt violent from *W. S. W.* whereby the Fleet was diſpers'd; and it being impoſſible for the Tranſport-Ships to keep the Sea, they made the beſt of their way for our Harbours. The Admiral us'd all poſſible Endeavours to keep his Fleet together; but ſeveral Men of War being damag'd in their Maſts and Riggings, he was forc'd to return into the Channel; and on the 20th of *January* came to St. *Helen*'s, where the *Dutch*, and the reſt of the Fleet, were already arriv'd. The King of *Spain*, on this Occaſion, gave ſignal Proofs of his ſteddy Courage and Reſolution: For, during the Violence of the Tempeſt, he continued on the Deck; and, diſregarding his own Danger, expreſs'd only a Concern for others. The Admiral having deſir'd him to go down into his Cabin; *No*, reply'd that Prince; *I will ſtay, and be an Eye-Witneſs of your Diligence, and of the Labour that you, and your Officers, undergo for my Service.* The Weather continued ſo tempeſtuous, that Sir *George Rook* could not come from St. *Helen*'s to *Spithead* till the 23d. The next Day, the Duke of *Somerſet* went on Board the *Royal Catherine*, to compliment the King of *Spain* in her Majeſty's Name, and invite him on Shore; aſſuring him, *That her Majeſty had given ſuch preſſing Orders for repairing the Fleet, that the ſame ſhould be ready to ſail in few Days*: Whereupon his Majeſty landed at *Portſmouth*.

He ſails for *Portugal*, Jan. 5.

And is forc'd back by a Storm.

His great Reſolution and Courage.

* *Jan.* 21. Acts paſs'd.

Three Days * before, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to an Act granting an Aid to her Majeſty, for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for one Year, ſhe made the following Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to the Parliament.

" THE Misfortune of the King of *Spain*'s being forc'd back upon our Coaſt by
" contrary Winds, which, I hope, will loſe but very little Time, does yet
" make it ſo reaſonable to haſten our Preparations for this Year's Service, that tho'
" I am very ſenſible of your Zeal in forwarding all Things relating to mine, and
" the publick Service; yet I cannot but take this Occaſion to deſire you, with
" all Earneſtneſs, that you would give the greateſt Diſpatch to the Buſineſs of this
" Seſſions ſtill depending, which is ſo neceſſary for the Good of the common In-
" tereſt.

The King of *Spain* puts again to Sea;

Both by the Admiral's and the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Care, the Fleet was in a Readineſs to put to Sea again by the 1ſt of *February*; but the Winds continued contrary till the 12th of that Month, when, Sir *George Rook*, having on Board the King of *Spain*, ſail'd from *Spithead* to St. *Helen*'s, and the next Morning made the beſt of his way to *Portugal*. The 25th, the Confederate Fleet gain'd the Rock of *Liſbon*, and ſail'd up the River; the Admiral (on Board whom was his Catholick Majeſty) being ſaluted by all the Forts and Caſtles, with a Triple Diſcharge of their Cannon, ſtriking their Flags three ſeveral Times before they fir'd. As ſoon as the Admiral came to an Anchor, Mr. *Methuen*, Envoy Extraordinary, in the Abſence of his Father, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary there, (who was indiſpos'd with the Gout) went on Board, had Audience of the King, to welcome him in her Majeſty's Name; and was very graciouſly receiv'd by his Catholick Majeſty; who expreſs'd the great Reſpect and Veneration he had for her Majeſty, and how ſenſible he was of the ſignal and many Obligations he ow'd her; which he hop'd he ſhould be ſo happy as to be able to return in ſuch a manner, as might ſhew the whole World the grateful Senſe he ſhould always retain of her Majeſty's Kindneſs to him. The King of *Portugal* ſent the ſame Night the Duke of *Cadaval* on Board the Admiral, to compliment his Catholick Majeſty; who immediately ſent the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, his High-Steward, to wait upon the King of *Portugal*, with a Compliment of Condoleance upon the Death of the *Infanta*, his eldeſt Daughter. To this the King return'd Anſwer, *That the Joy for his Catholick Majeſty's Arrival, ſhould baniſh all Sorrow from his Mind, as well as from his Court and Dominions*: And accordingly, Orders were given, That the Mourning, upon that Occaſion, ſhould be laid aſide for Three Days, and Illuminations made as many Nights in every Houſe, with other publick Rejoicings; which were obey'd by the People of all Ranks

And arrives in *Portugal*.

His Reception there.

and Conditions, with all imaginable Chearfulneſs. The *Admirante* of *Caſtile*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, went alſo on Board the Admiral, to wait on his Catholick Majeſty; who remain'd on Board the 26th. The next * Day, the Admiral, with the reſt of the Men of War, went up the River, and anchor'd over-againſt the Royal Palace; the Caſtles on both ſides the River continually firing. Between Four and Five in the Afternoon, the King of *Portugal*, accompanied by the Two Princes, his eldeſt Sons, with ſeveral Perſons of the Firſt Quality, embarked on a very noble Brigantine, rowed by Forty Men, clad in Crimſon-Velvet, laced with Silver, attended by the reſt of the Nobility in Barges and *Pelucca*'s, and went on Board the *Royal Catherine*. When his Majeſty came by the Ship's Side, he ſtruck his Flag, and when he came into the Ship, Sir *George Rook* ſtruck his Flag, and let fly his Streamer, and ſaluted him with Twenty Five Guns, which was taken by the whole Fleet, and anſwered from on Shore. His Catholick Majeſty received the King of *Portugal* at the Ladder-Head, which was made very Commodious, and waited on him to his Cabin, giving him the Right-Hand whilſt he was in the Ship. After a ſhort Stay there, the Two Kings went into the *Brigantine*. When they put off, both Ships hoiſted their Flags, which had remained ſtruck, while the King of *Portugal* was on Board the Admiral, and Sir *George* gave Two Salutes, of Twenty Five Guns each, which was followed by the reſt of the Fleet. The King of *Spain* had the Right-Hand on Board the *Brigantine*; and both Kings landed under a Triumphal Arch, which was erected at the Head of a very magnificent Bridge, built for this Purpoſe, and adorned with ſeveral Triumphal Arches, which, from the Palace Gate, run a good way into the River. At their Landing, the King of *Portugal*, giving the King of *Spain* the Right, took him by the Hand, and led him out of the *Brigantine* up the Stairs, and along the Bridge to the Palace, the Nobility, and the reſt of the Retinue, marching in a great deal of Order; and thus they proceeded to the Royal Chapel, where *Te Deum* was Sung, for his *Catholick* Majeſty's ſafe Arrival. Thence the King of *Portugal* conducted him to his Bed-Chamber, through one of the nobleſt Apartments in *Europe*; and then took his Leave of his Catholick Majeſty, but returned ſoon after, accompanied by the Two Princes: And their Majeſties ſupped together in Publick. The next Day Sir *George Rook* ſent Rear-Admiral *Dilks* on Shore, to Compliment the King of *Portugal*, to whom he was introduced by Mr. *Methuen*, and was very kindly received. The Envoy afterwards had Audience of the King of *Spain*, and made him a Compliment, in her Majeſty's Name, upon his being on Shore. The 29th, the Duke of *Schomberg*, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the Forces deſigned for this Expedition, preſented the Lord *Portmore*, and the reſt of the General Officers, to the King of *Portugal*, who met with a very favourable Reception: And the 1ſt of *March*, Sir *George Rook*, and the reſt of the Officers of the Fleet, introduced by the *Engliſh* Envoy, waited upon his *Portugueze* Majeſty, who received them with great Expreſſions of Kindneſs. The next † Day Vice-Admiral *Leake*, with a Squadron of Men of War and Tranſports, having on Board the Remainder of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries, went up the River of *Liſbon*; ſo that all theſe Troops did ſafely arrive there, not one Ship, either of this Squadron, or of the Grand Fleet, having miſcarried. Upon the News of the King of *Spain*'s Arrival, the Marquis of *Chateauneuf*, Ambaſſador from *France*, took his ‖ Leave of the King of *Portugal*, and the next Day retired into *Spain*.

A. D. 1702.

* *Feb.* 27.

† *March* 2. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries arrive in *Portugal*.

‖ *Feb.* 26.

Let us return to *England*: The Parliament had not ſat long, before the *Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity*, which had miſcarried in the former Seſſion, was again ſet on Foot in the Houſe of Commons, by the zealous Sticklers for the Church of *England*, who, about this Time, began to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Name of *High-Church*. This was neither unforeſeen, nor unexpected by the Heads of the *Low-Church*, or *Moderate Party*; and therefore an able and judicious Writer, (the late Dr. *Davenant*) by the Encouragement, and with the Approbation of the Lord *Halifax*, publiſh'd a Book, intituled, *Eſſays upon Peace at Home, and War Abroad*, wherein he enforced, what her Majeſty had lately recommended from the Throne; and endeavour'd to bring all Sorts of Men to throw aſide their Heats and Animoſities, and to unite in their own Defence, againſt the common Danger. This Book being principally deſign'd *to diſſuade the bringing in of the Bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity*, very ſharp Cenſures were paſs'd upon it, by the Party which the Author ſeem'd to have forſaken; and a great Promoter of that Bill, did not ſtick to reflect on him, *as a profligate Scribbler*. At the ſame Time Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, another Gentleman of the ſame Principles, put out a ſmall Treatiſe in *Defence of the Proceedings of the Commons, in Relation to the Comformity Bill*; which Pamphlet, however, contain'd little elſe, beſides the Arguments uſed a Year before on the ſame Subject. On the other Hand, Sir *John Packington* made a warm

Bill to prevent *Occaſional Conformity* brought in again.

Speech

A. D. 1703.

Speech in the Houſe, in behalf of the Bill; which agreeing with the Senſe of the Major Part of that Aſſembly, the ſaid Bill had a quick Paſſage there: But being ſent up *, it met with a very cold Reception among the Lords, who would hardly allow it a Second Reading. On this Occaſion, the Learned Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, made a very eloquent † Speech againſt the Bill, and the Promoters of it, which had a great Influence on that illuſtrious Aſſembly; and beſides the Lord *Haverſham*, ſeveral other Peers ſpoke loud againſt the Bill, particularly the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Mohun*, the Lord *Ferrers*, and the Lord *Wharton*. The laſt of theſe, to ſhew the Unſeaſonableneſs of any Thing that led to perſecuting their *Proteſtant Brethren*, took Notice of the diſtracted State of *Scotland*, and of the Inſolence of the *Papiſts* in *Ireland*; adding, they ought rather to imitate the Parliament of the latter Kingdom, in their Zeal againſt Popery, than to frame Laws to increaſe Diviſions here. Nor did the Lord *Mohun* ſtick to ſay, *That if they paſs'd this Bill, they had as good tack the pretended Prince of* Wales *to it.* Upon the whole Matter, the Bill, after a Second Reading, was rejected by a Majority of Twelve or Thirteen Voices, which occaſion'd an almoſt univerſal Joy in the City of *London:* But 'tis obſervable, That Twenty Four Lords proteſted againſt it: And that in all the Queſtions relating to this Bill, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*, went with thoſe that promoted it: Though whether out of meer Policy, or out of real Affection to the *Church-Party*, is uncertain.

* And paſs'd in the Houſe of Commons, *Dec.* 7.

† See *Annals* of Queen *Anne*, Year Second, p. 175, *&c.*

The Bill rejected by the Lords.

The ſeaſonable Diſcovery of the ill Deſigns of the *Jacobites* and *French* Emiſſaries in *Scotland*, juſtified the Surmiſes of the *Whiggiſh* Peers, and contributed not a little to the rejecting the *Conformity Bill:* For in the Height of theſe Debates, the Earl of *Scarborough* produc'd ‖ a Letter from his Brother, acquainting his Lordſhip, that ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, Retainers to the Duke of *Berwick*, were come over, and ſeized. Thereupon the Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of State, told the Houſe, *That this Matter was already before the Queen, and would, in few Days, be laid before both Houſes:* But nevertheleſs, the Majority of the Lords, either out of an eager Zeal for the Safety of the Queen's Perſon and Government, or rather, becauſe they did not think it Prudence to leave the Enquiry into ſo important an Affair, in the Hands of a Perſon, whoſe Affection to the *Revolution Settlement* had been queſtion'd, reſolv'd ∴ to appoint a Committee of Seven of their own Members to examine into it; and order'd that Sir *John Macleane* be brought to their Houſe the next Day. The Lord Steward having, on that ** Day, acquainted the Lords from the Queen, "That "the Examination relating to Sir *John Macleane*, was a Matter of that Nicety and "great Importance, that ſhe thought it would be inconvenient to take it out of the "Method of Examination it was now in, and that her Majeſty would, in a ſhort "Time, communicate it to the Houſe: Their Lordſhips acquieſced, and order'd the Lords with White Staves to attend the Queen, to deſire her Majeſty, That Sir *John Macleane* might be committed to cloſe Cuſtody, which was complied with.

‖ *Dec.* 24.

*Scotch* Plot diſcover'd.

∴ *Dec.* 15.

** *Dec.* 16.

On the 17th of *December*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having paſs'd the *Act for a Land-Tax for the Year* 1704, made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe acquainted them, That *ſhe had unqueſtionable Informations of very ill Practices and Deſigns carried on in* Scotland, *by Emiſſaries from* France, *which might have proved extreamly dangerous to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms, as they would ſee by the Particulars which ſhould be laid before them, as ſoon as the Examinations could be fully perfected, and made publick without Prejudice: And that, in the mean time, ſhe doubted not but by this ſeaſonable Diſcovery, ſhe ſhould be able to give ſuch Directions for their Security, as would effectually prevent any ill Conſequences from theſe pernicious Deſigns.* The Two Houſes were variouſly affected with this Diſcovery; and as the *Scotch* Plot made then a great Noiſe, and was the main Handle by which the *Whigs* and *Revolutioners* depreſs'd the *Tories* and *Jacobites* in the Queen's Favour, I ſhall endeavour to put it in a true Light, and to extricate it from thoſe Mazes of Uncertainty and Obſcurity, in which it has been involved by Partial Writers.

Act for a *Land Tax* paſs'd *Dec.* 17.

The Queen acquaints both Houſes with the *Scotch* Plot.

Mr. *Lockhart*, among the reſt, in his *Memoirs concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, would perſuade his Readers, that this was a *Sham Plot*, and *villainous Deſign*, contrived by the Duke of *Queenſberry*, to ruin the *Cavaliers* and *Country-Party:* But as his own *Memoirs* are a ſtanding Proof that there was in *Scotland*, ever ſince the *Revolution*, a great Party, who conſtantly adhered to the Exiled Royal Family; ſo his Account of this Affair, in particular, evidently ſhews, that, whoever was the chief Promoter, the *Scotch Jacobites* were, at this Juncture, ripe for an Inſurrection. "After the Parliament of *Scotland*, ſays Mr. *Lockhart*, was adjourn'd, mutual En"gagements were renew'd between the *Cavaliers*, on the one Part, and the Duke of "*Athole*, Earl of *Seafield*, and Earl of *Cromarty*, on the other: And, accordingly, "when theſe Lords, with the Earl of *Eglinton*, went up to *London*, they were en"tirely truſted by the *Cavaliers*. The *Courtiers* made as great Haſte; and all Par-

Partial Account of it, by Mr. *Lockhart*. *Scotch* Memoirs, p. 72, *&* *ſeq.*

"ties

A. D. 1703.

" ties ſtrove who ſhould outdo one another, in paying their Reſpects, and ſhewing " their Submiſſion to the good Will and Pleaſure of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and " Lord *Godolphin*. The Queen, indeed, for Faſhion-ſake, was ſometimes addreſs'd " to: But ſuch Application was made to thoſe Two Lords, that it was obvious to " all the World, how much the *Scotch* Affairs depended on them. After the " *Scotch* Nobility had attended the *Engliſh* Miniſters Six or Eight Weeks, a Re- " port was ſpread, as if a Plot had been diſcover'd, wherein a certain Num- " ber of the Heads of the *Cavaliers* had engaged to riſe in Arms againſt Queen " *Anne*, in Favour of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, (as they termed the King); " and this Story was propagated to blacken thoſe People's Endeavours to liberate " their Country from the Slavery and Dominion which *England* uſurp'd over it. " After the Duke of *Queenſberry* had broke his Vows to the Cavaliers, and ſeen " them, when united to the *Country*, ſo ſtrong and zealous a Party, that there was " no Hopes of being able to ſtand it out againſt ſo violent a Torrent, he bethought " himſelf how to undermine them, and leſſen their Intereſt at Court: And, in " Concert with his dear Friends, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earls of *Stair* and *Leven*, " and Mr. *Carſtairs*, a *Preſbyterian* Preacher, reſolv'd to frame ſuch a Plot, as when " lodg'd upon thoſe they deſign'd it againſt, ſhould, in all human Probability, be " their utter Ruin and Deſtruction. They pitch'd upon *Simon Frazer*, (Lord " *Lovat*) of *Beaufort*, as the Tool to carry on this wicked Deſign, and be Evidence " to accuſe ſuch Perſons as they directed. This Gentleman, Three or Four Years " before, had been guilty of a moſt ſcandalous Rape upon the Perſon of the Lady " Dowager *Lovat*, Siſter to the Duke of *Athol*, for which Crime the Lords of *Ju-* " *ſticiary* had condemn'd him to dye: And *Letters of Fire and Sword* were raiſed, " and a Detachment of King *William*'s Troops ſent againſt him and his Adherents, " who were pretty numerous, between whom ſeveral Skirmiſhes happen'd. The " Duke of *Argyle* was his great Patron, (upon Account of the ancient Grudge be- " tween the Families of *Athol* and *Argyle*;) but *Frazer* finding that his Grace was " no longer able to protect him againſt the Force of Law and Juſtice, he quitted " the Kingdom, and retired to *France*; where King *James* having an Account of " the Crimes for which he had left his Native Country, would not, during his Life, " allow him to come to the Court of St. *Germains*. This Perſon being made " Choice of, as well qualify'd for the intended Deſign, was ſent for from *France* to " *England*, and afterwards diſpatch'd from thence to *Scotland*; but before he left " *France*, by the Advice of his Friends at Home, he turn'd *Papiſt*; and finding " a way to be introduced to the *French* King by the Pope's *Nuntio*, he repreſented " himſelf as a Perſon of great Intereſt in *Scotland*, and oppreſſed for his Zeal to " the Royal Family; and that with Encouragement, and a ſmall Aſſiſtance, he " could contribute to make a great Diverſion to the *Engliſh* Arms, and much pro- " mote the Royal Intereſt; and for that End propoſed, That his moſt Chriſtian " Majeſty would furniſh him with Two or Three Hundred Men, and a good Sum " of Money to take along with him to *Scotland*, where he would perform Wonders: " But the *French* King, unwilling to hazard his Men and Money, without a farther " Security, and more Probability than his Aſſertions, gave him a fair Anſwer, de- " ſiring him to go firſt to *Scotland*, and bring him ſome Credentials from thoſe Per- " ſons, over whom he pretended ſo much Power; which he agreed to, and got, for " that Purpoſe, a little Money, and, by the *French* Intereſt, ſuch Credit at St. *Ger-* " *mains*, as to obtain a Commiſſion from King *James* to be a Major-General *, with " a Power to raiſe and command Forces in his Behalf, which was the main Thing " he aimed at: But at the ſame Time, Captain *John Murray*, Brother to Mr. *Mur-* " *ray* of *Abercarnie*, and Captain *James Murray*, Brother to Sir *David Murray* of " *Stenhope*, were likewiſe, under the Protection of Queen *Anne*'s Act of Indemnity, " ſent over to *Scotland* to be a Check upon him, and bring Intelligence, how they " found the Tempers of the People, and their Inclinations towards King *James*. " Thus provided, *Frazer* arrived in *England*; and on the Borders of *Scotland*, was " met by the Duke of *Argyle*, and by him conducted to *Edinburgh*, where he was " kept private; and being fully inſtructed what he was to do, the Duke of *Queenſ-* " *berry* gave him a Paſs, to ſecure him from being apprehended, in Obedience to " the Letters of Fire and Sword emitted againſt him: And now he goes to the " *Highlanders*, introduces himſelf into the Company of all that he knew were well " affected to King *James*, and his Intereſt; there produces his Major-General's " Commiſſion, as a Teſtimonial of the Truſt repoſed in him, and endeavours to get " from them Promiſes to riſe up in Arms, and ſignify the ſame under their Hands; " that the King might know aſſuredly who they were, and what Numbers he had to " truſt to, and regulate his Affairs accordingly. Some were ſo far ſeduced, as to " aſſure him, They were ready to ſerve the King, though there was none did it in

*Frazer* of *Beaufort*, Lord *Lovat*, employ'd to manage the Contrivance againſt the *Scotch* Jacobites.

* *N. B.* The Commiſſion laid before the Houſe of Lords, was only to be Colonel of a Regiment of Foot to be raiſed in *Scotland*.

A. D. 1703.

" the Terms he demanded; but generally there were few, that did not regret the " King's repoſing any Truſt in a Perſon of ſo bad a Character, and fearing he would " betray them, refuſed to treat, or come to Particulars with him. After he had " practiſed here and there through the *Highlands*, with ſmall Succeſs, when the Par- " liament was adjourn'd, he went to *London*, to conſider of what further Uſe he " might be to his Conſtituents, reſolving (though the *Primum-Mobile*, and his Pa- " tron, the Duke of *Argyle*, was now dead) to continue in their Service; and they " finding he had made but a ſmall Progreſs, and could not, as yet, fix any Thing " at the Doors of the Perſons againſt whom they levell'd; they reſolv'd to ſend him " again to *France*, to demand Letters, and further Encouragement to the Dukes of " *Hamilton* and *Athol*, the Earls of *Seafield* and *Cromarty*, and the *Cavaliers*: And " for that End, the Duke of *Queenſberry* procured him, and Two others with him, " a Paſs from the Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of *England*, under borrowed Names. " If he went upon a good Deſign, as the Duke of *Queenſberry* afterwards alledg'd, " Why needed he have made their Perſons and Buſineſs ſuch a Secret to the Queen's " Secretary, as that he muſt know neither? But before *Frazer* reached *Paris*, and " had executed his black Deſign, it came to Light, in a great Meaſure; for the fa- " mous Mr. *Ferguſon* ſoon diſcovered, and conſequently defeated the Project, when " it was as yet but in *Embrio*. *Frazer*, whilſt he was in *London*, having addreſs'd " himſelf to him, and one Mr. *William Keith*, (Son to Sir *William Keith*, and a great " Dependant on the Duke of *Athol*) he acquainted them with his pretended Deſign " and Project for King *James*, and mightily preſſed *Keith*, that he would uſe his " Endeavours to perſuade the Duke of *Athol* to forgive him, and allow him Acceſs " to his Grace, ſince he was heartily ſorry for the Crime he had committed, and " was promoting ſo good a Deſign: But *Keith*, (though he play'd the Fool, and " dipp'd deep enough with him in all other Points) told him, that was what he " could not preſume to propoſe, and what he knew the Duke of *Athol* would never " grant. *Ferguſon*, an old experienced Plotter, underſtanding *Frazer*'s Character, " ſuſpected his Integrity; and it coming to his Knowledge, that he was often pri- " vately with the *Scotch Courtiers*, was by them ſupported, and had obtained a Paſs, " as above related, ſoon concluded, that there was ſome baſe Deſign in Hand, and " thereupon gave the Duke of *Athol* Notice of it: And he again having enquired " at the Earl of *Nottingham*, and finding *Ferguſon*'s Informations to be true, and " his Suſpicions to be well-grounded, acquaints Queen *Anne* with the whole Proce- " dure, accuſing the Duke of *Queenſberry* in Particular, and his other Friends and " Partiſans, of correſponding with, and protecting a Perſon outlawed, in the King- " dom of *Scotland*, guilty of the moſt horrid Crimes, and a * *Trafficker* with *France*: " Whereupon the Duke of *Queenſberry*, to vindicate himſelf, declared, That " *Frazer*, when he came to *Scotland*, wrote to him, that he could make great Diſ- " coveries for the Queen's Service; and that upon that Account he had ſent for " him, given him a Protection in *Scotland*, and again procured him a Paſs in " *England*, with a Deſign he ſhould go to *France*, and make a clearer Diſcovery, " which he did not doubt he would have perform'd, had not the Matter come too " ſoon to Light; and as a convincing Proof thereof, he produces a Letter from " the Queen Mother, directed to Lord *M*———, which he interpreted the Lord " *Murray*, (formerly the Title of the Duke of *Athol*, before his Father died) but " his Grace made uſe of ſuch ſolid Arguments, and convincing Proofs, to ſhew " the Fallacy of that Letter, that Queen *Anne*, her ſelf, could not deny, but that " ſhe thought it not genuine. I muſt likewiſe acquaint you, that *David Baily* " having wrote a Letter about the ſame Time that the pretended *Plot* was diſco- " vered at *London*, to the Duke of *Hamilton*, then at *Edinburgh*, intimating, *That* " *the Duke of* Queenſberry, *and Marquis of* Annandale, *had been at great Pains to en-* " *gage him to go to* London *with them, and be a concurring Evidence of ſuch Things as* " *he ſhould afterwards be informed of againſt the Dukes of* Hamilton *and* Athol, *the* " *Earl of* Hume, *and ſeveral others; which he poſitively refuſing to do, he thought it his* " *Duty to make a Diſcovery thereof, that thoſe noble Perſons might be on their Guard,* " *leſt the Duke of* Queenſberry *ſhould ſtill endeavour, and at laſt find out proper Perſons* " *to be his Accomplices.* This Information upon the Back of the pretended *Plot*, " made a great Noiſe. The Duke of *Hamilton* laid it before the *Scots* Privy-Coun- " cil, and deſired their Lordſhips would take it, and its Conſequences, under Con- " ſideration: Upon which *Baily* was impriſoned, and examined: But having no " Proof, beſides his own Aſſertions, he was ordered to ſtand in the Pillory, and " baniſhed out of the Kingdom: The firſt Part of which Sentence was executed, " but the other taken off, when the Marquis of *Tweedale* came to the Government. Mr. *Lockhart*, however, adds, " That 'tis hard to make a Judgment of this *laſt* Sto- " ry: *If it was true*, ſays he, 'tis a further Proof of the Court's Deſigns: But for " my

The Duke of *Athol* accuſes the Perſons concern'd in it to the Queen.

* A *Scotch* Word for Correſpondent.

*David Baily*, his Share in it.

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" my Part, (tho' I am convinc'd the Duke of *Queenſberry* was capable of it, and " did as ill with *Frazer*) I believe it was all a Lye, and only a *Counter-Plot*, fram'd " by Mr. *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, to exaſperate the Nation againſt the Duke of *Queenſ-* " *berry*; *David Baily* being his near Relation, and *Tweedale*'s Party appearing moſt " earneſt for his being acquitted in Council. Beſides, this *David Baily* was ſo ſcan- " dalous a Fellow, that he would ſcarcely have been allow'd as an able Wit- " neſs in any Judicatory in *Europe*, where his Character was known." Thus far Mr. *Lockhart*.

Another *Scotch* Writer, who * collected the *Original Papers about the* Scotch *Plot, with* Remarks *upon the whole*, gives a ſmoother Turn to this Affair. " The Princi- " ples (ſays he, in his *Preface*) of falſe Policy, imbib'd by the *Jacobites* and *Pa-* " *piſts*, make it natural for them to wiſh the Overthrow of the preſent Eſtabliſh- " ment: And we may aſſure our ſelves, that the Courts of *France* and St. *Germains* " will not be wanting to put them upon acting according to thoſe Principles, and " to cultivate all the other Seeds of Diviſion ſown among us, in order to give " them an Opportunity. But, as we ought carefully to avoid all Cauſes of pub- " lick Diviſions and Diſcontents on the one hand, we ought as carefully to diſtin- " guiſh betwixt Perſons ſo diſcontented on the other, elſe we may be led into dan- " gerous Miſtakes. And ſince a Spirit of Calumny and Slander is inſeparable from " a Spirit of Faction; what one Party ſays againſt another, ought to be well weigh'd " before it be publickly receiv'd; eſpecially when the States of a Nation are brought " in to be Sharers of the Reproach. It's known, that ever ſince the *Revolution*, but " more particularly ſince the Affair of *Darien*, there has been a Party in *Scotland* " ſtruggling for the Recovery of their Ancient Conſtitution; and, to the Eter- " nal Honour of our Eſtates of Parliament, be it ſaid, they have made Noble Ef- " forts for that End. This being a popular Cauſe, and, by Conſequence, apt to " take with the Nation; ſuch of our *Scotch* Adminiſtrators, as ſold themſelves to " all the Meaſures of the late Courts, found nothing ſo likely to bring the Per- " ſons and the Cauſe into Diſrepute, as to charge them both with *Jacobitiſm*, and " Deſigns upon the Prerogative. In this Charge they have been ſo unconſciona- " ble, as, without juſt Ground, to include not only many of our greateſt Families, " and ſome of the chief Inſtruments of the *Revolution* in particular, but the Pro- " ceedings of our Parliament during the laſt Seſſion in general; and by this means, " to ſatisfy their own private Reſentments, they would confound the Innocent with " the Guilty, and graft a *falſe Plot* upon the Stock of a *true* one. It's unaccountable " to think how much they have impos'd upon the *Revolution-Party* in *England*, by " ſuch Miſrepreſentations, induſtriouſly ſpread by their Tools; but it's hop'd our " Neighbours will, at laſt, be undeceiv'd, and diſtinguiſh betwixt the Efforts of " true Patriots, to recover an Ancient and Brave Nation from the Oppreſſions " of Domeſtick Courtiers, and the bad Influences of a Foreign Miniſtry, and the " Deſigns of real *Jacobites* to overturn Religion and Liberty."—— He concludes his † *Remarks* with telling us, " He is firmly of Opinion, that a dangerous Con- " ſpiracy has been, and is ſtill carrying on in all the Three Nations, for ſubverting " the Government: But he can never believe there's any Truth in the Plot, as " charg'd in groſs, by Captain *Frazer* and others, upon the Country-Party in *Scot-* " *land*: That Charge he muſt needs think to be a Deſign of the Courts of *France* " and St. *Germains*, in order to blaſt the Reputation of thoſe, who inſiſt upon ſuch " Conditions of Government, as may for ever prevent the Return of *Popery* and " *Arbitrary Sway*."—— But what he adds a little ‖ lower, plainly ſhews, that the *Scotch* Country-Party were but one Degree remov'd from downright *Jacobites*; and that, *if they were diſoblig'd and provok'd, by being deny'd thoſe Terms of Government which they thought neceſſary to ſecure them from Oppreſſion, they might be tempted to accept the pretended King* James *upon thoſe Terms, and join with* France *and the* Jacobite *Party in* England, *to ſettle him likewiſe upon the Throne of that Kingdom.* This the *Scots* publickly avow'd, at this Juncture, both in Converſation, and in Print.

* See a *Collection of Original Papers about the* Scotch *Plot*, &c. in 2 Parts, in 4to. Printed in the Year 1704.

† Part II. p. 74.

‖ P. 81.

Let us now attend the Proceedings of the Court of *England*, and of the Two Houſes of Parliament, in relation to the *Scotch* Conſpiracy; whereby the Miſts caſt upon it by partial Writers, will be diſpell'd. On the 18th of *December*, the Lords proceeded by Balloting to the Choice of their Select Committee; which fell on the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and *Somerſet*, the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Scarborough*, and the Lords *Somers*, *Townſhend*, and *Wharton*. Two Days * after, the Earl of *Kingſton* re- ported their Lordſhips Addreſs of Thanks, for the Queen's late Speech, which the ſame Evening was preſented to her Majeſty; and in which they "acknowledged her " Condeſcenſion, in promiſing to communicate to them the Informations ſhe had " receiv'd of the ill Practices of her and their Enemies in *Scotland*." They added, " They doubted not, the Zeal this Houſe had ſhew'd for having the Perſons ſe-

A Select Committee of the Lords choſen.

* *Dec.* 20.

The Lords Addreſs of Thanks.

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" cur'd, and their Deſigns brought to Light, had been very acceptable to her Ma-
" jeſty: That they rely'd upon her, That ſhe would give ſuch Directions, as might
" effectually prevent all pernicious Deſigns. That they would maintain the Rights
" of the Crown, and the Church of *England*, in all ſuch Ways as might moſt pro-
" mote the Good and Happineſs of all her Subjects:" And concluding, *That they deſir'd not to let their Thoughts go beyond her Majeſty's Perſon to a future Security, but as 'twas neceſſary for her Majeſty's Preſervation, as well as for ſettling the Minds of all her good Subjects, who look'd on the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *as her Majeſty's beſt Security, as well as their own.* In Anſwer to this Addreſs, the Queen told the Lords, "She
" was very glad to find, that the Communication ſhe had made to this Parliament, had
" been ſo acceptable to them: That ſhe made no doubt of the Zeal of the Houſe
" of Lords, nor ſhould her own ever be wanting to ſecure her People from Dangers,
" or promote their Good and Happineſs, to eſtabliſh the Church of *England*, and
" the Proteſtant Succeſſion to all Poſterity.

The Queen's Anſwer.

† Dec. 20. The Commons Addreſs.

The ſame † Day, the Commons waited alſo on the Queen with an Addreſs of Thanks; wherein they *repeated their unanimous Reſolutions to ſtand by and ſupport her Majeſty, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, againſt all Pretenders, and all her Majeſty's Enemies*; aſſur'd her, *That they would diſpatch the Remainder of the Supplies with Readineſs and Zeal:* And concluded, *That they could never have the leaſt Diſtruſt of her Majeſty's Vigilance and Care for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Intereſt in general, of the Monarchy, and the Church of* England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.* In Anſwer to this, the Queen told the Commons, *That ſhe was very well pleas'd with their Aſſurances of diſpatching the Supplies, and with the other Parts of their Addreſs, in which they expreſs'd ſo much Duty and Readineſs to ſupport, and to truſt her:* Aſſuring them withal, *That they might depend upon her Willingneſs to join her Endeavours with them, in ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Monarchy, and the Church of* England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.* The Commons conceiving the Lords appointing a *Select Committee* to examine the Perſons ſuſpected, to be an Incroachment upon the *Royal Prerogative*, or at leaſt a Reflection on ſome of her Majeſty's Miniſters, preſented, Three ‖ Days after, the following Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Queen's Anſwer.

‖ Dec. 23.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

Another Addreſs of the Commons, aſſerting the Royal Prerogative.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave humbly to lay before your Ma-
" jeſty, the great and juſt Concern we are under, to ſee any Violations of your
" Royal Prerogative.

" Your faithful Commons believe the Adminiſtration of the Government beſt
" ſecur'd, when it is left to your Majeſty, as the Law has entruſted it; and
" have ſo firm a Dependance upon your Majeſty's Affection to your People, and
" your great Wiſdom, that they can never apprehend ſo little Danger from any
" Conſpiracy, as when the Examination thereof is under your Majeſty's Dire-
" ctions.

" We are therefore ſurpriz'd to find, That when ſeveral Perſons, ſuſpected of
" Treaſonable Practices againſt your Majeſty, were taken into Cuſtody by your
" Meſſengers, in order to be examin'd, the Lords, *in Violation to the known Laws*
" *of the Land*, have wreſted them out of your Majeſty's Hands; and, without your
" Majeſty's Leave or Knowledge, in a moſt extraordinary Manner, taken the Exami-
" nation of them ſolely to themſelves; *whereby a due Enquiry into the Evil Practices*
" *and Deſigns againſt your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, may, in great Meaſure, be*
" *obſtructed.*

" Your Loyal Commons do therefore moſt earneſtly deſire your Majeſty to ſuffer
" no Diminution of that Prerogative, which, during your Majeſty's Reign, they
" are confident will always be exerted for the Good of your People.

" And we humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That as we are reſolved,
" by timely and effectual Supplies, to enable your Majeſty to carry on the War,
" which you have ſo glorioufly begun; ſo we will, to the utmoſt of our Power,
" ſupport your Majeſty in the Exerciſe of your Juſt Prerogative at Home, and
" the aſſerting of it againſt all Invaſions whatſoever.

The Queen's Anſwer.

In Anſwer to which, the Queen told them, *She had had the Satisfaction to find, that the Matter which might have occaſion'd this Addreſs was now at an End: That ſhe return'd 'em many Thanks for the Concern they expreſs'd for her Prerogative, and for their repeated Aſſurances of making the Supplies effectual, which would be greatly for the Honour and Advantages of the Kingdom: And that ſhe would be careful not to give way to any Invaſions of the Prerogative of the Crown, or of the Rights and Liberties of the People.*

On

A. D. 1703.

On the 17th of *December*, when Mr. *St. John* reported the Addreſs of Thanks, the Commons reſum'd the adjourn'd Debate of the Day before, concerning a Perſon who was an Officer in the late King *James*'s Army; and who having been taken into Cuſtody by the Governor of *Berwick*, was afterwards diſcharg'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Allowance; which was complain'd of, not without ſome ſevere Reflections upon his Lordſhip. This Debate laſted till late at Night, but at laſt it was reſolv'd, "That the Earl of *Nottingham*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries "of State, for his great Ability and Diligence in the Execution of his Office, for "his unqueſtionable Fidelity to the Queen and her Government, and for his ſteady "adhering to the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, had highly merited "the Truſt her Majeſty had repoſed in him." The Commons order'd, at the ſame time, That Mr. *Speaker* ſhould lay this Reſolution before her Majeſty, when the ſaid Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her: Which being done accordingly, the Queen was pleas'd to ſay, *She was glad to find they were well ſatisfied with the Earl of* Nottingham, *who was truſted by her in ſo conſiderable a Poſt.*

The Earl of *Nottingham* cleared by the Commons.

It was Matter of Wonder to many, to ſee that the Commons, whoſe proper Province it is to take care of the Liberties of the Subject, ſhould now appear ſuch zealous Aſſertors of the *Royal Prerogative*, in Oppoſition to the Houſe of Lords, who are the natural Defenders of it. But this was entirely owing to a Party-Pique: The *Tories*, or High-Church Party, who were the ſtrongeſt in the Houſe of Common, laying hold on all Opportunities both to ingratiate themſelves with the Queen, whom they knew to be fond, if not of the Thing it ſelf, at leaſt of the Sound of Prerogative; and to thwart the *Whigs*, who had the Majority in the Houſe of Lords. To this we may add, That the *Tories* receiv'd no ſmall Encouragement from ſome Perſons in high Stations, who were ready enough to countenance thoſe who endeavour'd to ſtifle the *Scotch* Conſpiracy, which made the *Whig* Lords the more eager to examine into it. On the other hand, the Houſe of Lords highly reſented the Reflection caſt upon them by the Commons, in their Addreſs to the Queen, of the 23d of *December*; wherefore to vindicate their Honour, and aſſert their Privileges, their Lordſhips reſolv'd and declar'd, "That by the known "Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliaments, they have an undoubted Right, whenever "they conceive it to be for the Safety of her Majeſty and the Kingdom, to take "Examinations of Perſons charg'd with criminal Matters, whether they be in "Cuſtody or not; and to order, that Perſons to be examin'd, be taken into Cuſto-"dy of her Majeſty's Sworn Officer attending their Houſe. And * That the ſaid "Addreſs of the Commons is unparliamentary, groundleſs, without Precedent, and "highly injurious to the Houſe of Peers, tending to interrupt the good Correſpon-"dence between the Two Houſes, and create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of the "Houſe of Peers, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the People, the Con-"ſtitution of the Kingdom, and Privileges of Parliament." This done, they appointed a Committee to draw up a *Repreſentation* upon the ſaid Reſolution; which was accordingly done the ſame Day, and preſented the † next to her Majeſty, who return'd the following Anſwer:

Party-Pique between the Lords and the Commons.

Votes of the Lords to vindicate their Honour, and aſſert their Rights. *Jan.* 12, & 13.

* *Jan.* 17.

† *Jan.* 18.

*My* LORDS,

*I Am very ſorry for any Miſunderſtandings that happen between the Two Houſes of Parliament, which are ſo inconvenient for the Publick Service, and ſo uneaſy to Me, that I cannot but take notice with Satisfaction, of the Aſſurance you give Me, that you will carefully avoid all Occaſion of them. I thank you for the Concern you expreſs for the Rights of the Crown, and for my Prerogative; which I ſhall never exert ſo willingly, as for the Good of my Subjects, and the Protection of their Liberties.*

Th: Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Repreſentation.

On the 29th of *January*, the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted the Houſe of Lords, "That he was by the Queen commanded to lay before them, the Papers which con-"tain'd all the Matters hitherto diſcover'd of the Conſpiracy in *Scotland*: But that "there was one Thing which was not yet proper to be communicated to the "Houſe, becauſe the making it publick might prevent a farther Diſcovery of Mat-"ters of greater Importance: But that their Lordſhips ſhould be acquainted with "this alſo, ſo ſoon as it could be done without Prejudice to the Publick Service." Hereupon the Lords reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, *That the whole Matter, and all Papers relating to the* Scotiſh *Plot, might be laid before them with all convenient Diſpatch, that this Houſe might not want an Opportunity, before the End of this Seſſion, of enquiring into, and diſcovering the wicked Deſigns and Conſpiracies of her Enemies.* To this Addreſs the Queen anſwer'd, ‖ ſomewhat out of Humour, *That having ſo lately acquainted them, that ſhe had communicated to them all the Particulars relating to the Deſign againſt* Scotland,

Some Papers communicated to the Lords Houſe.

They call for the reſt.

‖ *Feb.* 2. At which the Queen is offended.

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Other Papers laid before their Lordships.

* *Feb.* 3.

Scotland, *which could yet be made publick without Prejudice to the Service; her Majeſty did not expect to be preſs'd upon that Matter, before it was ſcarcely poſſible that the State of it could be alter'd: And that her Majeſty made no doubt, but before the End of the Seſſion, there might be a proper Time to communicate that, which could not now be made publick without great Inconveniency.* Two Days after *, the Earl of *Nottingham* deliver'd to the Lords ſeveral other Papers relating to the *Scotch* Conſpiracy; which being ſealed up as the former were, it was order'd, That all the ſaid Papers ſhould be open'd on *Tueſday* the 8th of *February*, and all the Lords ſummon'd to attend.

By this Time, all poſſible Endeavours had been uſed to ſtifle the Plot, and to prepoſſeſs the Queen and the Publick, that the whole was a Contrivance of the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s: For which Purpoſe, the famous *Plotter*, and *Counter-Plotter*, *Ferguſon*, was a very uſeful Inſtrument to the Perſons ſuſpected. When they thought they had raiſed a ſufficient Battery againſt all Attacks from their Enemies, the Duke of *Athol* deſired the Queen to ſummon her *Scotch* Council: Which being done accordingly on the 18th of *January*, and her Majeſty being preſent, his Grace read a Memorial, importing in Subſtance, "That having heard Surmiſes were induſtri-

The Duke of *Athol*'s Memorial about the *Scottiſh* Conſpiracy.

" ouſly ſpread, as if ſeveral of her good Subjects and Servants in *Scotland* were upon
" ill Deſigns againſt her Majeſty and Government, he begg'd ſhe would be pleas'd
" to call her Servants together, that they might name the Perſons guilty or
" ſuſpected; and give her Majeſty a true Account of the Proceedings of the laſt
" Parliament, which had been miſrepreſented to her Majeſty. That ſhe was
" pleaſed to ſay, ſhe intended to call them together for thoſe Ends, which, *however*,
" was delay'd. That in the mean time, on the 25th of *November* laſt, there was
" a Diſcovery made to his Grace, That one Captain *Simon Frazer*, who was a de-
" clared Rebel, outlaw'd in *Scotland* for a moſt barbarous Rape, and other Crimes,
" had been in *London* about a Fortnight before, and that he had come from St. *Ger-*
" *mains* in *May* or *June* laſt; and after having ſtaid ſome Time in *London*, had gone
" to *Scotland*, and there had met with the Duke of *Queenſberry* at *Edinburgh*, at the
" Time of the Sitting of the Parliament; and having got from the Duke of
" *Queenſberry* a Protection and Paſs, he with them travell'd to ſeveral Places in
" *Scotland*, particularly to *Argyle-ſhire*, where he produced the ſaid Paſs, as alſo a
" Commiſſion and Inſtructions ſign'd by King *James*; and in this manner he ſe-
" duced and trepann'd ſeveral of her Majeſty's Subjects. That after this, and
" about the End of *September*, he return'd to *London*, where he again met privately
" with the Duke of *Queenſberry*, who procured a Paſs to the ſaid *Frazer*, and
" Three of his Accomplices, from the Earl of *Nottingham*, under falſe Names: Up-
" on which, *Frazer* went to *Holland*, in his way to St. *Germains*, in order to give
" an Account of his Negotiations in *Britain*. That Mr. *Robert Ferguſon* was the firſt
" who (by a Gentleman he ſent to his Grace) inform'd the Duke of
" *Athol* of Captain *Frazer*'s having been at *London*, and gone to St. *Ger-*
" *mains*, with ill Deſigns againſt her Majeſty; and that the Duke of *Queenſberry*
" intended by him, and his Accomplices, to ruin him (the Duke of
" *Athol*) and ſeveral Perſons of Quality in *Scotland*. That on the 27th of *Novem-*
" *ber*, the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted his Grace, That the Duke of *Queenſberry*
" having, by a Note, deſired a Paſs for Four Perſons, (*viz.* Captain *Smeaton*, or
" *Campbel*, ——*Monro*, ——*Dickiſon*, and ———*Forbes*) he had given the ſaid
" Paſs. That thereupon the Duke of *Athol* waited on her Majeſty, and acquainted
" her with what Information he had got: And afterwards further inform'd the Earl
" of *Nottingham*, That the Duke of *Queenſberry* had deliver'd the ſaid Paſs to *Colin*
" *Campbel* of *Glenderoul*, an Officer in the Army in *Scotland*; and that he deliver'd
" it to *Thomas Clarke*, an Apothecary in *Watlingſtreet*, at whoſe Houſe *Frazer* had
" lodg'd, and who deliver'd it to him at *Graveſend*. That the Deliveries of the
" ſaid Paſs were confirm'd by the Examinations of *Thomas Clarke* and *Colin Camp-*
" *bel*. That on the 30th of *November*, his Grace acquainted the Earl of *Notting-*
" *ham*, how the Accomplices of Captain *Frazer* were to direct the Letters from
" hence to him beyond Sea, and how *Frazer* directed his Letters to his Correſpon-
" dents here: Upon which ſeveral Packets of Letters were intercepted, which diſ-
" cover'd *Frazer*'s Correſpondents, particularly *Colin Campbel*, Mr. *Keith*, *John Mur-*
" *ray*, and Captain *Macleod*, an Officer in the Guards in *Scotland*. That it appear'd,
" that one *Corbouſier*, a Merchant in *London*, had given a Bill of One Hundred
" and Fifty Guineas to Captain *Frazer*; and that *Frazer* had written to the
" Duke of *Queenſberry*, under Cover to *Colin Campbel*; and that there was
" alſo a Letter intercepted, from *Frazer* to the Earl of *Leven*. That on
" the 6th of *December*, Mr. *Keith* acquainted his Grace, that the firſt Time he
" met Captain *Frazer* in *London*, he *deſired him to try if the Duke of* Athol *would*
" *pardon the Injury he had done his Family, he being penitent, as he pretended.* That his

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" Grace having enquired of *Keith*, why he did not acquaint his Grace with it ſooner, " he anſwer'd, *That he knew it would be to no Purpoſe for him to undertake ſuch a Meſ-* " *ſage from Captain* Frazer, *whoſe Deſign he believed was to trepan his Grace:* And that " Mr. *Keith* acquainted the Earls of *Seafield* and *Nottingham*, with what he had told " his Grace. That by the Means of *Colin Campbel*, and Mr. *Clarke*, were found ſe- " veral Papers, belonging to *Frazer*, and left by him, before he went from *London*; " particularly a Commiſſion for his being a Colonel, ſigned by the pretended King " *James*. That by the Declarations of *Colin Campbel*, and Sir *John Macleane*, and " others, and by *Frazer*'s Letters, it appears, That beſides the Deſign of an Inva- " ſion, there was another moſt *wicked Contrivance*, to bring ſeveral of her Majeſty's " good Subjects and Servants into a Plot, in order to ruin them and their Families: " Wherefore, his Grace humbly begg'd her Majeſty would be pleas'd to order the " Duke of *Queenſberry* to give his Reaſons, Firſt, why he met with, employ'd, and " gave Two Hundred Guineas to Captain *Frazer* in *Scotland*, with whom, as being " an intercommuned Rebel, it was Treaſon, by the Law of that Kingdom, to con- " verſe. 2. How the Duke of *Queenſberry* came to give a Paſs or Protection to a " Rebel, whoſe Buſineſs in the Highlands of *Scotland*, was to tempt her Majeſty's " Subjects into a Rebellion. 3. For what Purpoſe the Duke of *Queenſberry* ſent " Captain *Frazer*, and Three Perſons with him, ſo carefully and privately to " *France*, and what Services he expected her Majeſty would reap by their going " thither, ſince it appear'd by the Letters and Declarations, that *Frazer*'s main " Deſign, was to engage the *French* King to proſecute his Deſign of an Invaſion."

In a ſubſequent Addition to this Memorial, the Duke of *Athol* thought fit to obſerve, in his own Vindication, Firſt, " That he ſaw by *Frazer*'s Letters, and the Decla- " rations of *Colin Campbel* of *Glenderoul*, and Captain *Maitland*, and by what a " Lord had publickly ſaid, that there had been a Deſign to accuſe his Grace, and " ſeveral others, of correſponding with St. *Germains*: Secondly, That the ſaid De- " clarations were made by thoſe who were guilty of correſponding with *Frazer*, and " who were employed by the Duke of *Queenſberry*, in his Secret Affairs with " him. Thirdly, That what theſe Perſons alledged, was only upon a Hearſay " from *Frazer*, *viz.* That his Grace deſign'd to ſend *Glengary*, and Captain *James* " *Murray*, to St. *Germains*, neither of which Two Perſons, his Grace ever ſpoke " to: Concluding, That his Grace, as well as the Duke of *Hamilton*, were men- " tion'd by Sir *John Macleane*, the laſt Perſon who came over from St. *Germains*, " and ſaid, he had Inſtructions to ſound, or try both their Graces: But that this " was rather a Vindication; for ſince they were to be ſounded, they were not en- " gaged, or had Correſpondence there: By all which the World might judge of the " reſt of the malicious Calumnies of his Grace's Enemies; and how eaſy a Matter " it would be for his Grace to refute them, when publick; eſpecially the inconſi- " ſtent Story of a Letter ſaid to have been ſent from St. *Germains* to his Grace."

By this Memorial it manifeſtly appears, That the Duke of *Athol*, one of the prin- cipal Perſons ſuſpected, had either the Peruſal, or Information from the Secretary of State, of the Contents of the Letters, Declarations, and Examinations, relating to the *Scotiſh* Conſpiracy, before the ſame were communicated to the Houſe of Lords: A Circumſtance which ſhews, That the Accuſed were more Countenanced than the Accuſers; ſo that it was no difficult Matter for the former to put a Slur upon the Plot.

One of the chief Reaſons that may be aſſign'd for the Conduct of the Court on this and other like Occaſions, is, that the Queen, and thoſe ſhe entruſted with her moſt intimate Thoughts and Inclinations, took for current Coin, what Mr. *Ferguſon* ſo- lemnly * declared, *viz.* *That there was not a* Nonjuror, *or one reckon'd a* Jacobite, *en- gaged in a Plot againſt her Majeſty and the Government:* And that *'twas ſo far from giving them Uneaſineſs, that her Majeſty was on the Throne, that they heartily bleſſed* GOD *the Monarchy was preſerved againſt the Deſigns of the* Republicans, *and that one of the Serene Family of the* Stuarts *poſſeſs'd the Sovereignty, in ſpite of all the Endeavours of ſuch as would either have ſupplanted her, had the late King* William *lived, or would have brought either the Princeſs* Sophia *of* Hanover, *or the Prince, her Son, into* England, *or to* Scotland, *during her Reign, ſince his Deceaſe. That though 'twas not to be denied, but there were thoſe in her Majeſty's Dominions, who would not ſwear to ſerve her againſt the Prince at St.* Germains, *yet ſince they were willing to live quietly under her Majeſty's Authority, 'twas hoped they would be diſtinguiſh'd from Rebels and Traytors. And ſhould the Weight of Foreign Affairs bring her Majeſty into a Neceſſity of Capitulating with* France, *there was none in theſe Kingdoms, who would be either more careful for the Secu- rity of the Proteſtant Religion, and of the Church of* England, *or of her Majeſty's en- joying the Royal Dignity during her Life,* (as was anciently ſtipulated between *Henry* the IId, and King *Stephen*, and between *Richard* Duke of *York*, and King *Henry* the

* *Ferguſon's* Declaration, Dec. 24. 1703.

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the VIth;) *than they who were ſtigmatized as* Jacobites, *would.* As to the preſent Conſpiracy, *Ferguſon* added, " Nor are the *French* Plots againſt her Majeſty to be much " dreaded, whilſt the Miniſters of that King know not better how to chuſe their " Tools for promoting them, than to employ Captain *Frazer* in *Scotland*, who is " both ſo obnoxious to the Laws of that Nation, and accounted infamous by all " Men, for the vileſt and moſt abominable Crimes. Neither can it be reaſonably " imagined, that the Duke of *Queenſberry*, who not only protected the ſaid *Frazer* " in *Scotland*, but obtained a Paſs by a ſham Name of the Earl of *Nottingham* here, " for conveying him abroad again, would be in a Conſpiracy with the Court of " *France*, againſt her Majeſty, and the preſent Government. And it ought to be " held ridiculous, that either my Lord *Stair*, who was the Author of the Maſſacre " of *Glencoe*, or Mr. *William Carſtairs*, who was deeply engag'd both in the in- " tended Aſſaſſination at the *Rye-Houſe*, and in all the Treaſonable Deſigns, as well " againſt King *Charles* the IId, as againſt the late King *James*, while on the " Throne, ſhould now be embark'd in the Service with thoſe at St. *Germains*, and " co-operate with thoſe who are ſaid to be carrying on the exalting the Prince of " *Wales* to the Throne of his Anceſtors. Nor will it paſs upon any Man of com- " mon Senſe, that the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Confidence in, Kindneſs to, and ſin- " gular Care for the covering and protecting Captain *Frazer*, ſhould be meerly in " Hopes of *Frazer*'s getting his Grace's Pardon, in caſe of a Revolution, as the ſaid " *Frazer* was pleaſed to ſay, both to my ſelf, and, as I have been told, to others, " and not rather be that Duke's Intelligence from Abroad, as his ſaid Grace is re- " ported to have affirmed. And what Sort of Informations his Grace had con- " tracted with him about, may be partly conjectured from the Rumours which have " obtain'd for ſome Time, about this Town, of a Plot carrying on in *Scotland* " againſt her Majeſty, wherein not only the Duke of *Athol*, but divers others of " the firſt Quality in that Kingdom, were criminally concerned. But as to the " more exact Knowledge, what Tidings *Frazer* was to convey to the Duke of " *Queenſberry* from the other Side, were to be, will be learned from intercepted Let- " ters hither and thither; ſo both my own getting the Duke of *Athol* acquainted " how ſuch Letters might be laid hold of, and his Grace's laying it before her Ma- " jeſty, are an undeniable Evidence, that both the Duke of *Athol*, and my ſelf, " are far from being in a Conſpiracy againſt her Majeſty, and her Government. " Nor can it eſcape the Obſervation of her Majeſty, and the honourable Lords of " her Privy-Council, how precarious the Lives, as well as the Liberties and For- " tunes of all ſuch muſt needs be, againſt whom either *Frazer* doth entertain Re- " ſentments, and bear Revenge, (as he is known to do, in Reference to the Duke " of *Athol*, and to many more of the firſt Rank of *Scotland*,) or the Duke of " *Queenſberry* himſelf harbour the leaſt Grudge. And ſeeing it will contribute to " the giving further Light to this Matter, to have thoſe ſtrictly examined, who " either here, or in *Scotland*, have had ſecret Converſation and Tranſactions with " Captain *Frazer*, 'tis my humble Opinion, that beſides what may be learned from " the Laird of *Locheal*, and from other Heads of the Highland *Clans* in *Scotland*, all " whoſe Names are, in great Probability, known to his Grace the Duke of *Queenſ-* " *berry*, it having been under his Grace's Protection, as well as Advice, that *Frazer* " went to them; ſo much more, in the Uſe of proper Methods, may be gained from " Mr. *Keith*, and Lieutenant *Campbell*, who, of all Men, ſeemed to be more in " *Frazer*'s Confidence, and in his Secrets, than they have yet declared. And in " my humble Opinion, 'twill be one of the moſt effectual Courſes to prevail with " them to deal openly, and without Reſerve, if they ſhall be threatned with the " being ſent to *Scotland*, in order to be proceeded againſt. Nor is it unlikely, but " ſomething conſiderable in this Affair, may be wreſted out of Mr. *Carſtaires*, in " that he having procured of the late King *William* a Pardon to *Frazer*, with re- " ſpect to his having levied War, and being ſtill reckoned by *Frazer* for one of " his eſpecial Friends, (which alſo was told to my ſelf by the ſaid *Frazer*) 'tis not " to be ſuppoſed, but that one endowed with the inſinuating Faculty and Art, for " which Mr. *Carſtaires* is ſo much valued by his Party, as he is known to be, would " wind himſelf as much as he could, into the Knowledge of what *Frazer* came to " tranſact in *Scotland*, eſpecially when he could not avoid the having a Proſpect of " rendring the being let into it, ſerviceable to the Intereſt of the *Kirk*. Three

* *Dec.* 27. Days after, * Mr. *Furguſon* laid before the Queen's Privy-Council, a long Narrative, containing what he had omitted in his former Declaration, and what he had ſince been able to recollect, chiefly about his Conferences with Captain *Frazer*: All which ſeem'd calculated either to ridicule, or to ſtifle the *Scotch* Plot.

The Lords take the *Scotch* Plot into Conſideration. On the 8th of *February*, the Lords proceeded to take that Affair into Conſideration; and, in the firſt Place, read the Papers that had been laid before them on the 29th

29th of *January*, the moſt material of which was intitled, *an Account of the Conſpiracy in* Scotland. The Subſtance of it was, " That the Earl of *Nottingham* had In- A. D. 1703.
" formation of ſome Deſigns of an Inſurrection in *Scotland*, to be ſupported with
" Money, Arms, and Men, from *France*, with which he acquainted the Queen, The Earl of *Nottingham's* Account of it.
" who having receiv'd the like Informations from the Duke of *Queenſberry*, com-
" manded him to communicate theſe Matters to his Grace, that by comparing
" them together, her Majeſty might the better judge of them. This the Earl did,
" and the Duke ſaid, the Accounts he had received were much of the ſame Kind;
" and added, That his † Informer was come from *France*, but his Name he was † *Viz.* Capt. *Frazer.*
" obliged to conceal, and was ſo forward and zealous in doing Service to her Maje-
" ſty, that he was willing to go again into *France*, and to ſend from Time to
" Time, or even to bring Intelligence of the further Progreſs of the *French* De-
" ſigns; with which he was ſure he ſhould be truſted, as he had been formerly.
" That his Grace ſaid, he accordingly deſigned to ſend him; which the Earl of
" *Nottingham* approved, and acquainted her Majeſty with this Converſation with the
" Duke of *Queenſberry*. That on the 10th of *November*, 1703, the Earl of *Notting-*
" *ham* had an Account, That Sir *John Macleane*, with others, were in Cuſtody
" at *Folkſtone*, as coming out of *France* without Leave; and that the ſame
" Day he receiv'd a Letter, as did alſo the Earl of *Cromarty*, from Sir *John*
" *Macleane*, intimating, that at his Landing, he had ſurrendred himſelf, and
" deſiring, that he might be brought before the Earl, to give an Account of his
" coming. That Sir *John* being accordingly ſent for in Cuſtody, and examined, he
" ſaid, *That he had long deſir'd to come Home, and had often aſk'd Leave, by his Friends, without Succeſs; but now hearing of the Indemnity granted by the Queen to her* Scotiſh *Subjects, he gladly laid hold of it, being weary of the Hardſhips he endur'd in* France, *where he could not ſubſiſt with his Allowance: That he never had any Poſt, either in Court or Army; and he reſolved to live quiet at Home, in Hopes of ſome Favour from her Majeſty, in Conſideration of the Sufferings of his Family for their Loyalty.* But being told, " That
" tho' this was a very ſpecious Repreſentation of his Caſe, yet 'twas impoſſible to
" believe that this was all, or the true Deſign of his coming; ſince he had delay'd
" coming many Months after he knew of the Indemnity." Sir *John Macleane*, upon this, *pretended Sickneſs; and that now he came in ſo much Haſte, that he brought his Wife, who had lain in but Eleven Days:* Adding, *That an* Engliſh *Fiſher-boat had been diſcharg'd, by Order of the Court of* France, (*a Thing never done before*) *without Ranſom or Exchange, on purpoſe to bring him to* England. That this increaſing the Earl's Suſpicion, Sir *John Macleane* was told, " That however indemnify'd
" he might be in *Scotland*, he was ſtill liable to the Act of Parliament in *England*,
" which made it Treaſon to come hither from *France*: And that he muſt expect
" the Rigor of the Law, being ſo juſtly, from the above-mention'd Circumſtan-
" ces, to be ſuſpected of ill Deſigns." That thereupon he ſaid, *He would tell the Earl all he knew, upon Aſſurance of his Pardon, and being treated like a Gentleman; ſo as not to be requir'd to appear in Publick, as an Evidence againſt any Perſon:* " Of
" which, by the Queen's Order, he being aſſur'd; he then told the Earl of *Not-*
" *tingham*, That *in* July 1702, *the Lord* Lovat *came to* France, *and told Sir* John Sir *John Macleane's* Diſcovery.
Macleane, *he had Matters of great Importance to communicate to the Queen at St.* Germains; *but requir'd a Promiſe from her, not to reveal any Thing of what he ſhould ſay to any of her Miniſters. That this being granted, Sir* John Macleane *carried him to the Queen, as he did afterwards, by her Directions, to Monſieur* Torcy; *to whom, as before to the Queen, he ſaid, That he was come from the* Highlands *of* Scotland, *where he had diſcours'd with many Heads of* Clans, *particularly* Stuart *of* Apin, *Sir* Ewin Cameron, *Sir* Daniel Macdonald, *and others, from whom he brought Aſſurances, that they would riſe in Arms with Ten Thouſand Men, if they were aſſiſted from* France *with Money, Arms, and Troops to ſupport them. That Monſieur* Torcy, *after communicating this to the* French *King, aſſur'd him, That his Maſter would furniſh them with Money and Arms, and alſo Men, ſo ſoon as his Affairs would admit of the laſt: And the Number agreed on was Five Thouſand; which were to be tranſported from* Dunkirk, *and landed at* Dundee; *from whence the March was ſhort and eaſy to the Foot of the* Highlands, *to which, if need were, they might retreat; and in the mean Time make a ſtand, and oppoſe any of the Queen's Forces that might be ſent againſt them, and give Time to the* Highland Clans *to aſſemble and come to them, and form and increaſe the Army, to be ſuperior to all the Queen's Forces in* Scotland. *That to facilitate this Deſign, Five Hundred Men were to be ſent from* Breſt, *to ſeize the Fort of* Inverlochy; *which could not reſiſt Cannon, being commanded by Hills near it: And that this would give Security to Ships coming into the River, and be a Means to convey Supplies of all kinds, as there ſhould be Occaſion. That the Execution of this Project was delay'd, partly becauſe the* French *King could not ſpare his Troops, partly becauſe his Fleet was not in a Condition to oppoſe the* Engliſh; *partly becauſe he did not entirely rely on the*

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*Lord* Lovat's *Information and Aſſurances; and partly, that he might ſee the Event of the* Scotiſh *Parliament; by which he might judge of the Diſpoſition of the* Scots, *as well as by ſome further Enquiry which he deſign'd to make. That therefore* Lovat *was ſent back in* May *laſt, with Captain* Frazer *and Captain* John Murray, *who had long been in the* French *Service, with Orders to come back as ſoon as the* Scotiſh *Parliament was ended, with an exact Account of the Inclinations of the People, and what Numbers might be relied upon to join with the* French. *That beſides theſe, one* James Murray *was alſo ſent to* Scotland, *with Orders to ſpeak with Duke* Hamilton, *(to whom one* Bell *was ſent before with like Directions, and died in* Holland) *and to engage him in the Intereſt of* France, *for the Support of the Prince of* Wales. *That there had been other Meſſages ſent to him; but the Queen told Sir* John Macleane, *She had had no Anſwer, and therefore order'd Sir* John *to ſound his Grace; and if he found him diſpos'd to her Service, then, and not otherwiſe, to communicate to him this Project: Which he was alſo to do to the Duke of* Athol, *and Earl* Marſhal. *And that* Stephenſon, *a Banker, formerly ſent to Duke* Hamilton, *was, at his Return, put into the* Baſtile; *which was thought to be occaſion'd by the Duke's not truſting him, and to prevent a Diſcovery; there being ſo many Factions at St.* Germains, *that nothing was kept ſecret.*——— "That afterwards, upon a further Examination, Sir *John Macleane* recollected the Names of the Perſons, and the Men they could bring into the Field, which *Lovat*, aliàs *Frazer*, reckon'd upon, when he gave Account to the Court of *France* of the *Scots* Readineſs to riſe, if the *French* would ſupport them. That the Queen having commanded the Earl of *Nottingham* to acquaint the Duke of *Queenſberry* with what Sir *John Macleane* had diſcover'd, his Grace thereupon told the Earl, That this *Frazer* was the Perſon who diſcloſed to him ſome Matters of this Nature, with which he had acquainted the Queen; but that he had not told her Majeſty his Name, being under a ſolemn Engagement to conceal it. That this *Frazer* was brought to him by the late Duke of *Argyle* and the Earl of *Leven*, who were privy to all his Proceedings with him. That *Frazer* was gone to *France*, and had promis'd to ſend his Grace an Account of all the *French* Deſigns; and would come back whenever any Thing of Moment happen'd, or that his Grace ſhould require him: Whereupon the Duke of *Queenſberry* was deſir'd to call him back; for he was more likely to do Harm than Good, by any Intelligence that could be expected from ſo ill a Man."

This Account contain'd, in the next Place, the Duke of *Athol*'s Proceedings with the Earl of *Nottingham*, with the Subſtance of *Campbel*'s, *Clerke*'s, *Keith*'s, and *Ferguſon*'s Examinations; which, together with ſeveral other Papers, were read that Day, and the next *. Five Days after †, the Lords having taken the ſaid Papers into Conſideration, order'd *the Uſher of the Black Rod immediately to attach the Body of* William Keith, *and keep him in ſafe Cuſtody, in order to his being examined by this Houſe; and that no Perſon be allow'd to ſpeak with him.* Then, after reading other Papers, and further Debate thereupon, their Lordſhips reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, which, on the 15th of *February*, was reported by the Duke of *Bolton*, and, with ſome Amendments, agreed to, as follows:

* *Feb.* 9.
† *Feb.* 14.

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

*WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to acquaint your Majeſty, That having (according to our Duty, and your Majeſty's Royal Intention) taken into our moſt ſerious Conſideration, the Papers laid before us by the Earl of* Nottingham, *relating to the very ill Practices and Deſigns carried on in* Scotland, *by Emiſſaries from* France; *We find mention made therein of ſeveral other Papers not yet brought to the Houſe, which we have Reaſon to believe are very material, as well for ſetting thoſe wicked and dangerous Conſpiracies in a due Light, as for our forming a right Judgment upon the whole Matter: In particular,*

The Account of Deſigns of an Inſurrection in *Scotland*; which, by your Majeſty's Commands, the Earl of *Nottingham* communicated to the Duke of *Queenſberry*.

Mr. *Stanhope*'s Letter, or Memorial, giving an Account of the Money to be remitted into *Scotland* and *Ireland*; with the Perſons Names to whom the ſame was to be paid.

The Letter wrote by an Officer of the Gariſon of *Inverlochy*, to the Governor; of a Deſign to draw great Numbers together, under Pretence of Hunting.

The Letter intercepted going from *France* to *Scotland*, written in a *Gibberiſh* Language; wherein the Conſpiracy is ſaid to be contained.

One Letter, going from *Scotland* to *France*, to the late Queen at St. *Germains*; written in the ſame Sort of Language.



A Let-

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A Letter written by the proper Hand of the late Queen at St. *Germains*, to ſome Perſon in *Scotland*.

The Letters, or Accounts tranſmitted from the Duke of *Queenſberry*, as far as they relate to the Tranſactions with *France*, or concern any Conſpiracy in *Scotland*.

The Original Examinations of Sir *John Macleane*, *Campbel*, *Clarke*, *Ferguſon*, *Lindſay*, *Keith*, and Mrs. *Fox*.

The Commiſſion and Credentials from the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, to *Frazer*.

*With all poſſible Reſpect to your Majeſty, and Deference to your Royal Judgment, we deſire theſe Papers may be communicated to the Houſe; as alſo an* Affidavit *concerning the Lord* Belhaven, *which we are inform'd is lodg'd in one of the Secretaries Offices; together with ſuch other Papers, relating to any Treaſonable Deſigns, which have been on foot in* Scotland *ſince your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, as your Majeſty, in your Wiſdom, ſhall think fit.*

*It is not our Meaning by this Addreſs, nor was it ever the Intention of the Houſe, to deſire, that the Matter which your Majeſty was pleaſed to ſignify by the Earl of* Nottingham, *could not be then properly communicated, without Prejudice to the Publick Service, ſhould be brought before the Houſe, till ſuch Time as your Majeſty ſhould judge it convenient; and therefore we take this Opportunity to ſay, That if a fair Repreſentation had been made to your Majeſty, of what was univerſally profeſs'd and declared to be the Senſe of the Houſe throughout the whole Debate, upon which our Addreſs of the 29th of* January *was form'd, it could not have been interpreted, as preſſing your Majeſty to lay that Matter before us, ſooner than conſiſted with your Majeſty's Pleaſure.*

*We remain ſtill in Hopes, That according to your Majeſty's Gracious Intimation, there may be a proper Time, before the End of this Seſſion, to communicate that Matter to us, without Inconvenience to the Publick.*

*We are deeply ſenſible, That your Majeſty and your People cannot be ſafe, while the Deſigns of the Emiſſaries of* France, *and the Abettors of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *in any Part of your Dominions, are not thoroughly ſearch'd into, and diſcovered; and that an imperfect and partial Enquiry into them, will rather encourage than prevent them.*

*It is upon this Account, that with ſo much dutiful Zeal, (which we are ſure will be always acceptable to your Majeſty) we deſire to have all the Information we can, before we proceed to offer to your Majeſty our humble Advice, of what may beſt contribute, in the preſent Juncture, to the Honour and Safety of your Majeſty, and the Security and Tranquility of your Dominions.*

*And upon this Occaſion we preſume to renew to your Majeſty, the Promiſe made in our Addreſs, of the* 16th *of* January *laſt, That no Dangers, nor Reproaches, nor Artifices whatſoever, ſhall deter or divert us from uſing our utmoſt Endeavours, from Time to Time, in diſcovering and oppoſing all Contrivances and Attempts againſt your Royal Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as eſtabliſhed by Law.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Addreſs, was as follows: *viz. I have ordered ſuch Papers to be laid before you, according to your Deſire in this Addreſs, as are now ready, and would have ordered them at firſt, had I imagined they would have been expected; but ſome of the Particulars being contain'd in Letters written to my ſelf, which will require a little Time to be Extracted, and others being in the Hands of the Secretary of* Scotland; *I am not yet able to make a full Anſwer to your Addreſs, but you ſhall have a more particular Anſwer with all convenient Speed.*

*William Keith* prevaricates with the Lords.

On the 19th of *February*, the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted the Lords, That her Majeſty had now ſent them all the Papers deſired in their laſt Addreſs, except the Information in which the Lord *Belhaven*'s Name was mentioned, and which was ſent to the Duke of *Queenſberry*, who had left it in *Scotland*, but was order'd to ſend for it: That among theſe Papers there were ſome Letters in *Gibberiſh*, that wanted explaining: And that he (the Earl of *Nottingham*) had lately received a Letter, by the Diſcovery of Mr. *Keith*, upon which he thought it proper that *Keith* ſhould be examined. Hereupon an Order was made for that Purpoſe; and, on *Monday*, the 21ſt of *February*, the Duke of *Somerſet* having reported, "That Mr. *Keith* had pre- "varicated with the Lords, and that he did know the Meaning of ſeveral Things in "the Letters, which he would not diſcloſe;" the Lords thereupon declared, That the ſaid *Keith*, *by his Behaviour, did not ſeem an Object worthy of her Majeſty's Mercy.* The Houſe proceeded to read the Papers deliver'd in Two Days before, by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and in particular, an Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Stanhope*, the Queen's Envoy and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, dated *July* the 9th---20th, 1703, importing, "He had received a Letter, dated as from "*Amſter-*

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" *Amſterdam*, the Contents of which were of ſuch Concern, that he thought it his " Duty to tranſmit it to Mr. Secretary, *viz. That there was ſomething againſt the Queen and her Government working in* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *for there* (at *Amſterdam*) *were great Remittances of Money from* Paris, *and from* Liſle, *to the Duke of* Hamilton *Fifty Thouſand Piſtoles, to Sir* Robert Hamilton, *Knight, Twenty Five Thouſand Piſtoles, which Two latter were in* Holland; *and that moſt of this Money was already drawn for.* The Letter from the late Queen at St. *Germains*, directed to *L. M. T.* and dated *May* the 20th, was as follows:

" YOU may be ſure, that when any Concerns require the Help of my Friends, " you are one of the firſt I have in my View. I am ſatisfied you will " not be wanting for any Thing that may be in your Power, according to your " Promiſe; and you may be aſſured of all ſuch Returns as you can expect from me " and mine. The Bearer, who is known to you, will tell you more of my Friend- " ſhip to you, and how much I rely on yours for me, and thoſe I am concerned " for.

After the Reading of ſeveral other Papers, the Lords order'd *Colin Campbel*, and Mr. *Francis Fox*, to be taken into the Cuſtody of the *Black-Rod*, and kept in ſafe
* *Feb.* 23. and cloſe Confinement; and Two Days after *, their Lordſhips addreſs'd the Queen, " To iſſue her Royal Proclamation to promiſe a Pardon, and a Reward of Five " Hundred Pounds, to any Perſon, who ſhould, within Six Days after the Date of " the ſaid Proclamation, make known to the Lords Committees about the *Scotch* " Conſpiracy, the Key or Cypher, whereby the Four Letters, written in *Gibberiſh* " Language, might be fully explain'd, and alſo the Perſons Names to whom the " ſaid Letters were directed, from whom they came, and by whom ſubſcribed. With which Addreſs the Queen readily complied.

On the 1ſt Day of *March*, the Lords order'd Major *Richard Bowcler*, Sir *Thomas Stewart*, alias Lord *Belkaſky*, and Mr. *Jackſon* of *Gray's-Inn*, to be taken into Cuſto-
† *March* 3. dy, in order to their being examined, in relation to the *Scotiſh* Conſpiracy; and Two Days after †, the Lord *Wharton* having acquainted the Houſe, *That the Secret Committee was offered a Key, and the Letters to be decyphered, upon the Conditions ſet forth in her Majeſty's Proclamation; and alſo upon Condition, That the Key and Letters, when decypher'd, might be only communicated to the Lords of the Committee, and by them to her Majeſty, when ſhe ſhould think fit*: It was thereupon reſolved, That the Committee be directed to agree to the Terms propoſed. On the 6th of *March*, the Earl of *Nottingham* communicated to the Houſe Two intercepted Letters; and the next
‖ *March* 7. ‖ Day, his Lordſhip laid alſo before the Houſe, the Papers relating to the Lord *Belhaven*, all which were referr'd to the Conſideration of the Lords Committees. On the 20th, the Duke of *Somerſet* reported from the ſaid Committee, the ſeveral Examinations of Sir *John Macleane*, and his Lady, *Colin Campbel*, *William Keith*, *David Lindſey*, Mr. *Fox*, *Thomas Clarke*, Mr. *Corbuſier*, Captain *Meers*, Mr. *Patrick Oliphant*, Mr. *Ogilby*, Sir *Thomas Stewart*, and Mr. *Ferguſon*, with ſome Remarks (*a*)
Reſolution of the Lords about the *Scotch* Plot. thereupon; as alſo the Subſtance of the Four *Gibberiſh* Letters: Which Report being, on the 22d taken into Conſideration, after ſome Debate thereupon, it was reſolved, Firſt, " That it did appear to this Houſe, that there had been a dangerous Conſpi- " racy carried on, for the raiſing a Rebellion in *Scotland*, and invading that King- " dom with a *French Power*, in order to the ſubverting of her Majeſty's Govern- " ment, both in *England* and *Scotland*, and the bringing in the pretended Prince of " *Wales*. II. That it was the Opinion of this Houſe, That nothing had given ſo " much Encouragement to this Conſpiracy, as that the immediate Succeſſion to the " Crown of *Scotland*, after her preſent Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body, was " not declared to be in the Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Pro- " teſtants. III. That the Queen would be pleaſed to uſe her Endeavours, by ſuch " Methods as ſhe ſhould think moſt proper, to have the Succeſſion of the Crown of " *Scotland*, declared to be ſettled on the Princeſs *Sophia*; and to take ſuch Meaſures " as might beſt conduce to the diſappointing and fruſtrating the Deſigns of her Ene- " mies, who were engaged in this Conſpiracy againſt her Majeſty, and her Go- " vernment. And, IV. That her Majeſty be aſſured, that when her Endeavours " ſhall take effect for ſettling of the Succeſſion, this Houſe would do all in their " Power to promote an entire *Union* between the Two Kingdoms, for their mutual " Security and Advantage." Theſe Reſolutions were order'd to be drawn up into

(*a*) It was obſerved in Particular, that Mr. *John Levingſton*, who was in Cuſtody of *Hopkins* the Meſſenger, was let go, and never examined.

" an

an Addreſs by the Lords Committees; to whom, the ſame Day, the Lord-Keeper, by Order, gave the Thanks of this Houſe, for their Exactneſs, Care, and Fidelity, in the Examination of the *Scotiſh* Conſpiracy. Two Days after †, the Lords, after ſome Debate, came to a Reſolution, "That Sir *John Macleane* having made an ingenuous Confeſſion to the Lords Committees, her Majeſty ſhould be addreſs'd, to "give him as full and compleat a Pardon, as might conſiſt with the Safety of her "Majeſty and her People, and to provide for his Subſiſtence." And then the Order of the Lords for the cloſe Confinement of Sir *John Macleane* in the *Tower* of *London*, was diſcharged. Upon this Recommendation, Sir *John Macleane* receiv'd a conſiderable Penſion from the Crown; tho', in his Heart, in the Queen's Time, and openly after her Death, he continued ‖ in the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. It is obſervable, that the Debate about Sir *John Macleane*, brought in another concerning the Earl of *Nottingham*: A Motion being made, *That he had not done his Duty, in his Examination of Sir* John Macleane, *when firſt brought before him, by not asking him all the Queſtions he ought, for that afterwards he had confeſſed other Matters to the Committee of Seven Lords.* But upon the Queſtion, his Lordſhip was juſtified, and voted to have *done his Duty* by a Majority of Eleven Voices.

Thanks return'd to the Lords Committees.

Votes in Favour of Sir *John Macleane*.

† *March* 24.

‖ He dy'd in the Rebellion againſt King *George*, in 1715.

The Earl of *Nottingham* juſtified.

On the 25th of *March*, the Lords took into farther Conſideration, the Papers and Matters relating to the *Scotiſh* Conſpiracy; and it was reſolv'd and declar'd, "That "Mr. *Robert Ferguſon*'s Two Papers, dated the 24th and 27th of *December*, 1703, "were falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious, contrived to ſtifle the Conſpiracy, tending to "create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of her good Subjects, and to promote "the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*." Then the Houſe taking notice, that either through the Careleſsneſs or Connivance of ſome Miniſters, Mr. *Ferguſon* was not as yet cenſured for the ſaid Papers; after a long Debate it was farther reſolv'd, "That the not paſſing a Cenſure upon Mr. *Robert Ferguſon*'s Two Papers, "dated the 24th and 27th of *December*, 1703. which were by him delivered to the "Cabinet-Council, nor ordering him to be taken into Cuſtody, nor proſecuted for "the ſame, before they were laid before this Houſe, was a great Encouragement, "to her Majeſty's Enemies, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Government, and "the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as eſtabliſhed by Law." And it was order'd, 1ſt, That Sir *Edward Northey*, her Majeſty's Attorney-General, ſhould forthwith proſecute the ſaid *Robert Ferguſon* for the ſaid Papers, with the utmoſt Severity, according to Law. 2dly, That the ſaid *Ferguſon* be committed to the Priſon of *Newgate*, for treaſonable and ſeditious Practices. At the ſame time, the Lords order'd Sir *Thomas Stewart* to be diſcharg'd from the Cuſtody of the *Black-Rod*. And Four Days after *, Mrs. *Frances Fox* was order'd to be committed to the Priſon of *Newgate*, and proſecuted for High-Treaſon: But neither ſhe, nor *Ferguſon*, ever receiv'd the leaſt Puniſhment. On the 31ſt of *March*, the Lords, in a Body, attended the Queen with their Addreſs, containing the Four Reſolutions above-mention'd: To which the Queen return'd an Anſwer, *That ſhe had ſome time ſince declared her Intentions of endeavouring the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in* Scotland, *to her Servants of that Kingdom, as the moſt effectual Means for ſecuring their Quiet, and our own; and the readieſt way to the entire* Union *betwixt both Kingdoms, in the perfecting of which, it was very deſirable no Time ſhould be loſt.*

Votes againſt *Ferguſon*.

And againſt Mrs. *Fox*.

* *March* 29.

The Differences between the Two Houſes about the Examination of the Plot, were ſtill heighten'd by the Lords interpoſing in an Affair, the Cognizance of which the Commons pretended, did ſolely belong to themſelves. The Caſe was thus: One *Matthew Aſhby* commenced and proſecuted an Action at *Common Law* againſt *William White*, Mayor of *Ayleſbury*, and the Conſtables of that Town, for refuſing to receive his Vote at an Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough; but being caſt, he brought an Appeal into the Houſe of Lords, who upon ſtrict Examination of Witneſſes, and upon mature Deliberation, gave Judgment in Favour of *Aſhby*: Thereby aſſerting both the Right of Electors, and the Freedom of Elections. However, the Commons looking upon theſe Proceedings as an Encroachment on their Privileges, after having inſpected the Lords Journals, * reſolv'd, 1ſt, *That according to the Known Laws and Uſage in Parliament, it is the ſole Right of the Commons of* England *in Parliament aſſembled, (except in Caſes otherwiſe provided for by Act of Parliament) to examine and determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members.* 2dly, *That according to the known Laws and Uſage of Parliament, neither the Qualification of any Elector, or the Right of any Perſon elected, is cognizable or determinable elſewhere than before the Commons of* England *in Parliament aſſembled, except in ſuch Caſes as are ſpecially provided for by Act of Parliament.* 3dly, *That the examining and determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, or any Perſon elected to ſerve in Parliament, in any Court of Law, or elſewhere, than before the Commons of* England *in Parliament aſſembled (except in ſuch Caſes as are ſpecially provided*

Riſe of another Difference between both Houſes about the *Ayleſbury* Buſineſs.

* *Jan.* 26. Votes of the Commons to vindicate their Privileges.

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*vided for by Act of Parliament ) will expose all Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers, who are obliged to take the Poll, and make a Return thereupon, to Multiplicity of Actions, vexatious Suits, and insupportable Expences, and will subject them to different and independent Jurisdictions, and inconsistent Determinations in the same Case, without Relief.* 4thly, *That* Matthew Ashby *having in Contempt of the Jurisdiction of this House, commenced and prosecuted an Action at Common Law against* William White, *and others, the Constables of* Aylesbury, *for not receiving his Vote at an Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough, is guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House.* 5thly, *That whoever shall presume to commence or prosecute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which shall bring the Right of the Electors, or Person elected to serve in Parliament, to the Determination of any other Jurisdiction than that of the House of Commons, ( except in Cases specially provided for by Act of Parliament ) such Person and Persons, and all Attorneys, Sollicitors, Counsellors, and Serjeants at Law, soliciting, prosecuting, or pleading in any such Case, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege of this House.* And order'd these Resolutions to be fixed upon *Westminster-Hall* Gate, signed by the Clerk.

Another Affair gave the Commons Occasion to carp at the Proceedings of the Lords: On the 20th Day of *January*, *Charles Bathurst*, Esq; presented a Petition to the House of Commons, touching an "Order made by the House of Peers the 12th "Day of *February*, 170$\frac{1}{2}$. with relation to an Order made by the Court of *Exche-* "*quer* the 15th of *July*, in the Thirteenth Year of King *William*, concerning an In- "quisition and Survey of the Boundaries of the Honour of *Richmond*, and Lordship "of *Middleham*, and of many other Manors bounding thereupon; and praying such "Relief on the Subject-Matter of the Petition, as the House should think meet." Hereupon the Commons appointed some of their Members to search the Journals of the House of Peers, and the Offices of the Courts of *Exchequer* and *Chancery*, touching their respective Proceedings in relation to this Affair. Those Members having made their Report, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took † the same into Consideration, and after a long Debate, resolv'd, "That the House of Lords, taking "Cognizance of, and proceeding upon the Petition of *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, com- "plaining of an Order of the Court of *Exchequer*, bearing Date the 15th of *July*, "1701. for filing the Record of a Survey of the Honour of *Richmond*, and Lord- "ship of *Middleham*, in the County of *York*, is without Precedent, and unwarran- "table, and tends to the subjecting the Rights and Properties of all the Commons "of *England* to an illegal and arbitrary Power: And that it is the undoubted Right "of all the Subjects of *England*, to make such Use of the said Record, as they "might by Law have done, before the said Proceedings of the House of Lords.

† *Jan.* 27. Votes of the Commons against some Proceedings of the Lords.

On the 1st of *February*, the House of Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Account of the Conspiracy, which her Majesty was pleased to communicate to them; and the Papers relating thereto being read, it was unanimously resolv'd, "That an Address be presented to her Majesty, acknowledging her great Goodness "in communicating those Papers: And that this House was abundantly satisfied "in her Majesty's wise Conduct, and great Care of her People; and also to assure "her Majesty, that they would, to the utmost, support her against all her Enemies "whatsoever." This Address being presented to the Queen by such Members of the House as were of the Privy-Council, her Majesty commanded Mr. Secretary *Hedges* to acquaint the House, *That she was glad they were so well satisfy'd with what she had done; and that she took very kindly the Confidence they had in her, and the Assurances they had given her on this Occasion.*

Address of the Commons about the *Scotch* Plot.

The Queen's Answer.

The Order of the *Thistle* reviv'd in *Scotland.*

On the 31st of *January*, the Queen sign'd a Patent, to be pass'd the Great Seal of *Scotland*, for reviving and restoring there, the most Ancient and Noble ORDER of the THISTLE: In pursuance of which Patent, *John* Duke of ARGYLE was receiv'd into that Order the 4th of *February*, by her Majesty the Sovereign thereof; as were Three Days * after, *John* Duke of *Athol*, *William* Marquis of *Anandale*, *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, *George* Earl of *Orkney*, and *James* Earl of *Seafield*. Her Majesty dispensed, during her Royal Pleasure, with the Ceremonies and Solemnities of their Instalment as well as that of all the rest of the Knights Brethren; and was pleased to give a Commission to *David Nairne*, Esq; to be Secretary of the said Order, and to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood. Some Historians pretend, that that Order was first instituted by *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, after having concluded an Alliance with *Charlemaign*. And others tell us, it was instituted, or at least renew'd by *James* the IVth, who took St. *Andrew* for Protector thereof. Be that as it will, the said Order was neglected, till the late King *James* reviv'd it; but there was no Creation of any Knight in the Reign of King *William*. The Ensigns of the Order are, a Green Ribbon, which the Knights wear in the same manner as the Knights of the *Garter* wear a Blue; and a Star, with St. *Andrew*'s Cross. Their *Motto* is, *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

* *Feb.* 7.

*David Nairne*, Esq; Knighted.

The

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The *States General* having, by their Envoy Extraordinary in *England*, repreſented to the Queen, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s being at the *Hague*, might be of great Advantage to the Common Cauſe, by concerting there with them, the Meaſures proper to be taken in this Juncture; and having deſir'd her Majeſty to give his Grace Leave to paſs the Sea for a few Days: Her Majeſty order'd * his Grace to go to the *Hague* for that Purpoſe. Accordingly the Duke of *Marlborough* having, on the 15th of *January*, embark'd on Board the *Mary* Yatch in the River, arrived Three Days after at the *Hague*, where he receiv'd the Compliments of all the Publick Miniſters, the General Officers, and other Perſons of Quality; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States General*, left that Place on the 11th of *February*, and on the 14th arrived at *London*. Whilſt his Grace was at the *Hague*, Sir *David Mitchel*, who was likewiſe come there from *England*, ſettled ſeveral Matters relating to the Sea Service, with the Deputies of the ſeveral Admiralties of the *United Provinces*.

* *Jan.* 2. The Duke of *Marlborough* goes for *Holland*.

He returns to *London*, *Feb.* 14.

The Author of a weekly Paper call'd, *The Obſervator*, having ventur'd to publiſh his *Remarks* on *Occaſional Conformity*, a Complaint was made againſt him in the Houſe of Commons; and upon Examination of the Matter, it was † reſolv'd, *That the* Obſervator, *from the 8th to the 11th of* December, 1703. *contains Matters ſcandalous and malicious, reflecting upon the Proceedings of the Houſe, tending to the promoting of Sedition in the Kingdom. And that* Tutchin *the Author*, How *the Printer, and* Bragg *the Publiſher of that Paper, ſhould be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe.* Thereupon *Tutchin* abſconded, and notwithſtanding the Cenſure paſt upon him, went on in his licentious way of writing, and made very ſevere Reflections upon a Speech ſaid to have been made by Sir *John Packington* in the Houſe of Commons, in Favour of the *Bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity*. A freſh Complaint being made for this Second Offence, the Commons ‖ reſolved, *That the Author, Printer and Publiſher of the* Obſervator, *having broke the Privilege of the Houſe, and ſince abſconded from Juſtice, an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would pleaſe to iſſue her Royal Proclamation for apprehending them, promiſing a Reward for Diſcovery of them:* Which Proclamation was publiſh'd ∴ accordingly.

Proceedings againſt the Author of the *Obſervator*.

† *Jan.* 3.

‖ *Feb.* 14.

∴ *Feb.* 24.

The Anniverſary of the Queen's Birth-day falling this Year on a *Sunday*, the ſolemnizing of it was put off till the next Day *, when her Majeſty receiv'd the uſual Compliments of the Nobility, the foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality of both Sexes. The ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* deliver'd to the Houſe of Commons a Meſſage from her Majeſty, importing, That *her Majeſty having taken into her ſerious Conſideration, the mean and inſufficient Maintenance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to give them ſome Eaſe, had been pleaſed to remit the Arrears of the* Tenths *to the poor Clergy; and for an Augmentation of their Maintenance, her Majeſty declared, that ſhe would make a Grant of her whole Revenue ariſing out of the* Firſt-Fruits *and* Tenths, *as far as it ſhould become free from Incumbrances, to be applied to this purpoſe: And if the Houſe of Commons could find any proper Method, by which her Majeſty's good Intentions to the poor Clergy might be made more effectual, it would be a great Advantage to the Publick, and acceptable to her Majeſty.* Hereupon the Commons, in an humble Addreſs, † return'd "her Majeſty their moſt hearty Thanks "for her moſt gracious Meſſage, and the great and pious Concern her Majeſty had "for the increaſing the Maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own Revenue; "aſſuring her withal, that they would do their utmoſt to make her Majeſty's cha-"ritable Intentions moſt effectual." Accordingly a *Bill* was brought in for that purpoſe: And Four Days ‖ after, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, acknowledg'd the Queen's Bounty in an humble Addreſs to her Majeſty, who took *that Opportunity again to aſſure them, that ſhe would always continue to protect the Church of* England. Moreover, the Lower Houſe of Convocation return'd their ſolemn Thanks to the Commons, *for their Readineſs to aſſiſt and farther her Majeſty's charitable Intentions, and to eſpouſe the Intereſt of the Clergy.* And on the laſt Day of that ∴ Month, the Clergy of the Province of *York* did likewiſe addreſs her Majeſty upon the ſame Subject.

* *Feb.* 7.

The Queen's Meſſage in Favour of the poor Clergy.

† *Feb.* 11.

A Bill order'd to make her Majeſty's Intentions effectual.

‖ *Feb.* 15.

∴ *Feb.* 29.

On the 21ſt of *February*, the Count *de Wratiſlau*, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, having alſo received the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*, had publick Audience of the Queen; and return'd her Thanks, in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty, for the powerful Succours and Aſſiſtance, which her Majeſty had afforded him, in Order to his Expedition to *Spain*. After which, that Miniſter had alſo publick Audience of Prince *George* of *Denmark*. Three Days after, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions, by ſelling Annuities at ſeveral Rates, and for ſuch reſpective Terms or Eſtates as are therein mention'd: An Act for the Increaſe of Seamen, and better Encouragement of Naviga-*

Count *Wratiſlau* gives the Queen Thanks in the Name of *Charles* III. King of *Spain*.

Acts paſs'd, *Feb.* 24.

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*Navigation, and Security of the Coal-Trade*; and to ſeveral other Acts, both publick and private.

On the Third of *February*, the Commons having taken into Conſideration the Report of the Members appointed to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, touching their Proceedings relating to the Conſpiracy; *Reſolved*, "That an Addreſs be "preſented to her Majeſty, to clear this Houſe from the Miſrepreſentations of the "Lords, in their *Repreſentation* to her Majeſty." This Addreſs being reported and agreed to on the 18th of *February*, was, Three * Days after, preſented to her Majeſty; who return'd the Commons *Thanks for the great Concern they expreſs'd for her, and her juſt Rights*: And told them, *Their Diſpatch of the Supplies was a great Advantage to the Publick Service*; and that *ſhe was very well pleas'd with the Aſſurances they gave her, of their Care to avoid any Occaſion of Difference between the Two Houſes; eſpecially at this Time, when there was ſo apparent a Neceſſity of ſtrengthning themſelves againſt the malicious Deſigns of their Enemies.* Notwithſtanding the *Innuendo* contain'd in this Anſwer, about a Week † after, for a further Vindication of the Royal Prerogative, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, "That ſhe would be pleas'd "to reaſſume the juſt Exerciſe of her Prerogative, and take to her ſelf the Exami-"nation of the Matters relating to the Conſpiracy, communicated to this Houſe "by her Majeſty; to give Aſſurance, That they would defend her Majeſty's "Sacred Perſon and Government, againſt all Perſons concern'd in the ſaid Con-"ſpiracy, and all other Conſpirators whatſoever: And to declare, That the Eſta-"bliſhing a Committee of Seven Lords, for the ſole Examination of the ſaid Con-"ſpiracy, was of dangerous Conſequence, and might tend to the Subverſion of the "Government. This Addreſs being preſented to ‖ her Majeſty by the whole Houſe, ſhe told them, *That the great Marks of Truſt and Confidence, they had given her in this Addreſs, were very acceptable to her; and ſhe thank'd 'em for their Advice; and ſhould conſtantly exerciſe her juſt Prerogative, for the Security and Satisfaction of her Subjects.*

The Commons preſent an Addreſs in Anſwer to the Lords Repreſentation.

* *Feb.* 21.

† *Feb.* 29. The Queen's Prerogative vindicated by the Commons.

‖ *Feb.* 29.

On the 21ſt of *February*, *James Boucher*, formerly *Aid de Camp*, and Gentleman of the Horſe to the Duke of *Berwick*, was arraign'd before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Trevor*, the Lord Chief-Baron *Ward*, the Juſtices *Powel*, *Powis*, *Gould* and *Tracy*, and the Barons *Bury* and *Price*, appointed by a Special Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar, upon Two Indictments for *High-Treaſon*; one, for being in Arms in the Service of the late King *James* in *Ireland*; and the other, for returning from *France* into *England* without Licenſe, againſt the Form of the Statute made in the Ninth Year of King *William*. The Court being ſat, and the Indictments read, Mr. *Boucher* pleaded *Guilty*: And then having obtain'd Leave to ſpeak, he endeavour'd to extenuate his Crime; alledging, "That it was very well known, that he had ſollicited Two Years paſt for "Leave to come over into *England*: That while he was in *France*, he did all he "could to ſubſiſt the *Engliſh*, that were brought Priſoners to the *French* Camp: "That he apply'd himſelf to Colonel *Lumley*, who promis'd to lay his Caſe before "the Queen; but not hearing from him, he went to his Son, who told the Pri-"ſoner, he had no Opportunity to acquaint the Queen with it. That afterwards "he was taken going to *Holland*; and then he ſent to Colonel *Lumley*, who pro-"mis'd to remember him. That he continued ſtill to ſollicit the Service of her "Majeſty's Subjects; and had procur'd their Horſes, that had been taken from "them, to be reſtor'd to them. That he ſpoke to Colonel *Godfrey*, and he promis'd "to ſpeak to - - - - - - - - who promis'd to make it their Intereſt, to procure his "Return. That after the Campaign was over, he came over into *England*, at Noon-"day, with his Children; and ſent up a Letter to my Lord *Nottingham*, to acquaint "him where he was. That, indeed, he follow'd King *James* into *Ireland*; but had "no Commiſſion, and only ſerv'd the Duke of *Berwick* as *Aid de Camp*: And that "afterward, he went into *France*; but never ſerv'd there with any Commiſſion, "but as Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke of *Berwick*. Concluding, He hop'd, "that the Articles of *Limerick* would take off a great Part of his Offence; and "that his Lordſhip (the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*) would repreſent his Caſe favoura-"bly to the Queen.

*James Boucher* arraign'd.

He pleads *Guilty*.

Then Dr. *Sands* begg'd Leave to ſpeak in Behalf of the Priſoner; but being told by the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, That all he could do now (the Priſoner having pleaded *Guilty*) would ſignify nothing; And that if he had any Thing to ſay, he muſt apply himſelf elſewhere: And the *Attorney-General* demanding Judgment againſt the Priſoner, upon his Confeſſion of the Two Indictments: *Mr.* Boucher, (ſaid the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*) *You are, by your own Confeſſion, convicted of* High-Treaſon; *for which, Judgment of Death is to be pronounc'd upon you, and which*

The Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*'s Speech before Sentence.

*you*

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*you are to ſuffer, under thoſe Circumſtances which the Law has appointed. The Fact, of which you were accus'd, and have now confeſs'd, is, That ſince the* 11th *Day of* December, 1688, *you went into* France, *without Licenſe either from the late King, or Queen, and have return'd ſince the* 14th *of* January 1697, *without any Licenſe under the Privy-Seal, either from the late King, or her Majeſty that now is; which Fact is made* High-Treaſon *by the Statute of the Ninth Year of the late King. The Wiſdom and Juſtice in making that Law, will be evident to any one, that will but reflect upon the Poſture of our Affairs at that Time: For in the Year preceding to that of the making thereof, there was an horrid* Conſpiracy *form'd, from among that Party of Men who had ſo left the Kingdom, to aſſaſſinate the late King, to introduce a* Popiſh *and* French *Power, for the Subverſion of the* Proteſtant Religion, *and the Liberties and Properties of the People of* England; *which was manag'd with that Privacy, and carry'd on with that Secrecy, that it was not diſcover'd; nay, not ſo much as ſuſpected, until it arriv'd to that Maturity, that it was come to the very Point of being put in Execution. In the following Year, the Peace of* Reſwick *was made, whereby the Intercourſe was reſtor'd between* England *and* France; *from whence it was evident, that divers of that Party of Men would return into the Realm, and thereby have an Opportunity to revive and carry on that horrid* Deſign, *in the Succeſs whereof they had been ſo diſappointed; for which, no doubt, they were not a little enrag'd: And it could not be otherwiſe expected, but they would make uſe of it; for thoſe of the ſame Principles, will be guilty of the ſame Practices. Therefore it was neceſſary to make a Returning into* England, *by any of thoſe who were under theſe Circumſtances, to be very Penal; unleſs they ſhould firſt give Satisfaction to the Government, either of their Innocence, or Repentance, and obtain a Licenſe and Approbation for their Return, under the Privy-Seal. For their Returning in any other manner, is a Danger to the Queen's Perſon, and her Kingdom. This* Treaſon, *tho' it ſeems, and is new in the Form, yet it is compounded of an old* Treaſon, *known in the ancient Law of the Kingdom; which is, That of* Adhering to the King's Enemies. *For what can be thought of thoſe, who, in Time of War, ſhall abandon their own Country, be harbour'd and protected in any Enemy's Country, for being of an Intereſt inconſiſtent with, even repugnant to that of their own? What your Deſigns might be in returning in this manner, whether to revive and purſue theſe wicked Practices, your own Conſcience is your Witneſs, and will be your Judge; and if that ſhall acquit you, it will be for your Advantage in the World to come. But you are an Offender againſt the Law of this Land, which has made this your Offence to be* High-Treaſon. And thereupon his Lordſhip pronounc'd the Judgment appointed for one guilty of that Crime: Which done, the Priſoner was remanded to *Newgate*.

Two Days * after, the Lords made an Addreſs to her Majeſty, "That ſhe would "be pleas'd to reprieve *Boucher*, to encourage him to make a Diſcovery; which "if he would not do, that then the Severity of the Law might be executed up-"on him." *Boucher* was repriev'd accordingly; but whether he could not, or was unwilling to reveal any Secrets, he died in *Newgate* without making any Diſcovery, at leaſt, that ever came to publick Knowledge.

* *Feb.* 23.

He dies in Priſon.

The Lords having made an Enquiry into the preſent Condition of the Navy, whereby they found, *That by reaſon of the great Want of Men, the allow'd Complement for the whole Number of Ships, neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, could not be depended upon; they thought it a Duty incumbent on them, to make an humble Application to her Majeſty, deſiring that ſhe would be pleas'd to give ſpeedy and effectual Orders, that ſuch a Number of Ships, proper for the Home-Service, might be forthwith got ready, and mann'd.* This Addreſs being a ſide-wind Reflection on the Queen's Royal Conſort, Lord High-Admiral of *England*; her Majeſty return'd an Anſwer to their Lordſhips, "That She was glad they found no greater Number of "Seamen wanting at this Seaſon of the Year, to compleat the Manning of the "Fleet: For which, ſhe hop'd, ſuch effectual Meaſures were already taken, that "no Service ſhould be diſappointed either at Home or Abroad, which was ne-"ceſſary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and "Encouragement of Trade.

Addreſs of the Lords about the Navy.

The Queen's Anſwer, *March* 2.

Notwithſtanding this dry Anſwer, the Lords Committees carried on their Enquiries into the Affairs of the Navy, and on the 17th of *March*, came to this Reſolution, *viz.* "That Vice-Admiral *Graydon*, with a Squadron of her Majeſty's Ships "of War under his Convoy, meeting with Four *French* Ships, in his Paſſage to the "*Weſt-Indies*, and letting them eſcape without attacking them, according to his "Duty, from the Pretence of his Inſtructions, had been a Prejudice to the Queen's "Service, and a great Diſhonour to the Nation. The next Day they likewiſe reſolv'd, "That Admiral *Graydon*'s diſorderly Proceedings, in preſſing of Men in "*Jamaica*, and ſevere Uſage of Maſters of Merchant-Men, and Tranſport Veſſels "under his Convoy there, had been a great Diſcouragement to the Inhabitants of

Votes of the Lords againſt Admiral *Graydon*, Mar. 17.

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" that Iſland, and prejudicial to her Majeſty's Service. And *Secondly*, That Admiral *Graydon* having behaved himſelf ſo ill in this Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*, " might be employ'd no more in her Majeſty's Service. Which Reſolutions were " agreed to by the Houſe." Six Days after *, the Lords reſolved likewiſe, " That " an Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, to remove Admiral *Graydon* from all Places " of Truſt in the Government, for impreſſing Servants in the *Weſt-Indies*, on board " his Squadron, to the Ruin and Deſtruction, and againſt the Laws of thoſe " Iſlands; and that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to order her Attorney-General " to proſecute him at Law for the ſame." On the 24th, their Lordſhips took into Conſideration, the Report of the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts, in what related to the Earl of *Orford*, as late Treaſurer of the Navy, and reſolv'd, That *he had made up his Accounts very fairly.*

* *March* 23. Further Votes againſt Admiral *Graydon.*

The Earl of *Orford* juſtify'd.

Three Days † after, the Lords reſolv'd and declar'd, That the Houſe of Commons taking upon them, by their Votes, " *To condemn a Judgment of the Houſe of* " *Lords, given in a Cauſe depending before this Houſe, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament,* " *upon the Petition of* Thomas *Lord* Wharton, *and to declare what the Law is, in Con-* " *tradiction to the Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords, is without Precedent, unwarran-* " *table, and an Uſurpation of a Judicature, to which they have no Sort of Pretence:* Or- " dering, at the ſame Time, that this Reſolution ſhould be forthwith printed and " publiſh'd." The Committee of the Lords, appointed to draw up the State of the Caſe upon the Writ of Error, lately depending in the Houſe of Peers, wherein *Matthew Aſhby* was Plaintiff, and *William White*, and others, Defendants, having made their Report, their Lordſhips reſolv'd, 1. " That by the known Laws of this " Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Perſon, having a Right to give his Vote " at the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and being wilfully denied, " or hindred ſo to do by the Officer who ought to receive the ſame, may maintain " an Action in the Queen's Courts, againſt ſuch Officer, to aſſert his Right, and re- " cover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the aſſerting, *That a Perſon having Right* " *to give his Vote at an Election, and being hindered ſo to do by the Officer who ought to* " *take the ſame, is without Remedy for ſuch Wrong by the ordinary Courſe of Law*, is de- " ſtructive of the Property of the Subjects againſt the Freedom of Elections, and " manifeſtly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality in Officers, who are to " make Returns to Parliament, and to ſubject Freeholders, and other Electors, to " their arbitrary Will and Pleaſure. 3. That the declaring *Matthew Aſhby* guilty of " a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting an Action " againſt the Conſtables of *Ayleſbury*, for not receiving his Vote at an Election, af- " ter he had, in the known and proper Methods of Law, obtain'd a Judgment in " Parliament, for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon " the Judicature of Parliament, and is in Effect, to ſubject the Law of *England*, to " the Votes of the Houſe of Commons. And, 4. That the deterring Electors from " proſecuting Actions in the ordinary Courſe of Law, where they are depriv'd of " their Right of voting, and terrifying Attornies, Sollicitors, Counſellors, and " Serjeants at Law from Solliciting, Proſecuting and Pleading in ſuch Caſes, by " *Voting their ſo doing, to be a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons*, is a ma- " niſeſt aſſuming a Power to controul the Law, and hinder the Courſe of Juſtice, " and ſubject the Property of *Engliſhmen*, to the arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of " Commons.

† *March* 27. Votes of the Lords againſt a Vote of the Commons, about the Lord *Wharton.*

Votes of the Lords, in Oppoſition to thoſe of the Commons, about the Affair of *Aſhby* and *White.*

Four Days after ‖, the Lords preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, importing, *That having taken into their Conſideration, the great Alterations lately made in the Commiſſions of the Peace; they begg'd Leave to lay before her Majeſty, that it was their Opinion, That no Perſon that refuſed to take the Oaths to the late King, was fit to be in the Commiſſion of the Peace under her Majeſty: And beſought her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to order the ſaid Commiſſions to be reviewed, and to give Directions, that no Perſon be continued, or put into the Commiſſion of the Peace, but Men of Quality and Eſtates, and of known Affection to her Majeſty's Title and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of* England, *as they were both eſtabliſhed by Law; and that ſuch be reſtored, who were ſo qualified, and had been turn'd out without juſt Cauſe.* To which her Majeſty return'd Anſwer; *That ſhe always thought it reaſonable, that the Commiſſions of the Peace ſhould be filled with Gentlemen of the beſt Quality and Eſtates in their Country. And it was as fit they ſhould be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of* England, *as eſtabliſh'd by Law; and ſhe would give Directions according to this Rule.* At the ſame ∴ Time, the Lords laid before the Queen, *a Repreſentation, or Addreſs*, in Anſwer to the Commons late Addreſs againſt their Lordſhips Proceedings, in Relation both to the *Scotch* Plot, and the Caſe of *Aſhby* and *White*, concluding, with *expreſſing the juſt Senſe they had of that virtuous and truly Royal Moderation, which her Majeſty had ſhewn upon this Occaſion.*

‖ *March* 31. The Lords Addreſs about the Commiſſions of the Peace.

The Queen's Anſwer.

∴ *March* 31.

Repreſentation of the Lords againſt the Commons.

A. D. 1704.

*ſion, in not ſuffering her ſelf to be prevail'd upon to do any Thing to the Prejudice of the Conſtitution, from whatſoever Hands the Invitation came.* In Anſwer to this Repreſentation, the Queen told their Lordſhips, *She hoped none of her Subjects had any Deſire to leſſen the* PREROGATIVE, *ſince ſhe had no Thoughts of making Uſe of it, but for their Protection and Advantage.* And that *ſhe look'd upon it as a great Misfortune, when any Miſunderſtandings happen'd between both Houſes of Parliament, which could not be without ſo much Prejudice to the Publick, that ſhe ſhould never omit any Thing in her Power to prevent the Occaſions of them.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

To put an End to the Heats and Animoſities between both Houſes, on *Monday*, the 3d of *April*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to Twelve Publick, and Twenty Four private Bills, her Majeſty addreſs'd her ſelf in theſe Words to both Houſes.

Acts paſs'd *April* 3.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without returning you Thanks for the Wil-
" lingneſs which you all have expreſs'd, to ſupport and aſſiſt me in conti-
" nuing the preſent War.

" And I muſt thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, very particularly, " for the great Forwardneſs and Zeal which you have ſhewn, both in the early " Diſpatch of the Supplies, and in making them ſo effectual for carrying on the " publick Expence, without any additional Burthens upon the Country; it ſhall be " my Care to improve this to the beſt Advantage.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" At the opening of this Seſſion, I did earneſtly expreſs my Deſires of ſeeing " you in perfect *Unity* among your ſelves, as the moſt effectual Means imaginable, " to diſappoint the Ambition of our Enemies, and reduce them to an honourable " and laſting Peace; and *though this has not met with all that Succeſs which I wiſh'd " and expected*, yet being fully convinc'd, that nothing is ſo neceſſary to our com-" mon Welfare, *I am not diſcouraged* from perſiſting in the ſame earneſt Deſires, that " you would go down into your ſeveral Countries, ſo diſpoſed to *Moderation* and " *Unity*, as becomes all thoſe *who are joined together in the ſame Religion and In-" tereſt*.

" This, I am perſuaded, will ſoon make you ſenſible, that nothing, next to the " Bleſſing of God, can ſo much contribute to our Succeſs Abroad, and to our Safety " at Home.

The Queen having ended her Speech, the Lord Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tueſday*, the Fourth Day of *July* next. But before we leave this Seſſion, we muſt take Notice, that beſides the *Bills* that were paſs'd, there was a very remarkable one brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces*, by obliging the ſeveral Pariſhes, or Corporations in *England*, to furniſh a certain Number of Men. This Project was ſet on Foot, and promoted by ſome Courtiers, who thereby endeavour'd to curry Favour with the Duke of *Marlborough*; but being a Copy of what is practiſed in *France*, and other Deſpotick Governments, the Bill was dropp'd. Upon this Occaſion, an eminent Member made a Speech, that deſerves to be preſerv'd to Poſterity, and is as follows:

The Parliament of *England* Prorogued.

Bill for Recruiting the Land-Forces dropp'd.

*Mr.* SPEAKER,

" THE fatal Conſequences of all *Arbitrary Power*, are generally *Oppreſſion* and " *Slavery*, which diſmal Effects are the ſame, whether they be felt under " an *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, or *Spaniſh* Government; for the Nature of all *Tyranny*, " in it ſelf, is alike, let it be exerciſed where, and by what Authority ſoever: But " if there be any Difference in the Grievance of it, it will appear to be moſt un-" natural, when uſed and ſettled by a Power, that ought to be the ſtrongeſt Bul-" wark againſt: If, therefore, the Liberty of the Subject be reſtrained, forced, and " taken away, by conſent of the People's Repreſentatives, the Guardians of it, " the Loſs of it will certainly ſeem to be ſo much the more intolerable, by how " much the more it is their Duty, and their Intereſt, to defend and preſerve the " People's Rights, entire from all Violence.

Remarkable Speech againſt it.

" Under every free and juſt Government, the People enjoy an equal Right in the " Liberty of their Perſons and Eſtates, and have one and the ſame common Bene-" fit of the ſame Law; where, and to whomſoever this Juſtice is denied, I am

" ſure

A. D. 1704.

" ſure the People muſt fall under the heavieſt Tyranny, Oppreſſion and Slavery " in the World.

" That this Bill, as now brought into the Houſe, does reſtrain and deprive the " much greater, and more induſtrious Part of the People, of that Freedom and " Property, which the reſt of their Fellow-Subjects enjoy, is very plain and evi- " dent, by the Exceptions of ſuch Perſons as are only exempted from being forced " from their Country, their Wives, and their Children, into Foreign Service: The " Perſons only excepted, I find are *Clergymen*, the *Scholars of the Two Univerſities*, " the *Students of the Inns of Court*, all *Free-holders and Copy-holders*, and their Sons, " that have Land to the Yearly Value of——— or that did pay to the late Subſidy " Act; all Electors and Voters for any County, City or Borough; ſo that all Ap- " prentices and Servants, all Graziers, Farmers, Labourers, and all other Perſons " whatſoever, not exempted by the Qualifications above ſpecified, (which extend " not to one Third of the People of *England*) are liable to be baniſh'd their Coun- " try, and forced from their Maſters and their Families, without any Limitation " of Time, and almoſt Hopes of Return; whilſt every ſmall Free-holder, and " Copy-holder, every corrupt Voter and Elector of any City or Borough, (of whom " a great Number might, of all People, be the beſt ſpared) ſhall ſtay at Home, in " Luxury, Sloth, and all the other Crimes that attend our Elections; ſo that the " beſt Conſequence that can be expected of this Bill, will be, that all Cities and " Boroughs will be crowded with the moſt idle Perſons of the Country, who are " able at any Rate, or by any Way, to make themſelves Voters, in order to ex- " empt themſelves from the Fatigue and Danger of War; and the Country, by " this Means, will be drain'd and depriv'd of Servants, Farmers and Labourers, " who are the moſt laborious and neceſſary Perſons of the Commonwealth, to till " and cultivate the Land.

" It is impoſſible, Mr. *Speaker*, to foreſee all the fatal Conſequences of this Bill. " One of the greateſt Shocks that ever happen'd to the *Roman* State, was from " their Slaves, who took up Arms to recover the Liberty of their Perſons. The " Rebellion of *Naples*, and ſeveral other dangerous popular Inſurrections, both in " our own and neighbouring States, have been the Effects of leſs Cauſes: How can " it then be thought, that Freeborn *Engliſhmen*, without the leaſt Accuſation, or " Suſpicion of a Crime, will patiently endure to be condemn'd to Death, or perpe- " tual Slavery?

" *Lucius Manlius*, the Dictator, having, contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Romans* " from the Foundation of their State, to his Time, caus'd ſome Perſons to be " whipp'd, and others to be impriſon'd, for refuſing to liſt themſelves, was accus'd " before the People, as guilty of the higheſt Crime, and had certainly ſuffer'd " Death, or ſome other exemplary Puniſhment, but that his Son, going privately " arm'd to the Tribune of the People, threatned, and reſolv'd his Death, 'till the " Tribune was forc'd ſolemnly to ſwear he would drop the Accuſation.

" The Uſage of the Soldiers has been very hard and ſevere, and this Bill will " certainly make it worſe; for what Concern can it be thought the Officers will " have for their Men, when they are ſenſible they muſt be ſupply'd by the Coun- " try, without any Charge or Trouble to themſelves? I muſt here take Notice, " that this great Oppreſſion is not reſtrain'd only to recruit her Majeſty's Army in " the *Netherlands*, but her Forces in general; ſo that Perſons thus conſtrain'd, may " be ſent into either of the *Indies*, as well as into the *Low-Countries*; a Hardſhip " beyond Expreſſion. In my Opinion, Mr. *Speaker*, this is a ready way to depo- " pulate the Land, to ſell the Lives of our Subjects, and to eſtabliſh and confirm, " or, at leaſt, promote the Sale of them, both at Home and Abroad, by a Law, in " which there is not any Strain of popular Applauſe.

" It was generally expected, that, at leaſt, the Deſign of this Bill ſhould have " been ſpecious and plauſible; that it ſhould only have rid and eaſed the Coun- " try of *looſe*, *idle*, and diſorderly Perſons, who are *a Peſt and Burthen to a Common- " wealth*; but had due Care been taken to put ſo fair a Gloſs upon it, I am afraid it " would have proved in the End as falſe, and as fatal to us, as the Juſtice of the " *Lacedemonians* did to the *Athenians*, who, after the Reduction of *Athens* under " their Power, firſt began to put to Death only ſuch Perſons as were obnoxious to " the People; but after the Eſtabliſhment of their Tyranny, the beſt of the Citi- " zens ſuffer'd, and were executed with the reſt. This alſo was *Sylla*'s Maxim, " when he had ſubdu'd the Liberty of *Rome*. *Damaſippus*, a cruel Favourer of " *Marius*, was thought to ſuffer as a worthy Example of his Juſtice, and his Death " was attended with the loud Applauſe and Acclamations of the People: But it was " ſoon found, that his Puniſhment was only a ſpecious Pretence, and a plauſible " Beginning to that ſucceeding Slaughter, with which he fill'd the *Senate*, and the

" *Forum*;

" *Forum.* The Promoters of this Bill, Mr. *Speaker*, are not Maſters of ſuch refin'd " Politicks; they have not endeavour'd to conceal, or put any Colour upon their " Intentions, but have, at once diſcover'd what they always in their Heart deſign'd " ſhould be the Practices of it when obtain'd, upon what Pretence ſoever.

" The Difficulties of proportioning the Number each County or Pariſh is to find, " as well as where to lodge the coercive Power, are ſo many, and ſo great, that they " ſeem to be almoſt inſuperable; ſo that I ſhall not enter into thoſe Particulars, but " agree with the Sentiments of this Houſe upon another Occaſion, That *the promo-* " *ting the Intereſt of this Bill in general, does directly tend to ſubject the Rights of the* " *Commons of* England, *to an Illegal and Arbitrary Power*; and therefore deſire, that " it may be left to be the Act of a more Arbitrary King or Queen, and a more ſer- " vile Houſe of Commons.

About a Month before the Prorogation of the Parliament of *England*, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, put * alſo an End to the Seſſion of the Parliament of that Kingdom, after his Grace had given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Publick and Private Acts; one in particular *to prevent the further Growth of* Popery: In which, however, the High-Church Party found Means to inſert a Clauſe that bore hard upon Proteſtant Diſſenters.

* *March* 4. The *Iriſh* Parliament alſo prorogued to the 3d of *October*, 1704.

By this Time, the Queen's Favourite, and her Prime Miniſter, perceiv'd that the High-Church Party were grown Head-ſtrong and unmanageable; and that, in Conjunction with ſome of the avowed Friends of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, they promoted Deſigns, which either they themſelves were averſe to, or which, at leaſt, they thought inconſiſtent with their preſent Schemes. Hereupon, tho' with ſome Difficulty, the Queen was perſuaded to lay aſide the Earl of *Nottingham*, Principal Secretary of State, the main Support of the High-Church Party at Court, and whoſe Removal appear'd the more neceſſary, in that his Conduct, with relation to the *Scotch* Plot, had been call'd in Queſtion, in Both Houſes of Parliament. The Perſon pitch'd upon to ſucceed him, was *Robert Harley*, Eſq; a Gentleman of an ancient Family, but moderate Fortune, quick Parts, good Reading, and of an aſpiring Genius: Who by his unwearied Application to Buſineſs, (particularly in the Detection and Proſecution of the corrupt Management of the *Eaſt-India* Company,) was early taken notice of; and who by his plain, familiar Behaviour, Flexibility and unaffected Dexterity, had gain'd ſuch an extenſive Intereſt, as to be almoſt unanimouſly choſen Speaker, of the Two former, and of the preſent Houſe of Commons. Add to all theſe, that from his Education among the Diſſenters, and the great Share (*a*) he had in the Settlement of the Succeſſion on the Houſe of *Hanover*, he ſeem'd to be moſt agreeable to the *Whig-Party*, whom the Court now thought fit to cajole, as the moſt able and willing to ſupport Publick Credit. One of the Conditions upon which Mr. *Harley* accepted the Seals was, that *Henry St. John*, Eſq; a Gentleman of excellent bright Parts, and graceful Preſence, and who, in the Two laſt Seſſions, had, on ſeveral remarkable Occaſions, ſpoke with great Applauſe, ſhould be made Secretary at War, in the Room of *William Blaithwaite*, Eſq;; which was the more eaſily conſented to, by reaſon the latter was grown ſomewhat ſtiff and ruſty, by enjoying, many Years, that profitable Employment, and rather leaned to the *High* than to the *Low-Church* Party. Mr. *Harley* alſo inſiſted, That his Friend and Countryman *Thomas Manſel*, Eſq; ſhould be made Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bar. which was as readily comply'd with: Sir *Edward* being a tough, hardy Country-Gentleman, of plain, ſolid Senſe, admirably well acquainted with the Forms and Uſages of Parliamentary Proceedings; but whoſe ſtubborn Spirit could not eaſily be wrought upon by Court Arts, or bend to any Thing, which he had conceived to be againſt the Intereſt of the Nation. At the ſame Time, the Earl of *Jerſey* was removed from the Place of Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, with no more Reaſon than he had been continued in it, ever ſince the late King's Demiſe: And the Staff was † given (upon a very weighty ‖ Conſideration) to the Earl of *Kent*. A few Days after, his Lordſhip, Mr. *Manſel*, and Mr. *Harley*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council: And, on the 16th of *May*, 1704. this laſt Gentleman was declared one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, with almoſt univerſal Approbation; as one that had not yet made himſelf obnoxious to either Party.

Changes at Court.

*Robert Harley*, Eſq; ſucceeds the Earl of *Nottingham*, as Secretary of State.

Mr. *Henry St. John* made Secretary at War.

And Mr. *Manſel* Comptroller of the Houſhold.

Sir *Edward Seymour*'s Character.

The Earl of *Jerſey* removed.

The Earl of *Kent* made Lord Chamberlain.

† *April* 23.

‖ It was then reported and generally believ'd, That he loſt deſignedly a vaſt Sum of Money at Cards, to a certain Dutcheſs.

The late Differences between the Lords and Commons had raiſed ſo great a Ferment in the Nation, that the Parliament had not been long prorogued, before a ſeditious Libel was printed and diſperſed, entitled, *Legion's humble Addreſs to the*

A ſeditious Libel call'd, *Legion's Addreſs to the Lords*;

(*a*) He valued himſelf ſo much upon his having promoted the Act of Succeſſion, which was paſs'd while he was Speaker, that he caus'd his Picture to be drawn with the Label of the ſaid Act in his Hand.

A. D. 1704.

*Lords*; wherein the Proceedings of the Commons, with Relation to the *Ayleſbury* Buſineſs, and the Examination of the *Scotch* Plot, were arraign'd in a moſt audacious Manner. The firſt were taxed as *arbitrary and illegal, contrary to the Liberties of* Engliſhmen, *deſtructive of the Rights of Elections, and an Invaſion of the Nation's Judicature*: And as to the other, it was ſuggeſted, That the careſſing her Majeſty, with the Title "*of a Queen ſitting on the Throne of her Anceſtors by Right of Succeſſion* "*from her Father*; when at the ſame Time they knew her Right depended upon the "Validity of *Parliament Limitation*, and was built on the Foot of the late *Revolution*, "and the Act of Settlement, was a *barbarous Treachery* to the whole Nation, an "inſolent Affront to her Majeſty, an Inſinuation of the Title of the pretended "Prince of *Wales*, and a villainous Attempt to deſtroy the preſent Settlement of "Succeſſion, and was conſequently *High-Treaſon* by their own Act of Parliament: "And that to addreſs her Majeſty to extend her Prerogative, and thereby to "embroil her with the Privilege of the Peers, was the moſt aggravated Piece "of Treachery, that ever Houſe of Commons was, or could be guilty of; the "ſame being an Affront to her Majeſty, a malicious Deſign on her Perſon, by "perſuading her to enter on that very Thing, the exorbitant Practice whereof, was "the Ruin of her Father and Grand-Father; an unprecedented Attempt upon the "Liberties of the People, and a meddling with what they have no Power or Right "to touch. They alſo heartily acknowledg'd their Lordſhips Zeal, Courage and Fi-"delity, both in vindicating their own undoubted Rights, invaded by the Houſe of "Commons, in their diligent Care for the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon, in ſearch-"ing after the deeply laid Contrivances of her Enemies in the late Plot, and in "their aſſerting the Liberty and Rights of the People of *England*, againſt the "Invaſion and Uſurpation of the Houſe of Commons." And as they look'd upon the Lords, *as the Sanctuary and Safety of this Nation*, ſo in the Name of the *injured Freeholders and Commons of* England, *they aſſured their Lordſhips*, in the Concluſion, *That they would firmly adhere to, and faithfully defend their Lordſhips, in the further Purſuit of theſe juſt and glorious Ends.* Tho', in reality, this was the Senſe of all the *Whig-Party*, yet the Juſtices of the Peace for *Glouceſterſhire*, aſſembled at their Quarter-Seſſions, having repreſented to her Majeſty the dangerous Conſequences of that Libel: The Queen cauſed a Proclamation * to be publiſh'd, promiſing a Reward of 100 *l.* for the Diſcovery of the Author; and of 50 *l.* for the Apprehending of the Printer of that ſeditious Paper. Six Days after, † the Queen, with her Royal Conſort, went from St. *James*'s to *Windſor*, where they paſs'd moſt Part of the Summer Seaſon.

Proclamation againſt the Author and Printer of it.

* *May* 25.

The Queen goes to *Windſor*.

† *May* 31.

Affairs of *Scotland*.

All this while the *Scotch* Plot made a great Noiſe; and || Accounts of it being ſoon wafted over to *France*, the Lord *Lovat* was immediately clapt up in the *Baſtile*. On the other Hand, Mr. *David Lindſay*, who had been Secretary to the Earl of *Middleton*, and was privy to all the Tranſactions of the Court of St. *Germains*; and who notwithſtanding the expreſs Denial made by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, of granting him leave, had lately ventur'd to come from *France* into *England*, was try'd upon the Statute made in the late Reign againſt Correſponding with *France*, and ſentenced to die. Being carried to *Tyburn*, he was told by the Sheriff he muſt expect no Mercy, unleſs he acknowledg'd his Crime, and diſcover'd what he knew of the Conſpiracy: But, undoubtedly upon a Secret Intimation that he was to be reprieved, he continued as obſtinate, and mute, as he had been before the Committee of the Lords; and ſo he was carried back to *Newgate*, where he continued Priſoner for ſome Years, and then, being baniſh'd the Kingdom, he died in *Holland*, in a very miſerable Condition.

|| See *Scotch* Memoirs.

*David Lindſay* ſentenc'd to die; but reprieved.

The Truth is, whether, as ſome pretend, the Miniſtry found the Queen inclined to favour the Friends of the Court at *St. Germains*; or whether they themſelves were ſhy and apprehenſive of irritating the *Scots*, at this critical Juncture; 'tis moſt certain, that even after the Removal of the Earl of *Nottingham*, the further Diſcovery of the Plot was proſecuted with great Tenderneſs, not to ſay Supinity; of which I ſhall give a notable Inſtance. Towards the End of *June*, 1704. Captain *Francis Lacan*, late of the Lord *Galway*'s Regiment of Foot in *Piedmont*, and who in King *James*'s Time, had been an Enſign in *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, came over from *Holland*, and upon Oath, delivered an Information in Writing to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, importing, in Subſtance, "That Sir *George Maxwell*, Captain *Levingſton*, Captain "*Hayes*, and ſeveral other *Scotch* Officers, who came from the Court of *St. Ger-*"*mains* to *Holland*, near a Year and a half before, after having held ſeveral pri-"vate Conſultations in divers ſuſpicious Places in the Neighbourhood of the *Hague*; "and Sir *George* having, in vain, endeavour'd to get a Paſs from Mr. *Stanhope*, the "Queen's Envoy, they all embark'd for *Scotland*, to the Number of Fifteen or Six-"teen Gentlemen, with Three Ladies, the ſame Day that Captain *Lacan* ſail'd "from

Capt. *Lacan*'s Information, dated *June* 27. 1704.

*N. B.* I have the Original or rough Draught in my Hands.

A. D. 1704.

" from the *Eriel* for *England*, with the Retinue of an Envoy from the Duke of " *Savoy*." Mr. Secretary *Harley* having communicated this Information to the Lord-Treaſurer, Orders were immediately diſpatch'd to *Scotland* to ſeize Sir *George Maxwell* and his Followers; which was accordingly done, juſt upon their Landing: But tho' by what had already appeared before the Committee of the Lords, and other concurring Evidences, it was moſt certain, that they came with a Deſign to raiſe Commotions in *Scotland*, yet they were ſoon after ſet at Liberty; and Sir *George Maxwell* was not only permitted to come to *London*, but highly careſs'd by ſome great Men. As for Captain *Lacan*, tho' his Information proved ſo true and exact, that his Zeal and Diligence were, at firſt, highly extoll'd, both by the Treaſurer and the Secretary; and tho' he did further Service to the Government, by ſeizing in St. *James's Park* a young *Iriſh* Gentleman, lately a Retainer to the Court of *St. Germains*; yet, after he had attended daily, at the Secretary's Office, for above Three Months, and conſumed his ſmall Subſtance, he was ſent back to *Holland*, without any other Recompence, than empty Promiſes. Nor was this all: For the *Iriſh* Youth who, to ſave his Life, readily diſcover'd all he knew; and who, among other Particulars, acquainted Mr. Secretary with the conſtant Correſpondence Duke *Hamilton* held with the Court of *St. Germains*: This Gentleman, I ſay, was likewiſe ſent to *Holland* with *Lacan*, upon a ſleeveleſs Errand; I ſuppoſe, leſt he ſhould blab, and reveal how eaſily he came off, and what little Streſs was laid on his Diſcoveries. 'Tis true, that both the Treaſurer and the Secretary had, at this very Time, a better and more agreeable Informant; and that was one of the Daughters of the late Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, who, being come from *France* without a Paſs, lay at the Mercy of the Government; but who by her Wit and Beauty, improv'd by the *French* Gayety and Politeneſs, ſoon gain'd the Favour, if not the Hearts of thoſe Two Miniſters. Nay, ſome pretend, that the Secretary having, by his Addreſs, gain'd a greater Share in her Confidence and Secrets, this raiſed ſuch a Jealouſy and Reſentment in the Treaſurer, as, in Time, grew to an irreconcileable Enmity.

Rivalſhip between Lord Treaſurer and Secretary *Harley*.

Be that as it will: Purſuant to the Queen's late Promiſe to the Houſe of Peers, her Miniſters reſolv'd to uſe all proper Methods to procure the Settlement of the Crown of *Scotland* on the Houſe of *Hanover*, in the enſuing Seſſion of the Parliament of that Kingdom; for which purpoſe, it was thought abſolutely neceſſary to make ſome Alterations in the Miniſtry there; and ſeveral *Scotch* Councils were held thereupon. The Duke of *Queenſberry*, to preſerve the Intereſt he had gain'd with the Queen, and the *Church Party* in *England*, had brought up to *London* the Earl of *Belcarras*, and the Titular Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, to vouch for his Inclinations to ſerve and protect the Epiſcopal Clergy in *Scotland*. " That Prelate (ſays * the *Scotch* " Memorialiſt above quoted) was a Man of extraordinary Parts, and great Learn- " ing, but extremely proud and haughty to all the inferior Clergy of his Dioceſe, " and very much deſtitute of thoſe Virtues that ſhould adorn the Life and Conver- " ſation of one ſo highly exalted in the Church. He had a great Share in the Go- " vernment both of Church and State before the *Revolution*: And after the aboliſh- " ing of *Epiſcopacy*, he lived privately, indulging that avaritious, worldly Temper, " which had ſullied his other Qualifications in all the Capacities and Stations of his " Life; and which likewiſe moved him to embark on this Deſign, which, when he " left *Scotland*, and even after he came to *London*, he kept as a mighty Secret, pre- " tending to the *Cavaliers*, he undertook that long Journey in the Middle of Win- " ter, ſo dangerous to his *Grey Hairs*, only to ſupplicate Queen *Anne* to beſtow the " vacant Biſhops Rents on the poor ſtarving *Epiſcopal Clergy*. Yet when this Mat- " ter was under the Conſideration of Queen *Anne*, and her Servants, his charitable " Zeal did allow him to accept of Four Hundred Pounds *Sterling per Ann.* out of " them; though there remain'd but Twelve Thouſand Pounds, after his Four Hun- " dred was deducted, (to be divided among his numerous needy Brethren) that " was not appropriated to other Uſes: And his Lordſhip was worth Twenty Thou- " ſand Pounds of his own." Be this Particular as it will, the Archbiſhop aſſured the Queen, " That the Duke of *Queenſberry* was the beſt Friend the *Epiſcopal Clergy* " had in *Scotland*, and would have procur'd them a *Toleration*, (which, it ſeems, " they knew ſhe deſired) had he not found they were ſo diſaffected to her Intereſt, " that to ſhew them Favour would be to encourage her Enemies: Adding, with " Tears in his Eyes, Her Majeſty might depend upon the Truth of this Information, " ſince it came from him who could be no Gainer, but, on the contrary, was a great " Loſer by their being kept under.

Changes in the Miniſtry of *Scotland*.

* See *Lockart's Memoirs*, p. 87, *& ſeq.*

Character of the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.

On the other hand, the Earl of *Stair*, conſidering that the vigorous Proceedings of the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords with relation to the Plot, would ſo exaſperate the *Scotch* Nation, and in particular the *Cavaliers* and *Country Party*, that it was impoſſible for the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and his Partizans, to ſucceed there: The Earl of *Stair*,

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*Stair*, I ſay, (after my *Scotch* † Voucher) propoſed, That an *Engliſh* Army ſhould be ſent to *Scotland*, to be maintain'd by *England*, and remain there till the Queen's Deceaſe; and that, during her Life, another Seſſion of Parliament ſhould not be held. The Earls of *Loudon*, *Leven*, and *Glaſgow*, cloſed with the Earl of *Stair*'s Propoſal; but as the ſame might have raiſed a Combuſtion in *Scotland* not eaſily to be extinguiſh'd, and would have prevented the Queen's aſſerting her juſt Rights in a legal manner, the *Engliſh* Miniſters did not think it proper to follow ſo dangerous a Counſel. The *Scotch* Memorialiſt takes this Occaſion to give us the following *Characters* both of its Author, and of his Three Aſſociates; but which muſt be read with due Caution, and Grains of Allowance, as being written by a Man of an oppoſite Party. " *John* Earl of *Stair* (ſays Mr. *Lockhart* *) was the Origin and principal " Inſtrument of all the Misfortunes that befel either the King, or Kingdom of " *Scotland*. " 'Twas he that adviſed King *James* to emit a Proclamation, remitting " the Penal Laws by his own abſolute Power and Authority; and made ſeveral " other Steps with a Deſign to procure his Ruin. 'Twas he that, underhand, car- " ried on the *Revolution* in *Scotland*; and acted the ſame Part as the Earl of *Sunder-* " *land* did in *England*. 'Twas he that, to ſecure his Court Intereſt in King *William*'s " Time, contriv'd, and was the Author of the barbarous Murder of *Glencoe*, and " had a main hand in the Plot to cut off the Chief of the *Cavaliers* and *Country* " *Party*. And in this, 'twas he that taught and encouraged *England* arbitrarily and " avowedly to rule over *Scots* Affairs, invade her Freedom, and ruin her Trade. " 'Twas he that was at the Bottom of the *Union*, and to him, in a great meaſure, " it owes its Succeſs. As he was thus the Bane of *Scotland* in general, ſo he and his " Family were the great Oppreſſors of all the particular Perſons that did not depend " upon him, and go along with his Deſigns; and that ſo openly and barefacedly, " that a *Cavalier*, or *Anti-Courtier*, was not to expect common Juſtice in the *Seſſion*, " where his Brother was Preſident, whereby he and his Family were, at the ſame " time, the moſt dreaded and deteſted of any in the Kingdom. This Family had " roſe but lately from nothing; and it was ſo much the ſtranger, that they pretend- " ed, and others ſuffered them to uſurp ſuch a Dominion, as extended not over the " *Cavaliers* alone, but even ſuch of the *Revolution Party*, as were of any other Inte- " reſt beſides them, felt the heavy Effects of it. From this ſhort Abſtract of the " Earl's Life, 'tis eaſy to gather, that he was falſe and cruel, covetous and impe- " rious, altogether deſtitute of the ſacred Ties of Honour, Loyalty, Juſtice, and " Gratitude. And, laſtly, a Man of *very great Parts*, elſe he could never have " perpetrated ſo much Wickedneſs. He had indeed a piercing Judgment, a lively " Imagination, a quick Apprehenſion, a faithful Memory, a ſolid Reflection, and a " particular Talent of Diſſimulation and Cunning in their greateſt Extents; ſo that " he was ſeldom or never to be taken at unawares. He was extremely facetious and " diverting Company in common Converſation; and, ſetting aſide his Politicks, " (to which all did yield) good-natur'd. To theſe Qualifications were likewiſe " added that of Eloquence, being ſo great a Maſter of it, that he expreſſed himſelf, " on all Occaſions and Subjects, with ſo much Life and Rhetorick; and that like- " wiſe ſo pointedly and copiouſly, that there was none in the Parliament capable to " take up the Cudgels with him. Had a Judgment of his Inſide been taken from " his Outſide, he might well enough have paſſed for that of which he was the leaſt. " Theſe Endowments, much improv'd by long Experience and Application in Buſi- " neſs, may juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the *Greateſt*, though, at the ſame " time likewiſe among the *Worſt Men* in this Age: And what has been ſaid of " him, may ſerve for a Character of his Two Brothers, Sir *Hugh* and Sir *David* " *Dalrymple*, nay, the whole Name; only with this Difference, that though they " were all equally willing, yet not equally capable of doing ſo much Evil as his " Lordſhip.

" *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon* was, of all the Perſons concerned in the Government, " without doubt, amongſt the beſt. He had nothing in his Nature that was cruel or " revengeful; was affable, courteous, and juſt 'twixt Man and Man; and tho' he " purſued his own Maxims and Deſigns, yet it was in a moderate, gentle, manlike " Way. Being deſcended of a Family Enemies to *Monarchy*, and educated after " that way, and his Fortune in bad Circumſtances, he eaſily dropp'd into the *Court* " *Meaſures*, and was ſoon taken notice of; firſt made an extraordinary Lord of " the Seſſion, in which Poſt he behaved to all Men's Satisfaction, ſtudying to under- " ſtand the Laws and Conſtitution of the Kingdom, and determine accordingly. He " was endowed with good natural Parts, and had much improved them in his " younger Years by reading: And tho' he did not much affect to ſhew them in Pub- " lick, yet there were few exceeded him in contriving and carrying on a Deſign, " having a clear Judgment, and ready Apprehenſion.

† *Lockhart, ubi ſupra*, p. 94.

* *Ubi ſupra*, p. 95. Character of the Earl of *Stair*.

Character of the Earl of *Loudon*, *ubi ſupra*, p. 98.

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" *David* Earl of *Leven*, in the Beginning of his Life, was ſo vain and conceited, " that he became the Jeſt of all ſober Men: But as he grew older, he overcame that " Folly in part; and from the proudeſt, became the civileſt Perſon alive. He " was a Man of good Parts, and ſound Judgment, but Maſter of no Kind of Learn- " ing: And tho' he had once the Command of a Regiment, and was at laſt created " Lieutenant-General, and Commander in chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, yet his " Courage was much called in Queſtion. He was born and bred an Enemy to the " Royal Family, and therefore chearfully embraced, and effectually promoted " every Thing againſt its Intereſts. However, he was no ways ſevere, but rather " very civil to all the *Cavaliers*, eſpecially ſuch as were Priſoners in the Caſtle of " *Edinburgh*, when he was Governor, from whence he gained more of their Favour, " than any Man in the Government.

Character of the Earl of *Leven*, *Ibid.* p. 99.

" *David* Earl of *Glaſcow*, had nothing to recommend him, ſave that his Sir- " name was the ſame with the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s, being upon no Account to be " reckon'd a Man of more than ordinary Senſe. He was eſteem'd proud, arrogant, " greedy, extremely falſe, and a great Speaker at Random; was ſo ridiculouſly " vain, that he affected a great deal of Reſpect and Reverence as his Due; and " nothing pleaſed him ſo much, as to dedicate a Book to his Lordſhip, provided " frequent Mention was made in the Epiſtle, of his illuſtrious and ancient Family; " though all the World knew his Parents were, not long ago, Boatmen; and ſince " married to the Heireſs of *Kelburn*, a petty Family in the Shire of *Air*. " However, having, by being concerned in Farming the publick Revenues, " ſcrap'd together a good Eſtate; he wanted not Ambition to be a Man of Qua- " lity, and concern'd in the Government; both which the Dutcheſs's Favour, " and his own Aſſurance, procured him. There was no Man had ſuch a Sway " with the Duke of *Queenſberry*, as he; and he was the Chief of thoſe Evil " Counſellors, that perſuaded and engaged him to follow, at leaſt perſevere in " ſuch pernicious Ways.

Character of the Earl of *Glaſcow*, *Ibid.* p. 100.

To reſume the Thread of Hiſtory: The Duke of *Athol* finding he was not able ſingly to oppoſe the Duke of *Queenſberry* and his Aſſociates, wrote to his Friends in *Scotland*, to ſend up Two or Three of their Number, to aſſiſt and ſupport him; whereupon the Duke of *Hamilton* convened at *Edinburgh*, a conſiderable Number of the *Cavaliers* and *Country-Party*. Before they came to a general, there were ſeveral previous Meetings, between the Duke and the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Earls of *Rothes*, *Roxburgh* and *Hadington*, the Lord *Belhaven*, *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, *Hume* of *Blackadder*, and *Hadden* of *Gleragies*; who, tho' they were oppoſite to the Court, were never eſteem'd ſtanch Friends to the Royal Exil'd Family: And tho' there were ſeveral of the *Cavaliers*, at that Time, in *Edinburgh*, yet his Grace never conſulted any of them, but in Conjunction with the other Set, reſolv'd to pitch upon the Earls of *Rothes* and *Roxburgh*, and *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, whom he propoſed at the general Meeting, to be ſent to *London*, to aſſiſt the Duke of *Athol* in the Management of their Affairs. The *Cavaliers* could not well oppoſe theſe Three Perſons, after they had been publickly named by their principal Leader: However, ſome did not ſtick to diſcover to Duke *Hamilton* their Apprehenſions, that they would mind their private, more than the publick Concerns; but Duke *Hamilton* remain'd fix'd in his Choice; thinking thereby to engage them, and their Party, to ſtand by him, againſt the Duke of *Queenſberry*, his inveterate Enemy. They were inſtructed, " To inform Queen *Anne*, that they were ſent by a very conſiderable Number of " Parliament Men, to acquaint her Majeſty, That being inform'd a great deal of " Pains had been taken to perſuade her Majeſty, that a conſiderable Party in *Scot-* " *land* had been conſpiring againſt her, deſigning thereby to incenſe her Majeſty " againſt her good Subjects; and that the better to ſucceed therein, a Plot was pre- " tended to be diſcovered; and being likewiſe inform'd of ſeveral *Deſigns* on Foot, " and Advices given, (particularly narrating the above-mention'd Propoſal made " by the Earl of *Stair*,) which were inconſiſtent with the Laws, Honour and Wel- " fare of the Kingdom: They thought it their *Duty* to repreſent to her Majeſty, " the Neceſſity of allowing the Parliament to meet as ſoon as poſſible, where this " Plot might be enquired into, and the Guilty be puniſh'd; and ſuch Meaſures " taken, as would, for the future, prevent all Deſigns againſt her Majeſty and Go- " vernment, diſcourage all Endeavours to create groundleſs Jealouſies, betwixt her " Majeſty and her good Subjects, and ſecure the Kingdom from the Effects of thoſe " pernicious Projects that were on Foot, with Deſign, at one Stroke, to debaſe the " Honour, and enſlave the Freedom of this ancient and independent Kingdom." The Three Deputies deliver'd their Meſſage to the Queen; but were not long in *London*, before they were convinc'd of the Reality of the Plot, and ſo were eaſily

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prevail'd upon to favour the Meaſures of the *Engliſh* Miniſters, againſt whom they had often exclaim'd in *Scotland:* Therefore 'tis no Wonder, that from this Time they became odious to the *Cavaliers*, and Country *Parties*; and that we find their Names branded by their *Memorialiſt*. "The Earl of *Rothes*, (ſays Mr. *Lockhart*, *) "had not one good Quality to recommend him, being falſe to a great Degree, a "Contemner of Honour and Engagements, extremely ambitious, ridiculous, vain "and conceited, (though of very ordinary Parts and Accompliſhments,) extra-"vagantly Proud, and ſcandalouſly mercenary. No Man was more forward in the "*Country Party*, nor did profeſs greater Regard to the Royal Family, than his Lord-"ſhip, and that with repeated Oaths and Aſſeverations: But, alas! he had neither "enough of Senſe, nor Honeſty, to reſiſt the firſt Temptation. *John*, Earl, after-"wards Duke of *Roxburgh*, made his firſt Appearance in the World, to the general "Satisfaction of all Men. He was a Man of good Senſe, improved by ſo much "Reading and Learning, that, perhaps, he was the beſt accompliſh'd young Man "of Quality in *Europe*; and had ſo charming a way of expreſſing his Thoughts, "that he pleas'd even thoſe againſt whom he ſpoke: And it was a Thouſand Pities, "a Man ſo capable to do good, ſhould have proved the very Bane of his Coun-"try, by being extremely falſe and diſingenuous, and ſo regardleſs of the Ties "of Honour, Friendſhip, Vows, and Juſtice, that he ſacrificed them all, and "the Intereſt of his Country, to his Deſigns, *viz.* Revenge and Ambition. "*George Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, was moroſe, proud and ſevere; but of a pro-"found, ſolid Judgment, and, by far the hardeſt headed Man of all his Par-"ty, to whom he was a kind of Dictator. In King *William*'s Time, he had "gained a great Reputation, by ſtanding ſtiffly by the Intereſt of his Country; but "being of a rebellious Race, he never had the leaſt Thought of ſerving the *Royal* "*Family*; and though he join'd with the *Cavaliers* and *Country Parties*, in Oppoſition "to the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the Court Meaſures; yet he always favoured the "HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION; and therefore, as ſoon as the Court of *England* "inclined to that Meaſure, he ſoon left his Maxims; and, being once dipp'd, "never fell off, but ſerved them to the End." The *Scotch* Memorialiſt † adds, That theſe Three Gentlemen, by the Management of Mr. *Johnſon*, Secretary of State to King *William*, engaged for themſelves, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and other Friends, "That if the Queen would allow the paſſing a few inconſiderable Limi-"tations upon her Succeſſors into Laws, they would prevail with the Parliament "of *Scotland* to ſettle the Succeſſion in the ſame Manner with *England*;" to which the *Engliſh* Miniſters readily acquieſced, well knowing, That if once the main Point, the Succeſſion, were gain'd, they could eaſily repeal the Limitations in a ſubſequent Parliament. Hereupon the Marquis of *Tweedale*, a Well-meaning Man, but of ſlender Capacity, was appointed High Commiſſioner to the next Seſſion; the Duke of *Queenſberry*, one of the Secretaries of State, was laid aſide; and his Colleague, the Earl of *Cromarty*, remain'd ſole Secretary. The Earl of *Leven* was reinſtall'd Governor of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, in the Room of the Earl of *March*; Mr. *James Johnſon* ſucceeded Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, as Lord Regiſter; and the Earl of *Glaſcow*, Treaſurer-Depute, was removed; but no body was named to fill up his Place, nor were any other Changes made at this Time in publick Employments, in order to decoy ſome into the new Meaſures, by Promiſes and Expectations of Preferment, and to keep others ſteddy, with Hopes of being continued. All this while, the Earls of *Rothes* and *Roxburgh*, with ſolemn Aſſeverations, profeſs'd to Duke *Hamilton*, that they would never do any Thing againſt the Intereſt of the Royal Exiled Family; and that their only Deſign in coming into the Adminiſtration, was to diſpoſſeſs the Duke of *Queenſberry*: And, on the other Hand, though the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the *Cavaliers*, knew well enough what Bargain they had ſtruck at *London*, yet they reſolv'd to appear ignorant of their Deſigns; but, in the mean Time, leave nothing undone to carry on their own. It was by ſome propoſed to attack the Duke of *Queenſberry*; but by the Negotiations of the Earl of *Hume*, and *Cochran* of *Almaronoch*, on the one Side, and the Earl of *March*, and Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, on the other, it was agreed, That the Examination of the *Plot* ſhould not be paſs'd, provided the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends in Parliament (for he came not down to *Scotland* himſelf) would join to the Cavaliers in oppoſing the *Succeſſion*, and other Court Meaſures.

* Pag. 107. Characters of the Earls of *Rothes* and *Roxburgh*, and of Mr. *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*.

† *Lockhart*'s Memoirs, p. 109.

The Parliament of *Scotland* meets, *July* 6.

On the 6th of *July*, the Parliament being met, the Queen's Commiſſion, appointing the Marquis of *Tweedale* to repreſent her Royal Perſon, was recorded; and, Five Days ‖ after, the Lord High-Commiſſioner preſented to them the following Letter from her Majeſty:

‖ *July* 11.

*ANNE*

A. D. 1704.

*ANNE R.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Letter to them.

" NOthing has troubled us more, ſince our Acceſſion to the Crowns of theſe " Realms, than the unſettled State of Affairs in that our Ancient King- " dom.

" We hop'd, that the Foundations of Differences and Animoſities, that, to our " great Regret, we diſcover'd among you, did not lie ſo deep, but that by the Me- " thods we have proceeded in, they might have been remov'd.

" But, inſtead of Succeſs in our Endeavours, the Rent is become wider : Nay, " Diviſions have proceeded to ſuch a Heighth, as to prove Matter of Encouragement " to our Enemies beyond Sea, to employ their Emiſſaries among you, in order to " debauch our good Subjects from their Allegiance, and to render that our Ancient " Kingdom, a Scene of Blood and Diſorder ; meerly, as they ſpeak, to make you " ſerve for a Diverſion.

" But we are willing to hope, that none of our Subjects, but ſuch as were ob- " noxious to the Laws for their Crimes, or Men of low and deſperate Fortunes, or " that are otherwiſe inconſiderable, have given Ear to ſuch pernicious Contri- " vances. And we have no Reaſon to doubt of the Aſſurances given us by thoſe " now entruſted with our Authority, that they will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to " convince our People of the Advantage and Neceſſity of the preſent Meaſures : " For we have always been inclin'd to believe, That the late Miſtakes did not " proceed from any want of Duty and Reſpect to Us, but only from different " Opinions as to Meaſures of Government.

" This being the Caſe, We are reſolv'd, for the full Contentment and Satisfacti- " on of our People, to grant whatever can, in Reaſon, be demanded, for rectify- " ing of Abuſes, and quieting the Minds of all our good Subjects.

" In order to this, We have named the Marquis of *Tweedale* our High-Commiſſi- " oner ; he being a Perſon, of whoſe Capacity and Probity, or Qualifications and " Diſpoſitions to ſerve Us and the Country, neither we nor you can have any " Doubt. And we have fully impower'd him to give you unqueſtionable Proofs " of our Reſolution to maintain the Government, both in Church and State, as " by Law eſtabliſh'd in that our Kingdom : And to conſent to ſuch Laws, as ſhall " be found wanting for the further *Security* of both, and preventing all Encroach- " ments on the ſame for the future.

" Thus, having done our Part, We are perſuaded that you will not fail to do " yours ; but will lay hold on this Opportunity, to ſhew to the World the Sincerity " of the Profeſſions made to Us, and that it was the true Love of your Country, " and the Senſe of your Duty to it, and therefore not the want of Duty to Us, (for " We ſhall always reckon theſe Two inconſiſtent) that was at the Bottom of the " late Miſunderſtandings.

" The main Thing that We recommend to you, and which We recommend to " you with all the Earneſtneſs We are capable of, is, The *Settling* of the *Succeſ-* " *ſion* in the *Proteſtant Line* ; as that which is abſolutely neceſſary for your own " Peace and Happineſs, as well as our Quiet and Security in all our Dominions, and " for the Reputation of our Affairs abroad ; and conſequently, for the *Strengthening* " *the Proteſtant Intereſt* every where.

" This has been our *fix'd Judgment and Reſolution*, ever ſince we came to the " Crown : And tho' hitherto Opportunities have not anſwer'd our Intentions, Mat- " ters are now come to that Paſs, by the undoubted Evidence of the Deſigns of our " Enemies, that a longer Delay of Settling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, " may have very dangerous Conſequences ; and a Diſappointment of it, would in- " fallibly make that our Kingdom the Seat of War, and expoſe it to Devaſtation " and Ruin.

" As to Terms and Conditions of Government, with regard to the Succeſſor ; we " have impower'd our Commiſſioner to give the Royal Aſſent to whatever can, in " Reaſon, be demanded, and is in our Power to grant, for ſecuring the Sovereignty " and Liberties of that our Ancient Kingdom.

" We are now in a War, which makes it neceſſary to provide for the Defence " of the Kingdom ; the Time of the Funds, that were lately given for Mainte- " nance of the Land-Forces, being expir'd, and the ſaid Funds exhauſted, Provi- " ſion ought alſo to be made for ſupplying the Magazines with Arms and Ammuni- " tion, and repairing the Forts and Caſtles, and for the Charge of the Frigats, that " prove ſo uſeful for guarding the Coaſts.

" We

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" We earneſtly recommend to you, whatever may contribute to the Advance-
" ment of true Piety, and Diſcouragement of Vice and Immorality; and we doubt
" not but you will take care to encourage Trade, and improve the Product and
" Manufactories of the Nation: In all which, and every Thing elſe that can be
" for the Good and Happineſs of our People, you ſhall have our hearty and rea-
" dy Concurrence. We ſhall only add, That Unanimity and Moderation in all
" your Proceedings, will be of great Uſe, for bringing to a happy Iſſue the impor-
" tant Affairs that we have laid before you, and will alſo be moſt acceptable to us.
" So we bid you heartily farewel.

*Given at Our Court at* Windſor-Caſtle, *the 25th Day of* June 1704. *and of Our Reign the Third Tear.*

After the reading of this Letter, her Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner made the following Speech:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The High-Commiſſioner's Speech.

*YOU have heard the Queen's Gracious Letter: Her Majeſty therein expreſſes ſuch a Concern for the Good and Welfare of this Nation, and gives ſuch unqueſtionable Proofs of it, as prevents even your Wiſhes. I do not in the leaſt doubt, but when you duly conſider the Import of this Letter, you will be all of the ſame Mind with me; That it is now in our Power, to make our ſelves, and our Poſterity, happy.*

*Such, indeed, are her Majeſty's Gracious Condeſcenſions, that, in order to obtain what is for our Good, we need only propoſe it; provided you do it, as no doubt you will, with the Regard and Deference that are due to ſo Gracious a Sovereign; and that, in your Demands, you keep within juſt and reaſonable Bounds, and aſk nothing but what is in her Majeſty's Power to grant.*

*If there be any Thing yet wanting for the better ſecuring our Religion, and the preſent Church-Government, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd, or for the ſuppreſſing of Vice, and encouraging of Virtue; if any Grievances to be redreſs'd, and new Laws found neceſſary, as I doubt not but there will, for rectifying of Abuſes crept into your Conſtitution, or Adminiſtration of the Government, or any Part of it; whether it be the Policy, or Juſtice, or for removing all Encroachments upon the Sovereignty or Liberties of this Nation, and the Securing and Preſerving theſe entire and inviolable, to our ſelves and our Poſterity: I am fully impower'd and inſtructed, not only in all theſe Matters, to give you what reaſonable Satisfaction you can demand; but likewiſe in any Thing, that may be propoſed for improving of Learning, the advancing of Trade, and encouraging of Manufactories: So that, in effect, nothing hath eſcap'd her Majeſty's Care, that can any ways contribute to make you a flouriſhing and happy People; ſhe reckoning the Welfare, Peace and Proſperity of her Subjects, the only way to her own Greatneſs and Happineſs.*

*And yet, as if all this were too little, her Majeſty extends her Care for you further, in recommending to you, as you have heard, the* Settling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line: *And this her Majeſty recommends to you with all the Earneſtneſs ſhe is capable of; as that which is abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring to your ſelves, and tranſmitting to your Poſterity, your Religion and Liberties, or whatever elſe you have, or can have, that is valuable. Sure her Majeſty can have no Concern in this, but the Intereſt of her People; which does ſo evidently require the Settling of the Succeſſion, and the Settling of it at this Time, that I hope no true Proteſtant, and Lover of his Country, will, when he hath ſeriouſly thought on it, find juſt Ground to oppoſe it.*

*Her Majeſty having thus done her Part, and in a Manner ſo good and generous, and evidently diſintereſted, it remains, that we fail not to do ours, by letting go this great Opportunity (which, if now loſt, may poſſibly never be recover'd) to deliver this Nation from the Inconveniences and Hardſhips that it hath lain under ever ſince the* Union *of the* Crowns, *and which of late have grown heavier upon it.*

*Her Majeſty hath alſo recommended to you the Supplies that are wanting, for the Purpoſes mention'd in her Letter; which I need not repeat: For ſure there are none here, who are not convinc'd of the Neceſſity of them, and who will not heartily concur in giving of them, notwithſtanding the low Circumſtances the Country is in at preſent; eſpecially ſeeing her Majeſty allows you to enquire into the Miſapplications of former Funds, given and appropriated by Parliament, and to take ſuch Courſe as may prevent the like for the future.*

*One Thing more I have to add, and that is concerning the Buſineſs of the* Plot, *of which ſo great a Noiſe hath been made in our Neighbour-Nation. Her Majeſty hath allow'd me to acquaint you, That in due Time the whole Matter ſhall be laid before you; and that ſhe hath given the neceſſary Orders, for having both the Perſons that have been examin'd*

*in* England, *and the Papers that relate to that Affair, ſent hither. Her Majeſty doubts not, but your Enquiries into this* Plot, *or any Practices of the like Nature, will end in your laying down ſolid Meaſures for preventing of them, or the fatal Conſequences of them in Time to come: And as to any Queſtions or Conteſts that may ariſe upon ſuch Enquiries amongſt you, her Majeſty hopes, that you will manage them with all the Temper and Moderation, that the Nature of the Thing will allow.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*I have ſpoke long, contrary to my Way and Inclination, and therefore I ſhall only add in a Word, as to my ſelf I am very ſenſible of my Unfitneſs for ſo great a Truſt; but ſince ſuch is her Majeſty's Pleaſure, I'll do my beſt, and I ſhall eſteem my ſelf very happy, if I can any ways contribute to bring Matters to a Settlement in this Nation. It is a great Encouragement to me, I muſt own it, that the preſent Opportunity, in a manner, enables me to give, at the ſame time, the greateſt Proofs that I can ever hope to give, of my Duty to her Majeſty, my Love to my Country, and my Reſpect to Parliaments, in particular to this honourable Meeting.*

The High-Commiſſioner having ended his Speech, the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High-Chancellor, ſpoke as follows:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Lord Chancellor's Speech.

" YOU have heard her Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, and what his Grace my " Lord Commiſſioner hath been pleaſed to add; which do fully lay before " you the weighty and great Reaſons for which her Majeſty hath called you together " at this Time; and you muſt all be convinced, that the chief Deſign of her Ma- " jeſty's Government, is to advance the Happineſs and Welfare of her People, and " to protect them in the full Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of their religious and civil " Concerns.

" Her Majeſty doth, with a very tender and affectionate Concern, lay before you " the *Danger of Diviſions and Animoſities*; and recommends to you, to employ your " Thoughts in promoting what is for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom. " And you cannot but be ſenſible, that our Diviſions muſt encourage our Enemies " abroad, to form Deſigns to diſturb the Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy; and " therefore ye will, no doubt, make uſe of this Opportunity to convince all, that " this Nation is fix'd and firm in their Loyalty to her Majeſty; and that all her " good Subjects will conſtantly ſupport her Government.

" Her Majeſty doth, with great Earneſtneſs, recommend the ſettling of the Suc- " ceſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as what would be the ſureſt Foundation for the Se- " curity of your Religion and Liberties, and will contribute greatly to the Ad- " vancement of the Proteſtant Intereſt every where; and this being of ſo great " Conſequence, it is not to be doubted, but that you will think this the fit Oppor- " tunity for taking it under your Conſideration, while we have the Advantage of " being convened in Peace under her Majeſty's Protection, and can deliberately " conſider, what is the moſt probable Means for the future, to ſecure and preſerve " all that is valuable to us. And for your further Encouragement, you have heard " how her Majeſty hath given full Inſtructions to her Commiſſioner, to grant ſuch " Conditions of Government, with regard to the Succeſſor, as can reaſonably be " demanded, for ſecuring the Sovereignty and Liberties of this Kingdom: So that " nothing is wanting on her Majeſty's Part, that is neceſſary for the Eſtabliſhment " and Security of this Nation.

" You know that her Majeſty is engaged in a moſt juſt and neceſſary War, for " the Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*; which makes it neceſſary that Supplies " be given for maintaining the Forces, for repairing the Forts and Gariſons, for " providing the Magazines with Arms and Ammunition, and for maintaining the " Frigats, which have proved ſo uſeful for the guarding of your Trade: All theſe " being plainly needful, it is not be doubted, but that you will readily comply " therewith. It is to be regretted, that the Nation is in ſo low a Condition; but what " we give is neceſſary for our own Defence, and will circulate within the Kingdom: " And her Majeſty doth freely allow of taking Inſpection of the Funds that have " been given by Parliament, and appropriated for the publick Uſe, and will take " care, that what ſhall be now given, ſhall be duly applied.

" Her Majeſty hath given frequent Aſſurances of her Reſolution, to maintain the " eſtabliſh'd Government of the Church, and hath recommended to you to fall upon " effectual Means for diſcouraging of Vice and Immorality, and for encouraging " true Piety and Religion, and providing for and employing of the Poor.

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" The Trade of the Kingdom doth alſo deſerve your ſerious Conſideration; for the " Advancement of which, and the Improvement of the Product and Manufactories " of the Kingdom, her Majeſty gives you Aſſurance of her ready Concurrence.

" My Lord Commiſſioner has acquainted you, That the *Plot*, which has made ſo " great a Noiſe here, and in our Neighbour Nation, ſhall be laid before you with " all its Evidence; and it is not to be doubted, but that you will take care to do " therein what is neceſſary for the diſcouraging of bad Practices, which may tend " to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom; and in all your Proceedings in " this Matter, that you will avoid Animoſities, and make it your principal Care " to provide for the publick Security and Peace.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I ſhall conclude with recommending to you again, the ſerious Conſideration of " what her Majeſty has ſo earneſtly recommended; and that ye will improve this " Opportunity, which God hath given you, for ſecuring to your ſelves, and tranſmit- " ting to your Poſterity your Religion and Liberties; which will certainly be for " your Honour and Happineſs, and will render you equally acceptable to her Ma- " jeſty and to all her Subjects.

After this, the Earl of *Cromarty*, Secretary of State, made the following pedantick and ambiguous Speech:

*My* LORD CHANCELLOR,

The Earl of *Cromatry's* Speech.

*Albeit this Seat wherein it has pleaſed her Majeſty to place me, does allow, or rather oblige me to ſay ſomething on this Occaſion; yet my Lord High-Commiſſioner, and Lord Chancellor, have ſaid ſo fully and ſo well, as I may juſtly fear what I can ſay, will prove a diminutive Adjection: But I ſhall ſpeak little, and (if I can remember) I ſhall not repeat.*

My Lord, *Should all her Servants be ſilent, the Actings, the Sayings, the whole Tract of her Majeſty's Government, and the happy Effects thereof, do ſpeak loudly, that if ever Prince or Sovereign have devoted themſelves to* GOD, *and their Country, without Flattery or Hyperbole, we may truly ſay, that our moſt gracious Queen hath. All may hear, and thoſe who have the Honour to attend her Majeſty, muſt ſee, that her Time, her Care, her Pleaſure, her Leiſure, her Treaſure, yea, her very Health and Life, are ſacrific'd every Day, and almoſt every Time of the Day, to actual Exerciſe of Devotion to* GOD, *or Adminiſtration of Government to her People; and we may bleſs God, that by his Bleſſing on her Endeavours, all, and every one of her Subjects, do participate of the Fruits of the Royal Sacrifice: Nay, and all the beſt Part of* Europe *beſide, that is, her Majeſty's Confederates, and her and their Enemies do find with Grief, what we feel with Satisfaction. And though her Majeſty has many Dominions under her Royal Care, and more Confederates; yet ſhe omits not any of our particular Concerns; and we partake in our full Capacity of thoſe happy Effects. We are with many others engaged in a great, but (to full Conviction) neceſſary War, the Effects whereof are dreadful and hurtful, not only in Expence and Soldiers, (which all muſt afford) but the ſeeing of People ſlaughtered like Beaſts in our Streets and Houſes, to ſee our Towns on Fire, our Women raviſhed, our ſacred Things prophaned, and many other diſmal Effects of War and Rapine, which almoſt all others feel and ſee; we (Thanks to God, and under him to his Vicegerent our Queen) do only hear of theſe Things: My Lord Chancellor, this we ought, and I doubt not we do remember and conſider. My Lord, This is not offered as an Elogy and Panegyrick on her Majeſty; ſhe is far above what I can ſay, but it is an Antecedent to the following Subſumption.*

*And as this of her Care of us, and Zeal for us, is evident, ſo it is no leſs true, that the Queen ſits higher than we do, or ought to do on this Throne, as ſhe does alſo on the Throne of her other Dominions: And farther, we know that ſhe is one of the Heads, and highly ſituate, in all the great Confederacy; wherefore her Majeſty is, if not the Chief, yet a Principal; and from this, both Reaſon and Diſcretion oblige us to conclude, that ſhe muſt ſee very much farther, and more clearly into the Actions, Deſigns and Practices of her and our Enemies, and in the Concerns, and in what directs and moves our Allies, than is poſſible for us to do; who both ſtand lower, and are bounded in our narrow Spheres: Therefore, as in all Matters, ſo eſpecially in point of Fact, we are bound to rely on her Information, and her Judgment, more than on our own; ſince what we can but conjecture, is obvious to her certain Knowledge; and if we ſhould fall (as I confidently hope we will not) into the Indiſcretion, to oppoſe our Conjectures to her Knowledge, that could not miſs of dire Effects, and readily moſt miſchievous to our ſelves.*

*Her Majeſty's Royal Letter, my Lord Commiſſioner his Grace, and my Lord Chancellor, have plainly laid before us Matters of great Importance: Her Majeſty is very expreſs in what*

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*what ſhe propoſes; her Reaſon and Antecedent is as plain and expreſs as the Concluſion. I hope the Two Motives I gave for believing, and conſequently for obeying, her Majeſty, are alſo plain and concluding.*

My Lord Chancellor, *The Honour of being her Majeſty's Secretary, obliges me to obviate and remove an Aſperſion on the Queen's Majeſty's Candor and Honour, (if any ſuch Inſinuation be made) which is, that ſome would perſuade others to believe, that the Queen has a* ſecret Will *in the Affair now before us, contrary to her* expreſs Will revealed, *and declared by her in her Royal Letter.*

My Lord, *I am perſuaded ſhe does hate that Poſition in Theology, and I am certain ſhe does ſo in her Politicks; and the Reaſon of my Certainty in this is, that her Majeſty did command me, and, I think, her other Servants, expreſsly to aſſure this Houſe, that nothing in her Servants could pleaſe her better, than if they ſhould believe and obey her in what ſhe propoſes in her Letter; and nothing can diſpleaſe her more, than to do otherways.*

My Lord, *Both old Cuſtom, and good Manners, oblige us to begin with her Majeſty's Letter, and in its Method. If my Zeal and Duty, on this Subject, have drawn me in to ſpeak more than I intended, or perhaps, needed, I beg the Houſe's Pardon: But ſince my Hand is in, and that I neither uſe nor love to ſpeak oft, I ſhall only add my earneſt and humble Wiſh for theſe Two Things: Firſt, That the Orders of the Houſe may be ſtrictly obſerved; for, by that, much Time will be ſav'd, and many Inconveniencies prevented; and the not doing of this, will diſgrace this great Court. The Second is, That we may redargue one another with Kindneſs and Civility: Let our Force fall on the Subject which we oppugn, or the Meaſures which we reject, and by no means on one another's Perſons. Would to God we were always unanimous; but that ſeldom, if ever, was in ſo numerous a Court or Council: But when we differ, will we argue the better for our being angry? No;* impedit ira Animum. *Will we convert others ſo well, by making them angry, as by a meek Calmneſs in arguing? Does Spite add Force to Reaſon? Or does it produce that Conſent which we endeavour to obtain? So, for our own Sakes, and for the Honour of our Reaſonings, let us argue and reply with Calmneſs. I have oft regretted, to ſee good Reaſoning loſt, or at leaſt ineffectual in great meaſure, by the Heats in arguing; and I will ſay, it were a Pity: For the Members of great Courts elſewhere, may, in the Opinion of many, ſpeak better Language than theſe of this do; yet they do not ſpeak better Senſe. And beſides theſe Motives to calm Reaſoning, this ought to determine us all againſt it; to wit, that neither our Heat, nor our ſelf-pleaſing Arguments, are, what will determine any Debate. The Law of Order, the Conſtitutions, Statutes and Neceſſity, give the Faculty of Concluding to the Whole of this Houſe; and all we can ſay, muſt be ſubmitted to what this whole Houſe will approve, or to what the major Part will agree in: And therefore, much Reaſoning, and all Heats, will, on many Accounts, be profitably forborn. I conclude with this Aſſertion, which I think evident without Diſcourſe; That as the* Union *of* Britain *is apparently its greateſt Politick Good; ſo, as certainly, and by the infallible Rule of Contraries, a Diviſion of* Britain *is its greateſt Evil: And then, it is a neceſſary Corollary; Whoever is not for the* Union *of* Britain, *may be concluded an Enemy to it.*

Proceedings and Debates about the Succeſſion.

Theſe formal Speeches being over, Mr. *Seaton* Jun. of *Pitmeddon*, gave in a *Reſolve*, importing, *That the Houſe would ſtand by and defend her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, without Naming a Succeſſor to the Crown of* Scotland, *during this Seſſion of Parliament; but would agree on ſuch Conditions of Government, to take Effect after her Majeſty's Death, as might beſt conduce to free this Kingdom from all* Engliſh *Influence, to the end the* Scots *might be in a Condition to treat with* England *about a Federal Union.* Nothing was done in this *Reſolve* that Day; but on the 13th of *July*, the Duke of *Hamilton* preſented another, much of the ſame Import; *viz. That this Parliament would not proceed to name a Succeſſor to the Crown, until the* Scots *had a previous Treaty with* England, *in relation to Commerce, and other Concerns.* The Courtiers, not expecting that the *Cavaliers* would have begun ſo early to oppoſe the *Succeſſion*, were not a little ſurpriz'd and puzzled at this *Reſolve*; and all they could do for the preſent, was to procure a Vote, That it ſhould lie on the Table till the next *Sederunt*, or Meeting, Four Days * after. The Duke of *Hamilton* having then moved the reſuming of the Conſideration of his *Reſolve*, the ſame occaſion'd a warm Debate; in which Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, in a particular manner, pathetically ſet forth, " the Miſeries and Hardſhips which the *Scots* had undergone, ſince the *Union* " of the Two Crowns under one Sovereign; and the Impoſſibility of bettering " their Condition, unleſs they took care to prevent any Deſign that tended to con- " tinue the ſame." Hereupon the Earl of *Rothes* preſented another Reſolve, importing, *That this Parliament would immediately proceed to make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, as might be judged proper for rectifying the Conſtitution, and to vindicate and ſecure the Sovereignty and Independency of the Nation; and then the Parliament*

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*liament would take into Conſideration the other Reſolve offer'd by the Duke of* Hamilton, *for a Treaty previous to the Nomination of a Succeſſor to the Crown.* This occaſion'd a new Debate, wherein ſome Members of the Court Party earneſtly urged † the Neceſſity of ſettling the *Succeſſion*, before the Houſe proceeded to any other Buſineſs; and, on the other hand, the *Cavaliers* made very ſharp Reflections on the Proceedings of the Parliament of *England* with relation to the Plot, which had great Influence on many Members wholly unacquainted with that Affair. However, the Court Party thinking they were ſtrong enough to give the Earl of *Rothes*'s Motion the Preference before Duke *Hamilton*'s Reſolve, inſiſted to have the Queſtion ſtated, which of the Two ſhould come firſt under the Houſe's Conſideration? Upon which, great Heats ariſing, Sir *James Falconer* propoſed, that both Reſolves ſhould be join'd in this manner, *viz. That this Parliament will not proceed to the Nomination of a Succeſſor, until we have a previous Treaty with* England *for regulating our Commerce, and other Concerns with that Nation:* And, *That this Parliament will proceed to make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, as may ſecure the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of this Nation, before they proceed to the ſaid Nomination of a Succeſſor to the Crown.* All the *Cavaliers* ſeconded this Motion; but the Courtiers unanimouſly oppoſed it, and inſiſted that the previous Queſtion ſhould be put, *Whether to put this joint Reſolve to the Vote, or to vote them ſeparately?* And it being carry'd to vote them jointly by Forty two Voices; then the ſaid *Joint-Reſolve* was put to the Vote, and carry'd by a Majority * of Fifty five Voices.

† See *Annals of Queen* Anne, Year 3d. p. 22, *&c ſeq.*

* See the *Appendix* to the 3d Vol. of *the Annals of Q.* Anne, N. XX.

The *Cavaliers* were extremely elated upon this Victory; and the Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy-Seal, and one of their Leaders, moved, That *her Majeſty having been pleaſed to ſignify by her Commiſſioner, that the Examination of the Plot ſhould be laid before the Parliament, his Grace the Lord Commiſſioner would be pleaſed to write to her Majeſty to ſend down the Perſons who were Witneſſes, and all the Papers relating to that Plot, as ſoon as poſſible, that that Affair might be thoroughly examin'd; and thoſe who were unjuſtly accus'd might be vindicated, and the guilty puniſh'd.* Whereupon the Lord Chancellor declared, by Order of the Lord Commiſſioner, That his Grace had writ, and would write again to her Majeſty, for all the Evidences relating to the Plot. Two Days after, the Duke of *Hamilton* moved, "That the Parliament would proceed to "make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the rectifying of the "Conſtitution, as might ſecure the Religion, Liberty and Independency of this Na"tion; and that they would name Commiſſioners to treat with *England* for regula"ting the Commerce, and other Concerns with that Nation, previous to all other "Buſineſs, except an Act for Two Months Ceſs, firſt of all to be granted for the "preſent Subſiſtence of her Majeſty's Forces. Thereupon the Earl of *Marchmont* made a long Speech, in Subſtance importing, "That ſince the Houſe had reſolv'd "not to fall immediately upon ſettling the Succeſſion, it was reaſonable that an "Act ſhould be made to exclude all *Popiſh* Succeſſors." To which the Duke of *Hamilton* anſwer'd, *That he ſhould be one of the firſt who ſhould draw his Sword againſt a* Popiſh *Succeſſor, though he did not think this a proper Time, either to ſettle the Succeſſion, or to conſider of the Earl of* Marchmont's *Propoſal.* After ſome Debates, the Conſideration of the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Motion was adjourn'd to the 21ſt, when it was moved, That the Act preſented by the Lord Juſtice *Clerk*, and declar'd by him to be for Fourteen Months Supply, payable in Two Years, might likewiſe be conſider'd. Whereupon, after Debate, it was put to the Vote, Whether to give a *Ceſs* for Two, or for Six Months? And it was carried by Sixteen Voices, that it ſhould be for Six Months only. The ſame Day, an Overture by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, for nominating Commiſſioners to treat with *England*, was read; as was alſo a Petition of *David Eailie*, Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Sterling* by Sentence of the Council, for accuſing the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the Marquis of *Annandale*, of a Deſign to ſuborn him againſt the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Duke of *Athol*, and others, in relation to the Plot, praying to be ſet at Liberty; which was granted, upon his finding Bail to appear before the Parliament when call'd. On the 25th of *June*, the Act of Supply was again taken into Conſideration; and an additional Clauſe about the *Security* of the Kingdom, offered to be added to that Act, was read. After ſome Debate thereon, the following Reſolve was offered by the Lord *Roſs*, viz. *That the Parliament will proceed to grant Two Months Supply for ſubſiſting her Majeſty's Forces; and as ſoon as the Act of Security, now read, has got the Royal Aſſent, will give Four Months more.* And then a Second Reſolve was preſented by the Earl of *Roxburgh*, viz. *That there be a firſt reading mark'd on the Act for Security, and that both this Act, and that for the Supply, lye without being farther proceeded on, until his Grace, her Majeſty's Commiſſioner, receive Inſtructions as to the Act of Security, it being then free for the Parliament to proceed to the Acts jointly or ſeparately, as they ſhould think fit.* After reaſoning on both the Lords Reſolves, the Queſtion was ſtated, Approve the firſt Reſolve preſented by the Lord

‖ *June* 19.

A Ceſs for ſix Months, granted *June* 21.

Lord *Roſs*, or the ſecond Reſolve preſented by the Earl of *Roxburgh*? And it was carried for the Second. The Act of Security being read, a firſt reading was order'd to be mark'd thereon; and then the Lord Commiſſioner appointed the next Sitting of Parliament to be for diſcuſſing private Buſineſs. In the mean time, the Queen and her Miniſters being inform'd of all that paſs'd, thought fit to allow the paſſing of the *Act of Security*, rather than, by refuſing it, to increaſe the preſent Ferment and Animoſities, and be obliged to diſband the Forces in *Scotland*, for want of a Subſidy to defray that Charge. Hereupon the Act of *Security* received the Royal Aſſent, and on that Occaſion the Lord High-Commiſſioner made the following Speech: A. D. 1704.

Act of Security paſs'd, *Auguſt* 5.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" AT your ſitting down, her Majeſty, in her Gracious Letter, recommended " to you Two Things, which ſhe thought moſt neceſſary for your own Quiet " and Security, as well as for that of her Government; The Settling of the *Suc-* " *ceſſion in the Proteſtant Line*, and the providing for the Subſiſtence of the Forces, " the Funds laſt given for that End being then exhauſted. The firſt of theſe you " have not thought fit for your Intereſt to do at this Time: I heartily wiſh you may " meet with an Opportunity for it, more for your Advantage, at another. The " other all of you ſeem'd moſt ready and willing to go into, as witneſs the ſeveral " Motions and Reſolves made there-anent; but withal ſhew'd ſtrong Inclinations for " an *Act of Security*, as abſolutely neceſſary. I told you then, as I had done at firſt, " that I had been fully impower'd, and inſtructed not only as to that, but many " other Things for your Good; but upon the Alteration of Circumſtances, had " not now the Liberty to make uſe of thoſe Powers even as to that, till I had ac- " quainted her Majeſty, and knew her Mind, which I would do, and uſe my utmoſt " Intereſt to procure it favourable; which was the true Reaſon of your long Adjourn- " ment, and not what was inſinuated by ſome, who ought to have known me better, " the Character I have in the World being, as I hope, above ſo mean a Reflection.

The High-Commiſſioner's Speech to the Parliament.

" And now, *My Lords and Gentlemen*, I can tell you, that from her Majeſty's " innate Goodneſs, and gracious Diſpoſition towards you, it hath been more eaſy " for me, and ſome other of her Servants, to prevail with her, than perhaps was by " others expected; ſo that you have an *Act of Security* ſufficient for the Ends propo- " ſed: And it's hop'd, at the ſame time, you will perfect that of Supply, which you " your ſelves ſeem convinced to be abſolutely neceſſary at this time; and without " which, neither the Forces can be kept on Foot, nor any Frigats maintained for " guarding our Coaſts, and ſecuring our Trade; both which now lying before you, " I hope you will go preſently about, that when finiſhed they may have the Royal " Aſſent, which I am ready to give: And thereafter you may have time to proceed " to other Buſineſs relating to Trade, or your other Concerns, wherein I ſhall be " willing to comply with your Deſires, ſo they be within the Bounds of my In- " ſtructions.

The Courtiers now perceiving they could do nothing, unleſs they divided the *Cavaliers*, and the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends, reſolved to throw a Bone of Contention amongſt them. The 9th of *Auguſt* being appointed for nominating Commiſſioners to treat with *England*, ſeveral Motions were made on that Head: But the Lord *Belhaven*, in a long Diſcourſe, left the Matter in hand, and gave a full Account of " the *Plot*; and having, by this means, ſpent ſo much of the Day, that it was im- poſſible for the Houſe to reaſſume and finiſh the former Debate, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, (to be even with the Court) made a Speech, importing in Subſtance, " That " he was ſorry the Debate had been interrupted; but ſince the *Plot* and Proceedings " of the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords, had been mentioned, he was of Opinion, the Houſe " could not but take it into Conſideration; and having afterwards expoſed the En- " croachments of the Houſe of Lords on the Freedom of the *Scotch* Nation, by pre- " ſuming to judge of what they termed, *a Scotch Conſpiracy*, as the greateſt Step that " e're was made, towards aſſerting *England*'s Dominion over the *Scots* Crown: He " ſaid, he hoped the Houſe would ſhew its Reſentment of it;" and for that End preſented a Reſolve, which he deſired might be read and voted, importing, " That " the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords Addreſs to the Queen, in relation to the Nomination " of their Succeſſor to the Crown of *Scotland*, and their Examination of the Plot, " ſo far as it concerned *Scotland* and *Scotſmen*, was an undue intermeddling with " our Concerns, and an Encroachment upon the Honour, Sovereignty, and Indepen- " dency of this Nation; and that the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons were " like thoſe of good Subjects to the Queen, and good Neighbours to us." Though the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Lord *Belhaven*, *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, and many more of

Reſolve againſt the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords about the *Scotch* Plot.

A. D. 1704. the Courtiers, were of the Number of thoſe that were beſpattered by this Plot, and would willingly, all of them, have proſecuted the Authors of it, to the utmoſt Extremity; yet they durſt, by no Means, conſent to this Reſolve, becauſe it was levell'd againſt their Superior Powers, the Peers of *England*; and therefore they oppoſed it: But the Injuſtice and Encroachment of the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords, was ſo clearly proved; and the Neceſſity of reſenting the ſame, repreſented in ſo lively and affecting a Manner, that when it was put to the Vote, the firſt Branch, with Relation to the Lords, was approved by a great Majority; but the other Branch, concerning the Commons, was rejected; many being of Opinion, it would have been an undue intermeddling in the *Engliſh* Concerns, for the *Scotch* Parliament to declare its Opinion, whether the *Engliſh* were Right, or Wrong, in Relation to the Queen, as Queen of *England*? And below the *Scotch* Parliament to return them Thanks, for not invading the Rights and Liberties of *Scotland*. Nor was this Clauſe much valued by the *Cavaliers*; ſince the only Deſign of inſerting it, was to cajole the *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons, at that Time in very bad Terms with the Houſe of Lords: But the kind Reception the other Branch met with, very much humbled the Courtiers, who knew not what Apology to make to their Maſters, the *Engliſh* Miniſters.

After this the Parliament granted the Queen a Supply of Six Months *Ceſs*, payable in Twelve Months Time, and then ſpent Four Sittings on the Report of the Committee appointed laſt Seſſion to inſpect the publick Accompts. In the mean Time, ſeveral Overtures for good Laws were preſented; ſuch as *an Act for a further Repreſentation of the State of Barons*, in regard of the late Increaſe of Peers; *An Act for Freedom of Voting in Parliament, excluding all Officers of the Army, and others concern'd in the Revenue, from electing, or being elected Members of Parliament*; and ſome Acts for regulating Abuſes; but none were finiſh'd and paſs'd, except the *Act allowing the Importation and Exportation of Wooll.* Four Days after *, the Lord Commiſſioner told the Parliament, *That he was not allow'd to give them any more Time, her Majeſty thinking a ſhort Receſs neceſſary at preſent: But that it would not be long before they had another Opportunity of doing what ſtill remain'd to be done; for no Diſappointment her Majeſty had met with, could alter, in the leaſt, her favourable Diſpoſitions towards that her ancient Kingdom.* Hereupon, the Parliament, by his Grace's Order, was prorogued to the 7th of *October* next: But before they ſeparated, they drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, deſiring that the Evidence and Papers relating to the Plot, might be laid before them againſt next Seſſion.

* *Aug.* 27.

The *Scotch* Parliament prorogued.

Immediately after the Adjournment of the Parliament, the Courtiers repaired to *London*, where the Marquis of *Tweedale* was made Chancellor; the Earls of *Seafield* and *Roxburgh*, Secretaries of State; the Earl of *Rothes*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Earl of *Cromarty*, Juſtice-General; Mr. *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, Treaſurer-Depute; and the Earl of *Selkirk*, Lord *Belhaven*, and Sir *John Home*, Lords of the *Treaſury*. Sir *William Hamilton* of *Whitlow*, was alſo made Juſtice Clerk; but he lived not to enjoy that Office many Months; and was ſucceeded by *Adam Cockburne* of *Ormiſtown*.

Alterations in the *Scotch* Miniſtry.

† *Lockhart, Ubi Supra*, p. 128. Characters of Sir *William Hamilton*, and *Adam Cockburne*, Eſq;

" The firſt of theſe Two, (ſays the *Scotch* Memorialiſt †) was bred a Lawyer, and " after the Revolution, raiſed to the Bench, upon Account of his Whiggery. He " ſoon diſplay'd a froward haughty Mind. Betwixt Man and Man, wherein he had " no particular Concern, he was juſt; but extreamly Partial, where his Friend, or " his own Politicks, interfer'd. He had a ſound, ſolid Judgment: But all his Acti- " ons were accompanied with ſo much Pride, Vanity, Ill-nature, and Severity, " that he was odious to every Body;" but particularly to the *Jacobites*, upon Account of his eminent Zeal for the *Hanoverian* Succeſſion. The *Cavaliers* were glad he was out of the way, but gain'd very little by the Change: " For *Adam Cockburne* " of *Ormiſtown*, was a warm Stickler for the Revolution, and a rigid *Preſbyterian*, " which recommended him to King *William*'s Favour. He was a Man of good Un- " derſtanding, and wanted not abundance of Application to Buſineſs; but of ſo " hot, virulent, turbulent, and domineering a Temper, that he was uneaſy even to " his own Party. Of all that were concern'd in the Adminiſtration, none equal'd " him in vindictive Proſecutions of thoſe he thought Enemies to the eſtabliſh'd " Government, either in Church or State; having, upon that Score, regard to nei- " ther Sex, Age, or Quality; and by theſe Means he preſerv'd his Intereſt at " Court, ſerving as a Scare-Crow to terrify others. A new Commiſſion of Council was, at the ſame Time, ſent down to *Edinburgh*, by which moſt of the *Cavaliers*, and all the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends, were laid aſide, and made up entirely of *Starch Revolutioners*: And thus the Adminiſtration of Affairs in *Scotland*, was lodg'd in the Hands of a Set of Men, who chearfully concurr'd with the Meaſures at this Time purſued by the Court of *England*.

New Privy-Council.

A. D. 1704.

The News of the glorious Succeſſes Abroad, which, by this Time, had reach'd *London*, made an agreeable Diverſion to the lowring Proſpect of Things at Home; but in order to form an Idea of the great Actions perform'd this Year by the *Britiſh* Arms, 'tis neceſſary to premiſe a ſhort View of the Poſture of Affairs in *Europe*, before the Duke of *Marlborough* went into the Field. Upon the Duke of *Savoy*'s declaring for the Grand Alliance, Count *Staremberg*, who commanded the *Imperial* Forces in *Italy*, ſent a Detachment of Fifteen Hundred Horſe, under the Conduct of Count *Viſconti*, to his Royal Highneſs's Aſſiſtance. This handful of Men were ſeveral Times diſturb'd in their March by the Enemy, but having bravely fought their way through, moſt of them got ſafe into *Piedmont*. However, this being too ſlender a Supply to prevent the Duke of *Savoy*'s being oppreſs'd by the *French* and *Spaniards*, expreſs Orders were ſent from *Vienna* to Count *Staremberg*, at any Rate, to join his Royal Highneſs's Forces with the beſt Part of the *Imperial* Army. Accordingly, that wiſe and reſolute General having made a Motion towards the *Mincio*, to amuſe the Duke of *Vendoſme*, and incline him to believe he deſign'd to go into *Germany*, he turn'd, on a ſudden, paſs'd the *Secchia* on the 26th of *December*, (N. S.) and directed his March through the Countries of *Parma*, and *Placentia*; having divided his Forces, conſiſting of near Sixteen Thouſand Men, into Three Bodies, the firſt of which was commanded by the young Prince of *Vaudemont*; the Second by General *Vaubonne*; and the Third, which form'd the Rear-Guard, by General *Staremberg* in Perſon. On the 2d of *January*, the Imperialiſts defeated a Detachment of Four Hundred Horſe, and Fifty Grenadiers of the Forces of *Milan*; and with the like Succeſs attack'd, the next Day, Two Hundred *French* Horſe near *Brono*, and Two Hundred *Spaniſh* Foot, and ſome Militia; commanded by *French* Officers, and intrench'd at *Stradella*. The 4th, the *Germans* paſs'd the *Stradella*, and continued their March, leaving One Hundred and Thirty Dragoons in thoſe Intrenchments, as if they deſign'd to reſt in that Place; and in their way to *Brono*, routed Five Hundred *French* Horſe. In the mean Time, the Duke *de Vendoſme*, who follow'd the Imperialiſts with Five Thouſand Foot, and One Thouſand Five Hundred Horſe, arriv'd the 3d at *Sarmata*, and hearing of the Action that happen'd that Day at *Stradella*, he haſten'd thither, and drove the *German* Dragoons from thoſe Intrenchments. The whole Imperial Army being join'd, they march'd towards *Parma*, and finding ſome Troops poſted on the other Side that River, to oppoſe their Paſſage, whilſt Monſieur *de Vendoſme* march'd to attack them in the Rear, General *Vaubonne* ſwam over, with ſome choice Squadrons, and beat the Enemy from that advantageous Poſt. To improve this Succeſs, the *Germans* laid a Bridge on that River, over which moſt of their Army paſs'd; but that Bridge being made in Haſte, of old rotten Boats, it unfortunately broke down, before the Rear, commanded by the Prince of *Lichſtentein*, and Count *Solari*, could all get over. Thereupon the *French*, who by this Time were all come up, attack'd thoſe Troops, which occaſion'd a ſharp Diſpute, wherein thoſe Two brave Generals were kill'd; but the Imperial Horſe ſwimming once more over the River, reſcued the Foot; and the Bridge being repair'd, the whole Army paſs'd, and on the 13th join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, not having loſt above Four Hundred Men, in that prodigious and memorable March. His Royal Highneſs having diſpos'd his new Gueſts into Quarters of Refreſhment, and view'd the Fortifications of *Verrue*, *Vercelli*, and other Poſts, return'd the 25th of *January*, (N. S.) to *Turin*, where he gave Audience to the Envoys-Extraordinary of *England* and *Holland*.

Foreign Affairs relating to the Grand Alliance.

Count *Staremberg*'s memorable March to join the Duke of *Savoy*.

After ſeveral Paper Skirmiſhes between the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, and Monſieur *de Mellarede*, the Miniſters of *France*, and *Savoy*, in *Swiſſerland*, the former deſired a Meeting of the Deputies of the Cantons at *Solothurn*: The ſame being granted, and the Aſſembly open'd on the 18th of *February*, (N. S.) the *French* Ambaſſador made a long Speech to them, the Sum of which was no more than to offer to them, 1. "The Guard of that Part of *Savoy* which borders upon the Lake of *Geneva*, and "is call'd the Country of *Chablais* and *Fauſſigny*: 2. That his Majeſty's Troops "ſhould have free Paſſage through them, to and from *Italy*. 3. That the Duke of "*Savoy* ſhould not be allow'd the like Paſſage for his Troops: And, 4. That the "*Swiſs*, in Conſideration of his Majeſty's extraordinary Complaiſance, ſhould grant "him a new Levy of a certain Number of Men." The Diet having debated this Offer, made a Deputation to the Ambaſſador, to let him know, *That, beſides many Inconveniencies which would attend their Acceptance of that Propoſal, they did not think the Guard of thoſe Places a ſufficient Security for the* Helvetick *Body, who were reſolv'd not to ſuffer themſelves to be ſurrounded by any one Prince.* The Ambaſſador made many Proteſtations of the great Conſideration his Maſter had for the Cantons; and that he had no Deſign to ſurround them; but this not proving ſatisfactory, he ſeem'd to give ſome Hopes of his Maſter's conſenting that the Fortreſs of *Mont-*

Diet of the Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, *Feb.* 18. N. S.

A. D. 1704.

*meillan* might be put into the Hands of the Cantons, but not the Countrey round it: And this not ſatisfying the Diet, which perſiſted to demand the Neutrality for all *Savoy*, the Aſſembly broke up, with mutual Diſſatisfaction, between them and the Ambaſſador, who, at * parting, deliver'd them the following Memorial.

* *Feb.* 22. N. S.

Magnificent LORDS,

The *French* Ambaſſador's Speech to them.

*I Am concerned to ſee, that the more Complaiſance the King, my Maſter, has for your Deſires, the more you affect to make him irregular Demands; for it ſeems you make no Account of the new Marks of his Conſideration which his Majeſty has ſo lately given you, in granting you the Favour which you had deſired of him, in relation to the Countries ſituate along the* Rhine, *and the Lake of* Conſtance. *Notwithſtanding all the King has done to remove the Apprehenſion you have of being ſurrounded by one Powerful Prince, you are yet earneſt in aſking a Neutrality for all* Savoy. *I am ſorry that I ſhould be obliged to tell you, I cannot give you any Aſſurances upon your Demands: Whenever you make any that ſhall not prejudice the King's Intereſt, I ſhall readily uſe my utmoſt good Offices for your Satisfaction: But while you perſiſt in endeavouring to obtain Things which may expoſe part of his Majeſty's Dominions to the Mercy of his Enemies, and when you will exact that he ſhould give up his Advantage in their Favour, all I can do, is to give the King an Account of your Demands, but without accompanying them with any Inſtances on my Part, unleſs I were reſolv'd to diſpleaſe his Majeſty. It is enough for me, that I have uſed all poſſible and reaſonable Means to undeceive you in the Fears you appear to have of being ſurrounded. I can do no more at preſent, but muſt expect the Orders his Majeſty will pleaſe to give me.*

† *Feb.* 23. N. S.

The next † Day, the Diet ſent a new Deputation to the *French* Ambaſſador, to ſignify to him their Wonder and Surprize at the Expreſſions he made Uſe of in his Memorial, particularly the Word *Favour*; and to repreſent to him, *That what all the Cantons had demanded of his Majeſty for the Security of the Frontiers of* Switzerland, *was their unconteſtable Right, ſtipulated in their Alliances with him, and founded on the Rights of Nations.* The Deputies having acquitted themſelves of this Commiſſion, the Aſſembly broke up, after they had agreed to wait a few Days for the King of *France*'s Reſolution touching the Neutrality of all *Savoy*; and that, in the mean Time, every Canton ſhould conſult what further Meaſures to take, as Occaſion might require.

Diſtreſs'd Condition of the Emperor's Affairs.

Before this Time, Prince *Eugene* was gone to the Imperial Court, to ſollicit Reinforcements for the *German* Forces that remain'd in the *Mantuan*, under the Command of Count *Leiningen:* But the Elector of *Bavaria* being now ſtrongly ſupported by great Supplies of Men and Money from *France*, and threatning no leſs than to march directly to *Vienna*, the Emperor could not ſpare any Forces for *Italy*. Nor was the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians* alone that diſtreſs'd and alarm'd the Court of *Vienna:* For the Agents of *France* had, at this Juncture, ſo dextrouſly raiſed the Diſcontents, and effectually encouraged the Inſurrection of the oppreſs'd and perſecuted *Hungarians*, that having form'd ſeveral formidable Bodies, under their Leaders, Prince *Ragotzki*, Count *Caroli*, and Count *Berzeni*, and made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral important Places, they now offer'd powerfully to aſſiſt the Elector of *Bavaria* in his intended Invaſion of the Emperor's Hereditary Countries. Things being in this Condition, Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Imperial Envoy-Extraordinary to the Queen of *Great Britain*, made ‖ a lively Repreſentation to her Majeſty.

Count *Wratiſlaw*'s Memorial to the Queen.

‖ *April* 2.

" Of the preſſing Neceſſities of the Empire, by the breaking in of a conſiderable " Army of *French* into *Bavaria*; which, together with the Inſurrection in *Hungary*, " had reduced the Imperial Hereditary Countries into an incredible Perplexity and " Confuſion; ſo that it was to be feared, an entire Revolution and Deſolation of all " *Germany* would follow, if ſome ſpeedy Aſſiſtance were not applied, proportionable " to the great Danger they were now threatned with. This the Envoy thought " himſelf obliged to lay before her Majeſty, that out of the ſame Zeal for preſerving " the Liberties of *Europe*, for which the Queen was ſo much famed, ſhe would be " pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough*, her Captain-General, ſeriouſly to con- " ſult with the *States-General*, of the ſpeedieſt Method for aſſiſting the Empire; or " at leaſt to conduct part of the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay beyond Sea, to pre- " ſerve *Germany* from a total Subverſion: It being neither juſt in it ſelf, nor ad- " vantageous to the common Cauſe, That her Majeſty's Troops ſhould tarry on the " Frontiers of *Holland*, which were not in the leaſt threatned by the Enemy, and " were defended by great Rivers, and ſtrong Places, whilſt the Empire was de- " ſtroy'd by the *French* Troops, with Fire and Sword." To this Memorial

Mr.

A. D. 1704.

Mr. Secretary *Hedges* return'd an Anſwer; "That the Duke of *Marlborough* had re-
" ceiv'd Orders from her Majeſty, to take the moſt effectual Method with the *States-*
" *General*, to ſend a ſpeedy Succour to his *Imperial* Majeſty and the Empire; and
" to preſs the *States* to take the neceſſary Meaſures, to reſcue *Germany* from the im-
" minent Danger it was now expos'd to.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Either the foregoing Memorial was but Matter of Form, or the Emperor's Envoy was then unacquainted with the great Project which the Duke of *Marlborough* had already form'd to deliver the Empire; and which, 'twas ſaid, he had communicated to Three Perſons only in *England*, to wit, the Queen, the Prince of *Denmark*, and the Lord Treaſurer; not to above Two Perſons more in *Holland*; and not to any of the *Imperial* Court, before he was ready to put it in Execution. In order to that, his Grace embark'd at *Harwich* towards the Middle * of *April*, with General *Churchill* his Brother, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers; and Two Days after, arrived at the *Hague*. On the 23d, he was attended by a Deputation of the *States-General*; with whom he had a Preliminary Conference about the Meaſures to be proſecuted this Summer: And the ſame Day, Part of the Gariſons of *Liege* and *Maeſtricht*, with the Troops that had been canton'd, for ſome Time, in that Neighbourhood, conſiſting of Seventy three Squadrons, and about Forty Battalions, were order'd to aſſemble on the Riſing-Ground of *Leon*, and to encamp with the Left at the Village of *Harcourt*, and the Right near the River *Jaar*. About the ſame Time, the *States-General* regulated the ſeveral Poſts of their General Officers: Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, the Field-Marſhal, was appointed to command their Forces on the *Maeze*, having under him the Counts *de Tilly* and *Noyelles*, as Generals; General *Slangenburg*, thoſe on the *Moſelle*; Lieutenant-General *Saliſch*, in *Brabant*; Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, in *Flanders*; Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, in *Portugal*; and Major-General *Belcaſſel*, in *Savoy*. On the 2d of *May*, my Lord *Marlborough* had another long Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*; wherein he open'd to them the Project he had concerted long before, and of which he had only given ſome Hints to ſuch of them as he had moſt Confidence in, when, at the *States* Deſire, he went laſt to the *Hague*: Telling them withal, "That he thought his marching into *Germany*, would moſt conduce to the
" Advantage of the Confederacy; and therefore, he doubted not, upon their Re-
" port of this Matter to the *States-General*, but their High Mightineſſes would rea-
" dily concur with him, aud join their Forces with her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, in
" ſo glorious a Cauſe." The *States* ſpent a whole Day's Conſultation upon the Duke's Propoſals; to which, ſome Members of the Aſſembly were backward to give their Concurrence; being apprehenſive, that, by thus dividing their Forces, they might loſe in One Summer, all the Advantages they had gain'd in the Two former Campaigns.

The Duke of *Marlborough* embarks for *Holland*, * April 19. *N. S.*

He arrives at the *Hague*, *April* 21.

The *States* regulate the Poſts of their General Officers.

The Duke of *Marlborough* opens his Project to the *States-General.*

The next * Morning, the Duke had a Conference with the *States-General* themſelves, and the Council of State; to whom he made a very lively Repreſentation of the imminent Danger that threaten'd the whole Empire, and, indeed, all *Europe*, if an immediate Check were not given to the Progreſs of the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*; adding, That their *High Mightineſſes* being entire Maſters of the *Maeze*, and of all the *Spaniſh Gelderland*, a ſmall Number of Forces were now able to ſecure their Frontiers. Theſe Reaſons, ſupported by the Reputation of him that deliver'd them, and back'd by the Influence of thoſe he had intruſted with his Secret, made ſo great Impreſſion in the Minds of the whole Aſſembly, that all Affairs relating to the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, were in this Conference happily determin'd and adjuſted: After which, his Grace took his Leave of the *States*, and on the 5th of *May*, at Night, went in a Yatcht to *Utrecht*. The † next Day, he went by Land to *Vortz*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Albemarle*; from whence he proceeded towards *Ruremond*, giving Orders for the *Engliſh* Troops, and other Forces poſted thereabouts, to join, and march towards *Coblentz*. On the 8th, the Duke came to *Ruremond*; where his Grace gave the neceſſary Orders for the building of a Bridge, which was deſign'd only as a Feint, as if the *Engliſh*, and other Troops, were to march for the *Moſelle*: Thoſe Forces, in the mean time, drawing together near *Boiſleduc*, under the Command of General *Churchill*, in order to proceed on their March to *Ruremond*. Two Days ‖ after, the Duke went to *Maeſtricht*; and Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, with ſeveral other General Officers, having waited upon his Grace, the Duke review'd the *Dutch* Army, was entertain'd at Dinner in the Camp, and then return'd to *Maeſtricht*. On the 16th, his Grace ſet out from thence; and, the ſame Evening, join'd the Detachment commanded by Brigadier-General *Ferguſon*, with Five Squadrons of *Dutch* Horſe, and Eleven Pieces of Cannon of the *Dutch* Train. The 18th, the Duke march'd to *Ledbourg*, and was there join'd by General *Churchill*, with the *Engliſh* Forces and

* *May* 4. N. S.

The *States* concur with the Duke's Propoſals.

His Grace ſets out from the *Hague*, May 5. *N. S.*

† *May* 6.

‖ *May* 10.

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Train of Artillery; and the Army encamp'd with the Left at that Place, and the Right at *Caſter*. The 19th, the Prince of *Saxe-Zeits*, Biſhop of *Raad*, and the Prince of *Heſſe*, with other Canons of the Chapter of *Cologne*, came from thence to the Camp, to wait upon his Grace; as did alſo Count *Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy* to her Majeſty of *Great Britain*.

The *French* endeavour to ſtop the Duke's Progreſs;

The *French* in *Flanders*, both from the Duke's marching towards *Coblentz*, and the great Preparations made in that Place, thought his Grace deſign'd to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Traerbach*, and then endeavour to advance into *France* along the *Moſelle*; upon which Suppoſition, they detach'd Eight Battalions, and Sixteen Squadrons, towards that River, and gave out, that they intended the Siege of *Huy*; imagining that by this Report, they might ſtop the Progreſs of the *Engliſh* General: But the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſlighting that Amuſement, and well knowing that the Forces he had left in *Flanders*, under the Command of Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, were ſufficient to defeat any Attempt of the *French* on that ſide; his Grace continued his March according to his fix'd Reſolution, and on the 20th of *May* advanc'd from *Bedbourg* to *Kerpen*, where he receiv'd Letters from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Prince of *Heſſe*, Monſieur *Bulau*, and Baron *Hompeſch*, all agreeing in Opinion, that the *French* might force their Paſſage thro' the *Black Foreſt*, and bring a new Addition of Strength to the Elector of *Bavaria*. About the ſame Time, his Grace receiv'd Advice from the *Netherlands*, that the Court of *France* had ſent poſitive Orders to the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, to march towards the *Moſelle* with Thirty five Battalions, and Forty ſix Squadrons; ſtill upon the Conjecture, that his Grace intended to act on that ſide. Hereupon the Duke gave immediate Orders for the Forces to march with all poſſible Expedition, to prevent the ill Conſequences that might attend a Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*. On the 23d of *May*, his Grace went to view the Fortifications of *Bonne*; and having given his Directions to the Governor of that Place, return'd in the Evening to the Army; where certain News came, that the Recruits for the *French* Troops in *Bavaria*, and other Reinforcements, join'd the Elector of *Bavaria* Three Days before at *Villingen*. This Enterprize, no leſs important than difficult, was executed with great Order, Diligence and Succeſs, and gain'd the *French* Generals no ſmall Reputation. On the other Hand, the Supineneſs of the Court of *Vienna*, in truſting the Guard of the important Paſſes of the *Black Foreſt* to the *Militia* alone, was much reflected on; but the *Imperialiſts* not fighting the Elector of *Bavaria*, when they might have engag'd him with viſible Advantage, was ſtill more ſeverely cenſur'd.

But in vain.

The *French* Succours join the Elector of *Bavaria*.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Marſin*, being advanc'd towards *Dutlingen*, General *Thungen* thought fit to withdraw the Confederate Troops from the Lines, between the *Danube* and the Lake of *Conſtance*, and poſted himſelf at *Rotweyler*, the 13th of *May*, with Three Regiments of Horſe, Nine *Dutch* Battalions, and Two of *Wolfembuttel*. He was reinforc'd the 14th, with another *Dutch* Battalion, and Three others, beſides Three Regiments of Horſe of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*. The 15th, the Margrave of *Bareith*, and Count *Stirum*, arriv'd in the Camp with Twelve Thouſand Men, beſides Four Battalions, and Nine Squadrons of the Forces of the King of *Pruſſia*; ſo that the Army conſiſted of Ninety nine Squadrons, and Forty two Battalions. The 19th, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arriv'd in the Camp; and having held a Council of War, in which it was reſolv'd to attack the Enemy the next Day at *Villingen*, the Army broke up accordingly; but the *Bavarians* having Advice of their Motion, quitted their Camp, with great Precipitation, and retir'd to *Donau Eſchingen*. The 21ſt, the Elector march'd to *Huſingen*; advanc'd the 22d to *Furſtemberg*, and the 23d to *Engen*. Prince *Lewis* not thinking it practicable to attack the *Bavarians*, becauſe they were parted by a deep River, and a Moraſs, march'd to *Dutlingen* the 21ſt; and having paſs'd the *Danube*, advanc'd to *Liptingen* the 23d, to ſtreighten the *Bavarians* between the Lake of *Conſtance* and his Army, and oblige them to fight. The 24th, General *Bibra* join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with Seven Thouſand Men, from the Lines of *Stolhoffen*; and both Armies mov'd towards *Stockach*, the only Paſs thro' which the *Bavarians* could make their Retreat. The 25th, the Batteries play'd on both Sides; but in the mean time, the *Bavarians* march'd thro' a narrow Defile; and tho' only Two Men could go a-breaſt, yet on the 26th, in the Morning, their whole Army was gone through, and march'd to *Pfullendorf*, and from thence to *Saulgen*. The *Imperialiſts* having thus ſuffer'd the *Bavarians* to eſcape, march'd towards *Moſchircken*, and the 28th came to *Rutlingen*. The *Bavarians* were for Three Days without Bread; and had the *Imperialiſts* ſecur'd the Paſs of *Stockach*, they muſt needs have laid down their Arms, and diſbanded themſelves. Some lay the Fault of it upon the Guides, who led the Army a great way about: But, whoever was to blame, 'tis certain, the *Imperialiſts* loſt a very favourable Opportunity; which, as it occaſion'd great Murmurings in their Army,

ſo it render'd the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* amongſt them very much wiſh'd for. A. D. 1704.

By this Time the Eyes of all *Europe* were fix'd on the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, with unwearied Diligence, advanc'd on the 25th of *May* to the Camp of *Newdorf* near *Coblentz*, where beſides Mr. *Davenant*, the Queen's Agent at *Francfort*, and Monſieur *d'Amelo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*, who came to compliment his Grace, the Count of *Wratiſlaw*, late Envoy from the Emperor to her *Britannick Majeſty*, waited alſo on the Duke, to ſettle all Things for his Grace's further March, and his Conjunction with the *Imperial* Army. The 26th, whilſt the Horſe and Dragoons were paſſing the *Rhine*, his Grace made a Viſit to the Elector of *Triers*, at his Caſtle of *Ehrenbrietſtein*, and having din'd with the Elector, march'd with his Forces to *Braubach*, a Town belonging to the Landgrave of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*. The next Day, that Prince gave a Viſit to the Duke, who that Night encamp'd at *Naſtetten*; and the 28th of *May* moved to *Schwalbach*. In the mean Time, the Foot march'd the 27th from *Coblentz* to *Braubach*, and the next Day to *Naſtetten*, having Orders to follow the Horſe and Dragoons, as cloſe as was conſiſtent with the March of the Artillery and Baggage.

During the Encampment at *Schwalbach*, the Duke receiv'd an Expreſs from the *States-General* to aſſure him, That according to his Deſires, they had given Orders for a Reinforcement of Eight Battalions and Twenty One Squadrons to be ſent after his Grace, from their Army on the *Maeſe*; and that Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* had appointed Sixteen Squadrons of Horſe, Five of Dragoons, Seven Battalions of *Daniſh* Forces, and One of *Heſſe* for that Service. The 29th of *May*, the Duke continued his March from *Schawlbach* to *Caſſel*, a Village on the *Rhine*, over-againſt *Mentz*; and upon his Arrival, went and made a Viſit to the Elector of that City, by whom his Grace, and his Retinue, were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner. The next Day, the Duke allow'd his Troops ſome Reſt; and attended by the principal Officers of the Army, viſited the Fortifications of *Mentz*, and dined with the Elector. On the laſt Day of *May* the Foreign Miniſters, who had attended the Duke from *Coblentz* to *Mentz*, having taken their Leaves of him, the neceſſary Orders were given for the Troops to paſs the *Maine*, which being perform'd with all Diligence, the Duke continued his March towards the *Necker*; encamp'd that Night at *Grootgerhout*, and advanc'd the firſt of *June* to *Quingenberg*. The next Day his Grace march'd to *Weinheim*, and on the Third to *Ladenburgh*, where his Grace, and the other Generals, took their Quarters; and the Troops having paſſed the *Necker*, encamp'd on the River-Side, over-againſt the Town. Here the Duke thought fit to halt two whole Days, as well to give his wearied Troops ſome Refreſhment, as not to leave too far behind the reſt of the Auxiliary Forces. The Duke's bending his March toward the *Danube*, was a great Surprize to the *French*, who after their Diſappointment in their firſt Conjectures of his Grace intending to act on the *Moſelle*, had entertain'd a Jealouſy, that he would advance to the *Upper Rhine*, and might have a Deſign upon *Landau*. Upon this Suſpicion, Mareſchal *de Tallard* repaſs'd that River at *Altenheim*, in order either to join the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, or to oppoſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the ſame River. On the 5th of *June*, Count *de Frieſe* acquainted his Grace from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whom he had left with his Forces at *Ebingen*, on this Side the *Danube*, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was ſtrongly encamp'd near *Ulm*, on the other Side; and his Grace had likewiſe Intelligence, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was arrived in the Imperial Camp; and that the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* was marching with the Troops of *Heſſe* and *Lunenburgh* towards the *Danube*. Hereupon Count *Wratiſlaw*, who, during all this Campaign, with unwearied Application and admirable Addreſs, made it his Buſineſs to create and cheriſh a good Correſpondence between the Duke and the Emperor's Generals, went from his Grace, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, upon Occaſion of the Motions of the Enemy on the other Side the *Rhine*; and to manage an Interview between his Grace, and Prince *Eugene*, which was equally deſired by both thoſe great Generals.

The Duke having order'd his Foot and Artillery, which paſs'd the *Main* the 4th of *June*, to follow with the Reinforcements of Horſe and Foot, that were marching from the *Maeſe* under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, his Grace left *Laderburgh* the 6th, and march'd to *Wiſlock*. The 7th he came to *Eppingen*, the 8th to *Great Gardack*, and on the 9th to *Mondelſhiem*, where he halted the next Day. About Three in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene*, accompanied by Count *de Wratiſlaw*, arriv'd at the Duke's Quarters; and after Dinner, the remaining Part of the Day was ſpent in Conferences between the Prince and the Duke, wherein the mutual Eſteem they had before for each other, grew into a ſtrict Friendſhip and Confidence, which appear'd in all the Operations of the Campaign. The next Day, * his Highneſs march'd with the Duke to *Great*

First Interview between Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, *June* 10. *N. S.*

* *June* 11.

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*Great Heppach*, where his Grace ordering his Army to be drawn in *Battalia* before the Prince, his Highneſs expreſs'd his Surprize, to find them in ſo good Condition, after ſo long and ſo quick a March. The 13th, the Duke being informed by Count *Wratiſlaw*, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was coming Poſt to meet him, his Grace ſent Colonel *Cadogan* with a Compliment to his Highneſs, whom he found at *Eſlingen*, with Prince *Lobcowitz*, his Nephew, and conducted them to *Great Heppach*. Amongſt other Expreſſions of Civility that paſs'd between Prince *Lewis* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Highneſs ſaid, *That his Grace was come both to ſave the Empire, and to give him an Opportunity to vindicate his Honour, which he was ſenſible was, in ſome manner, at the laſt Stake, in the Opinion of ſome People.* Compliments being paſs'd on both Sides, a Conference was held between the Generals, wherein it was reſolved, That the Auxiliary Troops ſhould join the Army on the *Danube*; That Prince *Lewis*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhould have each his Day of Command alternately, while they continued together; and that Prince *Eugene* ſhould repair towards *Philipſburgh*, to defend the Paſſage of the *Rhine*, the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, the Country of *Wirtemberg*, or act otherwiſe, according to the Motions of the *French*. The next Day early in the Morning, the Horſe march'd from *Great Heppach*, where his Grace ſtaid to entertain Prince *Lewis* and Prince *Eugene* at Dinner; after which, the former return'd to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince *Eugene* went Poſt to *Philipſburgh*, to command the Army on the *Rhine*. In the Evening, the Duke join'd the Troops under his Command at *Eberſpach*; and on the 16th, his Grace march'd with the Horſe to *Groſſen-Seinſen*. The other Auxiliary Troops marching at the ſame Time, in Two Bodies, under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe*, and Monſieur *Eulau*, encamp'd at ſome Diſtance from the Duke, but diſpos'd in ſuch a manner, that the whole might be able to join Prince *Lewis* in one Day's March, as ſoon as he ſhould make a Motion with his Army towards his Grace. Upon Advice from *Ulm*, that the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army had paſs'd the *Danube*; and that he had put his heavy Baggage into that City, the Duke decamp'd the 21ſt with the Horſe from *Groſſen-Seinſen*, and in his March was join'd by the Auxiliary Troops of *Lunenburgh*, *Hanover*, and *Heſſe*. The Army encamp'd between *Launſheim* and *Urping*; and on the 22d made a Motion to join Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* at *Weſterſtettein*, at which Place the Right of his Grace's Camp then lay. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having deſired of the Duke a further Reinforcement of Troops for the Security of the *Rhine*, and the Lines of *Stolhoffen*; his Grace thereupon ſent Orders to Lieutenant-General *Schelton* to march to the *Rhine* with the Seven Battalions of *Daniſh* Foot, that were coming from the *Maeſe*, and by this Time were advanc'd as far as *Francfort*: On the other Hand, the Elector of *Bavaria* ſent a conſiderable Detachment to *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, with Intent, upon the Advance of the Confederate Army towards the *Danube*, to poſſeſs himſelf of that Camp. The 23d, Prince *Lewis* and the Duke continued in the Camp near *Launſheim* to form the Line of Battel: The next Day the Army march'd, and encamp'd with the Right at *Elchingen* near the *Danube*, and the Left at *Larguerau*, where they halted Three Days; and the 28th march'd again, and encamp'd with the Right at *Herbretchting*, and the Left at *Gingen*, on the River *Brentz*, within Two Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army, which lay between *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, with the *Brentz* between the Two Armies. The Twenty-Ninth, the *Engliſh* Foot and Artillery arrived in the Camp: And the ſame Day the Generals held a Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd to draw near *Donawert*; whereupon the Confederate Army march'd from *Gingen* and *Herbretchting*, and encamp'd with their Right at *Lanthauſen*, and their Left at *Palmerſhoften*. The firſt of *July* they continued their March, and encamp'd with their Right at *Amerdingen*, and their Left at *Onderingen*; upon which, the Elector of *Bavaria* rightly judging that the Prince and Duke intended to attack *Donawert*, he ſent a conſiderable Detachment of his beſt Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, who was poſted at *Schellenberg*, on a riſing Ground, where he had already caſt up great Intrenchments to cover *Donawert*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having reſolv'd to drive the Enemy from that important Poſt, the neceſſary Orders were given to the Army; and the next Day his Grace advanc'd at Three in the Morning, with a Detachment of 6000 Foot, and Thirty Squadrons of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Cavalry, beſides Three Battalions of *Imperial* Grenadiers, the reſt of the Army under Prince *Lewis* following with all poſſible Diligence: But the Way being very bad and long, the Detachment led by his Grace, could not reach the River *Wernelz*, (or *Wernitz*) which runs by *Donawert*, till about Noon, and it was Three of the Clock before they could get over that River. The Duke having paſſed it at the Head of the Cavalry, view'd the Intrenchments, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Attack. In the mean Time, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Artillery began to thunder againſt the Enemy, who anſwer'd it briſkly from their Batteries. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Gore*, and Brigadier *Ferguſon*, began

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* meets the Duke of *Marlborough*, *June* 13. N. S.

The Duke joins Prince *Lewis*, *June* 22. N. S.

*June* 30. N. S.

Fight at *Schellemberg* near *Donawert*, *July* 2. N. S.

began the Attack with unparallel'd Valour, but met with ſuch a vigorous Defence, that they were Twice repuls'd, and obliged to retreat, and ſome of them to lye flat on the Ground, 'till Prince *Lewis*, coming up with the *Imperialiſts*, attack'd, and forc'd the Intrenchments on the weaker Side. The Confederates made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, purſuing them to the very *Danube*, where a great Part of them follow'd the Example of Count *d' Arco*, and other General Officers, who ſav'd themſelves by Swimming over that River. The *Bavarians* left behind them Fifteen Cannon, with all their Ammunition, Tents and Baggage, and Thirteen Colours, beſides Count *d' Arco*'s Plate, with other rich Booty, which was diſtributed among the victorious Soldiers. All the Confederate Troops that engag'd, behav'd themſelves with a great deal of Bravery and Reſolution, and the Horſe and Dragoons ſhar'd the Glory of the Day with the Infantry: But the Attack being begun by a Battalion of *Engliſh* Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldſby*, who march'd to the Intrenchments with uncommon Intrepidity, and without covering themſelves with Faſcines; they ſuffer'd a great deal more than the *Germans*, who, by Prince *Lewis*'s Directions, went on to the Attack with more Caution. The Enemy's Loſs was computed at Five Thouſand Men, nor was that of the Confederates much leſs; which, however, was abundantly made up, by the gaining ſuch a compleat Victory, as gave them a free Entrance into the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Country. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, the Prince of *Saxony*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General; the Major Generals *Wood* and *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Bedmar*, were ſlightly wounded; Lieutenant-General *Goor*, the Prince of *Homburg*, the Prince of *Beveren*, the Counts *Van-Erback*, and *Schuylemburg*, and Major-General *Beinheim*, were kill'd; and Count *Stirum* died not many Days after, of his Wounds. The Elector of *Bavaria* was no ſooner inform'd of the Defeat of his Troops at *Schellenberg*, than he quitted his advantageous Camp between *Dillengen* and *Lawingen*, and came to the other Side of the *Danube*, over againſt *Donawert*, in his March to the River *Lech*, to prevent the Confederates cutting off his Retreat to his own Country. The ſame Night he ſent Orders to his own Gariſon at *Donawert*, to ſet Fire to the Town, to burn their Bridges and Magazines, and then to retire; but the Confederates being advanc'd into the Suburbs, and laying their Bridge to paſs into the Town, the Gariſon durſt not ſtay to put thoſe Orders in Execution. The Enemy burnt only their Bridges, and ſome Magazines, and retired in great Haſte early the next Day; and, at the ſame Time, the Confederates enter'd the Town without Oppoſition, and found in it all Sorts of Proviſions and Ammunition. The 5th of *July*, the whole Confederate Army paſs'd the *Danube*, over ſeveral Bridges of Pontons, near *Donawert*, and encamp'd at *Mertingen*, in the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Country; whoſe Army was retreated to the other Side the *Lech*, and had entrench'd themſelves under the Cannon of *Auſburgh*. The 6th was obſerv'd as a Day of Thankſgiving for the late Succeſs; and the *Daniſh* Horſe, commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, having that Day paſs'd the *Danube*, march'd to the Ground appointed for them in the Camp; where Count *Palfi* arrived the ſame Day, with a Compliment from Prince *Eugene* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon the late Victory. The Duke reſolving to improve that Advantage, before the Enemy recover'd the great Conſternation they were under, order'd Count *de Frieze*, with a Detachment of Four Thouſand Men, and Twelve Pieces of Cannon, to prepare the Bridges for the Army to paſs the *Lech*, near *Ginderkingen*, which being finiſh'd the ſame * Evening, that Detachment immediately march'd over, and took Poſt in the Country of *Bavaria*, where they were reinforced the 8th, by Six Thouſand Men more. The whole Army marched at the ſame Time, and encamp'd with the Right at *Hamber*, and the Left at *Ginderkingen*, near the River; and upon theſe Motions, the Gariſon of *Niewburg* abandon'd that Place, and retired to *Ingoldſtat*. The Enemy having left a Gariſon at *Rain*, a ſmall Town, about half a League on the other Side the *Lech*, the Confederate Generals reſolv'd to attack it; whereupon the Army decamp'd from *Ginderkingen*, † paſs'd the *Lech*, and came with the Right to *Standa*, and the Left to *Bercheim*. The Ten Thouſand Men that had paſs'd the River Two Days before, were, at the ſame Time, reinforc'd by Nine Battalions, and Fifteen Squadrons, that were to carry on the Siege of *Rain*, under the Command of Count *de Frieze*; to favour which Enterprize, the Army made a Motion to the Right on the 12th of *July*, N. S. The next Day Count *de Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horſe, came to the Confederate Camp, with Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that the Mareſchals *de Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, with an Army of Forty Five Thouſand Men, had paſs'd the *Rhine* above Fort *Kiel*, giving out they intended to ſuccour the Elector of *Bavaria*, which 'twas not doubted but one of them, at leaſt, would attempt; and therefore his Highneſs deſired a Reinforcement of Horſe, that he might the better be able to obſerve the Enemy's Motions. Thereupon Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, was detach'd with Thirty Squadrons of Impe-

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* *July* 7. N. S.

† *July* 10. N. S.

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rial Horſe, with Orders to join Prince *Eugene* with all poſſible Diligence; and the Duke of *Marlborough* diſpatch'd an Expreſs to acquaint his Highneſs, that, if he thought it neceſſary, a further Number would follow. The ſame Night the Trenches were open'd before *Rain*, and the Approaches carried on with ſo good Succeſs, that by the 16th in the Morning, the Gariſon capitulated, and march'd out the next Day. Orders having been given for the providing Magazines at *Newburg* and *Rain*, the Army march'd the ſame Day from *Bercheim* to *Holtz*, and *Oaſſerhauſen*; and on the 18th, continued their March, and encamp'd with the Right at *Knepach*, and the Left at *Aicha*, where the Generals took their Quarters, and caus'd a Magazine to be erected.

The Emperor writes a Letter of Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Emperor, to ſhew his grateful Senſe of the ſignal Service perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Schellenberg*, writ a Letter of Thanks to his Grace, "Wherein his Imperial Majeſty aſcrib'd, in a ſpecial Manner, the Succeſs of that "Day to his Grace's Conduct, and the Valour of the *Engliſh* Troops; not doubting "but his Grace, in Conjunction with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the other *Imperial* "Generals, would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to finiſh the Work, as gloriouſly as "they had begun it, and put an End to the War which the Elector of *Bavaria* had "rais'd in the Heart of the Empire; which would be an eternal Monument, and Tro"phy of the higheſt Glory to the *Engliſh* Nation, and her moſt Serene Majeſty, whoſe "Anceſtors had never before carried their Victorious Arms into *Upper-Germany*."

The Duke refuſes the Title of Prince.

Upon the delivering this Letter to the Duke, Count *Wratiſlaw* told his Grace, "That "the Emperor deſired he would accept of the Honour intended him, of the Title "and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire:" Whereupon his Grace pray'd the Count to repreſent to the Emperor, "That he was extremely ſenſible of his *Imperial* Ma"jeſty's Goodneſs towards him, beyond any Thing he could deſerve; but that his "Ambition was entirely bounded in the Queen's Grace and Favour, whoſe abun"dant Kindneſs had been already extended towards him, beyond whatever he could "have aim'd at, and that he muſt refer himſelf wholly to her Majeſty's Pleaſure." Hereupon the Emperor writ, with his own Hand, a Letter to the Queen, wherein, after a Congratulation on the late Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians* near *Donawert*, "aſcribed principally to the Valour of the *Engliſh* Troops, by the Cou"rage and Conduct of her Majeſty's General, the Duke of *Marlborough*; his Impe"rial Majeſty deſired the Queen to lay her Commands on my Lord *Marlborough*, "to accept a Teſtimony of his Imperial Majeſty's Acknowledgment of his Ser"vices, ſince the Duke himſelf, when Count *Wratiſlaw* intimated to him his "Maſter's Intention, made ſome Difficulty to admit it." Monſieur *Hoffman*, the Emperor's Reſident at the Court of *England*, * ſeconded this Letter with a ſhort Speech, to acquaint the Queen, "That he had Orders from his Maſter, earneſtly to "preſs, with all Reſpect, that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to require his Grace to "make no further Scruple in that Matter." The Queen was, at laſt, prevail'd upon to comply with the Emperor's Deſire; but before her Pleaſure could be made known to the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Grace had highly merited the Honour his *Imperial* Majeſty intended him, by an Action that will tranſmit his Name and Glory to the remoteſt Poſterity.

* *July* 23. O. S.

The Confederate Army having reſted Two Days at *Aicha*, made a ſmall March on the 21ſt of *July*, (N. S.) the Right advancing about half a League on this Side that Town; and the Left to a Village call'd *Roerback*. The next Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Piquet of the Cavalry of the Left, and a Detachment of Five Hundred Foot, croſs'd the *Paer*, and march'd to view the Ground for a Camp near *Friedberg*, where the Enemy had put a Gariſon of Two Hundred Foot, and as many Horſe; who as ſoon as his Grace came within Sight, retired towards their Army. His Grace having left in the Town Four Hundred Foot, and One Hundred Horſe, under the Command of the Lord *North* and *Grey*, return'd to the Camp. And on the 23d, he march'd again, and encamp'd with the Right at *Volfurtſhauſen*, and the Left at *Oaſtmaring*; (the Town of *Friedberg* being in the Center of the Line) and within a League of *Augſburg*; ſo that the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Communication with his own Country, was, in a manner, entirely cut off. Here the Generals received Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that the Mareſchal *de Tallard* being arrived the 18th at *Willingen*, his Highneſs was marched, with Twenty Battalions, and Sixty Squadrons, to obſerve his Motions, having left the reſt of the Troops under the Command of Count *Naſſau Weilbourg*, to defend the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* being return'd from *Donawert* to the Army, though he was not yet quite recover'd of the Wounds he receiv'd in the Action at *Schellenberg*, the Duke of *Marlborough* declar'd him General of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe; and on the 26th, the Army made a general Forage in Sight of the Enemy's Camp, wihout any Loſs. That Evening Information was brought, that

The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* declared General of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe.

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that the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, after he had been battering the Town of *Willingen* Six Days, had been oblig'd to raiſe the Siege, upon Prince *Eugene*'s advancing the 23d to *Rotweil*; that he march'd Two Leagues the ſame Day, and was the 24th at *Dutlingen*; and that Prince *Eugene* would march on the other Side of the *Danube*, to obſerve him.

It was reaſonable to believe, that after the Defeat at *Schellenberg*, which had been attended with the Conqueſt of *Donawert*, *Niewburg* and *Rayn*; the Elector of *Bavaria* would have made uſe of the favourable Diſpoſitions which the Generals of the Confederates expreſs'd, in offering him ſuch Terms of Accommodation, as, conſidering the preſent Condition of his Affairs, he ought not to have expected: But tho' that Prince had approv'd the Articles agreed on between Count *Wratiſlaw*, and his Miniſter Monſieur *Prilmeyer*, and had promiſed to come in Perſon to the Confederate Camp to ſign them; yet he recall'd his Word, upon Advice that Mareſchal *de Tallard* had paſſed the *Black Foreſt* to come to join him; and ſent back his Miniſter to acquaint Count *Wratiſlaw*, That ſince the King of *France* made ſuch powerful Efforts to ſupport him, he thought himſelf obliged in Honour to remain firm in his Alliance. This Breach of Promiſe of the Elector was highly, and very juſtly, reſented by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who thereupon * commanded out Count *de la Tour*, General of the Imperial Horſe, and Count *de Frieze*, with Thirty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich* the Capital City; hoping, that either a generous Compaſſion for his deſolate Subjects, or the want of Subſiſtence, would conquer the Elector's Obſtinacy. Hereupon the Inhabitants of ſeveral Places ſent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions to prevent military Execution; but his Grace told them, *That the Forces of the Queen of* England *were not come into* Bavaria *to get Money, but to bring their Prince to Reaſon.* On the laſt Day of *July* (N. S.) upon Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had ſent a Detachment of Horſe towards *Landſperg*; the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was immediately ſent out with Two Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons to obſerve them: But Intelligence being ſoon after brought, that the Enemy's Detachment conſiſted only of Four Squadrons ſent to reinforce the Gariſon of *Munich*, freſh Orders were then diſpatched to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to join with the Count *de la Tour* in the Execution of his Commiſſion, which was perform'd with the utmoſt Severity. The Confederate Generals finding that the Elector of *Bavaria* remain'd inflexible, and that it was not poſſible to attack him in his fortified Camp, under the Canon of *Augſburg*, without infinite Diſadvantage; and conſidering, beſides, that Mareſchal *de Tallard* was advancing with a conſiderable Body of Forces, they reſolved to attempt the reducing of the ſtrong Places of *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingolſtadt*. Prince *Lewis* undertook to command, and carry on the Siege with the Imperial Troops, and the Duke of *Marlborough* to cover it with the Auxiliary Forces, which, in caſe of Need, might be join'd by thoſe under Prince *Eugene*, who, by this time, was advanced to *Dillingen*. Thereupon the Confederate Army marched back, on the 4th of *Auguſt*, N. S. from their Camp at *Friedberg* towards *Aicha*, burning all the Villages they had ſpared before, between thoſe Two Towns; and having paſſed the *Paer*, encamp'd that Night at *Kiebach*, (or *Kippach*,) their Left Wing reaching to *Aicha*, and the Right beyond the Caſtle of *Winden*. The next Day, the Army paſſed again the River *Taer*, near the Town of *Schrobbenhauſe*, leaving it to their Right, and encamped the Left Wing at *Kloſterberg*, and the Right behind *Schrobbenhauſe*. On the other Hand, the Mareſchal *de Tallard* with about Twenty Two Thouſand Horſe and Foot, being come to *Biberach* on the 4th of *Auguſt* in the Morning, he left his Troops, and went to the Elector's Camp. His Electoral Highneſs, after having left Monſieur *de Clamarante* in *Auſburg*, with Eight Battalions and Four Squadrons of *French* Troops, marched with the reſt of his Forces, to join the freſh Auxiliaries of that Nation at *Biberach*, as with Intent to paſs the *Lech* at that Place, in order to attack the Confederate Army. But this Feint was only to cover his true Deſign, which was to paſs the *Danube*, at *Lawingen*, and to fall on the Army Prince *Eugene* had brought from the Lines of *Biehl*, and which was then encamped at *Hochſtet*. Upon this Apprehenſion, his Highneſs, on the 6th of *Auguſt*, went to the main Army to confer with the Prince of *Eaden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and taking notice, in his Way, of a Tract of Ground very proper for a Camp, being a Height that reach'd from the Villages of *Munſter* and *Elingboven*, to the Wood *Apperſhoven*, with a Rivulet before it, he thereupon ſent Orders to his Army, to come and poſſeſs themſelves of that advantageous Poſt; which was put in Execution that very Night. The ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* having received Intelligence, That the Elector of *Bavaria* was come out of his Entrenchments, and encamped by *Tirhaupten*, on the other Side of the *Lech*, between *Biberach* and *Clooſter-Holts*, it was reſolv'd to obſerve him, and

The Elector of *Bavaria* refuſes to ſign an Accommodation.

* *July* 29. N. S.

His Country put under Military Execution.

The Duke of *Marlborough* refuſes Contributions.

Mareſchal *de Tallard* joins the Elector of *Bavaria*, *Aug.* 4. N. S. *Aug.* 5.

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to advance towards *Donawert*. On the 7th, Eight Hundred Imperial Horſe were detached to ſtreighten the Town of *Ingolſtadt* on one Side, whilſt Brigadier *Baldwin*, with Five Hundred Horſe, inveſted the Place on another Side. The ſame Day Prince *Lewis* held a Council of War with Prince *Eugene*, and my Lord Duke, in which it was agreed, to continue in their late Reſolution of Prince *Lewis*'s beſieging *Ingolſtadt*, whilſt the other Two ſhould obſerve the Elector of *Bavaria*; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* with his Forces marched from *Hogewaert* to *Zanditzell*, and Prince *Lewis* on the other Side the little Town of *Potmes*. The 9th, the Duke advanced within Two Hours march of *Rain*, and Prince *Lewis* bent his March directly to *Niewburg*, to repair from thence before *Ingolſtadt*, taking with him Two and Twenty Battalions of Foot, the Regiments of Horſe of *Cronsfeld*, and *Hohenz-Sollern*, the Cuiraſſiers of *Merci*, and the Dragoons of *Caſtelli*, leaving Twenty Eight Squadrons in the Duke's Army, under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Horſe. The ſame Day, * my Lord *Marlborough* was inform'd, That the Enemy marched from *Biberach* to *Lawingen*, in order to paſs the *Danube* there; and Prince *Eugene*, who had taken his Leave of his Grace, in order to return to his Army, coming back not many Hours after, with the ſame Advice, after a long Conſultation, the Prince went back again, and rejoin'd his Army. My Lord *Marlborough*, at Two of the Clock in the Morning, order'd the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* to go before, with the Twenty Eight Squadrons under his Command, cauſing him to be follow'd, a few Hours after, by Twenty Battalions under the Command of General *Churchill*, and directing them both to uſe all imaginable Diligence to join Prince *Eugene*, with Promiſe that he would ſoon be with them, with the reſt of the Army. Accordingly, his Grace continued his March on the 10th towards *Rain*, and encamp'd with his Right at *Middleſtadt*, and his Left at *Pluckingen*, having the Town of *Rain* in the Front, and the Quarter-General at *Nederſchonevelt*, where Bridges had already been laid over the *Danube*. The ſame Day, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, with the Horſe and Dragoons, and after him General *Churchill*, with the Foot and Artillery, paſſed that River on the Bridge that was at *Merxen*.

*Ingolſtadt* inveſted.

Prince *Lewis* goes to beſiege *Ingolſtadt*.

* *Aug.* 9. N. S.

When Prince *Eugene* came the 10th, early in the Morning to his Army, he found them ready to march, to go and poſſeſs themſelves of the Intrenchments of *Schellenbergh*, whither thoſe that commanded in his Abſence had already ſent Workmen, to put them again in a State of Defence: Not judging it convenient to expect the Enemy in the Camp of *Munſter*, with an Army that did not exceed Eighteen Thouſand Men. But the Prince cauſed the Tents to be immediately ſet up again, contenting himſelf with ſending the Baggage to *Donawert*, rightly conjecturing, that the Enemy who paſs'd that Day the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, could not come near his Army that ſame Evening; and that he might maintain the important Poſt of *Munſter*, till my Lord *Marlborough* had join'd him. Upon Intelligence that the Enemy, after having paſſed the *Danube*, had not retaken their ancient Camp between *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, but that their Left was at *Lawingen*, the Prince diſpatch'd an Expreſs to my Lord Duke, to deſire him to haſten his March: And becauſe it was moſt plain, that the Enemy were ſo far advanced that Day, with deſign to attack his Highneſs the next; the Prince caus'd all his Infantry, and Part of his Cavalry, to march to the Camp of *Schellembergh*, keeping only with him Twenty Two Squadrons of Dragoons of his own Army, with the Twenty Eight Squadrons commanded by the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*. With theſe few Troops he paſſed the Night in the Camp of *Munſter*, keeping the Horſes ready ſaddled, with Reſolution, if poſſible, to preſerve that Poſt, tho' without coming to an Engagement, till he had been join'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the 11th, the Prince was inform'd, That his Grace was upon his March ever ſince Two of the Clock in the Morning; and that the Twenty Battalions under General *Churchill*, were very near; whereupon the Prince, who had alſo Intelligence, that the Enemy made no Motion that Day, caus'd all the Troops which he had ſent to *Schellenbergh*, to return to the Camp of *Munſter*. General *Churchill* came there betimes with his Twenty Battalions, and in the Evening my Lord Duke arriv'd with his whole Army. The 12th, at Break of Day, the Confederate Generals went to view the Enemy, whom they found to be in Motion, and their Horſe marching forward; but took notice, that their advanc'd Squadrons ſtopt ſhort, after they had perceiv'd thoſe that attended the Prince and Duke. At One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Quarter-Maſters of the Enemy's Army mark'd out Camps from *Bleinheim* to *Lutzingen*: And the Confederate Generals being return'd to their Army, ordered the neceſſary Paſſages to be made. They now plainly diſcover'd, that the *French* and *Bavarians* were poſſeſs'd of a very advantageous Poſt on a Hill; that their Right Flank was cover'd by the *Danube*, and the Village of *Bleinheim*; and their Left by the Village of *Lutzingen*; and that they had before them a Rivulet, whoſe Banks were high, and the Bottom marſhy:

The D. of *Marlborough* joins Prince *Eugene*, *Aug.* 11. N. S.

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So that it was thought at firſt to be unpaſſable; as, indeed, it prov'd to be in ſeveral Places.

In theſe Circumſtances, 'twas thought a very hazardous Enterprize to attack ſo numerous an Army; but then there ſeem'd to be an indiſpenſible Neceſſity of falling immediately upon the Enemy, before they had Time to fortify themſelves in that Poſt. For, beſides that the Confederate Army ſhould have wanted Forage much ſooner than *Ingolſtadt* could have been taken, the Generals were well inform'd, that the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, leaving Monſieur *de Coigny* in the Camp near *Offenburgh*, was ready to make an Irruption into the Country of *Wirtemberg*, with another Body, which might have acted in Concert with the Elector of *Bavaria*; ſo that thereby the *French* Armies would have eſtabliſh'd a free Communication from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, and have forc'd all to ſubmit, as far as the *Mein*; whilſt the Elector, from his Camp at *Hochſtet*, might have ruin'd a great Part of the Circle of *Franconia*, and have brought Things to that Paſs, that the Auxiliaries under the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould not have been able to find either Subſiſtence, or Winter-Quarters on the *Danube*, and in the *Upper Germany*; tho', on the other Hand, that great and ſeaſonable Supply could not have left the *Empire*, without expoſing it to certain Ruin. Theſe were ſaid to be the Reaſons, upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* reſolv'd to fight: But there was, undoubtedly, another no leſs prevailing; to wit, That in caſe of a Victory, of which they were confident, they ſhould not ſhare the Honour of it with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, of whom they were both jealous; and particularly the Duke, ſince the Affair of *Schellenberg*, the Succeſs of which was principally aſcribed to Prince *Lewis*'s Conduct. Be that as it will, that very Night all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for the Attack, and the Baggage ſent to *Rutlingen*, a Village between *Munſter* and *Donawert*. The Confederate Army conſiſted of Sixty ſix Battalions, and a Hundred and Seventy eight Squadrons, amounting to Fifty or Fifty two Thouſand Men, with Fifty Pieces of Cannon; the Right being commanded by Prince *Eugene*, the Left by the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Enemy's Army was near Sixty Thouſand ſtrong, conſiſting of Eighty two Battalions, and a Hundred and ſixty Squadrons, with Ninety Pieces of Cannon: Their Right Wing, commanded by Mareſchal *de Tallard*, being made up of Sixty Squadrons, and Forty Battalions of the beſt Troops of *France*; and on the Left, was the Elector with the *Bavarians*, and the Mareſchal *de Marſin*, with the reſt of the *French* Troops under his Command.

The 13th of *Auguſt* 1704, *N. S.* decided the Fate of the *Empire*, or rather, of all *Europe*. About Three a-Clock in the Morning, the Confederate Army began to move in Eight Columns, Four of Foot, and as many of Horſe, and paſſed the Rivulet *Keſſel* on ſeveral Bridges. About Six, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* gave the Generals Directions for the Attack; and then the Army advancing into the Plain, was drawn up in Order of Battel. This unexpected Motion caus'd no ſmall Alarm among the *French* and *Bavarians*; who thereupon call'd in their Foragers, and ſet on fire the Villages of *Onderklaw*, *Wolperſtette*, *Weiler*, *Berghauſen* and *Sweinerback*, and Two Water-Mills near *Bleinheim*; of which Two Brigades of Foot, commanded by the Lord *Cutts*, took Poſſeſſion. In the mean Time, the Confederate Army advanc'd as far as the Moraſs; which being found marſhy, and unpaſſable for the Infantry, they quickly made Five Bridges with the Planks of the Pontons, and repair'd the Bridge on the High-Road, which the Enemy had deſtroy'd. At the ſame Time, Prince *Eugene* caus'd the Right Wing to march along the Wood, to fall on the Flank of the Elector; who did extend his Left proportionably, to prevent Prince *Eugene*'s gaining his Flank. The Enemy fearing likewiſe leſt the Confederates ſhould gain the Flank of their Right Wing, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the Village of *Bleinheim*, poſted in it Twenty eight Battalions, and Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons; and put ſome Infantry into the Villages of *Overklaw* and *Lutzingen*, which extreamly weaken'd their main Battalia, and was one of the principal Cauſes of their Defeat. To favour the Paſſage of the Left Wing, the Two Brigades of Foot, commanded by the Lord *Cutts*, were order'd to go over the Rivulet firſt; which done, they poſted themſelves in a Bottom, near the Village of *Bleinheim*, and, for ſeveral Hours, with wonderful Reſolution, ſtood the Fire of Six Pieces of Cannon, planted upon the Height near that Village. At the ſame Time, the Enemy fir'd very briſky on the Bridges; but were quickly anſwer'd by the Batteries of the Confederates. The neceſſary Preparations being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for a general Attack; which was begun on the Left, at Three Quarters paſt Twelve: Major-General *Wilks* made the firſt Onſet, with the Five *Engliſh* Battalions of *How*, *Ingoldſby*, *Marlborough*, *Row*, and *North* and *Grey*, and Four Battalions of *Heſſians*, ſupported by the Lord *Cutts* and Major-General St. *Paul*, with Eleven other Battalions, and Fifteen

Battel of *Bleinheim*, Aug. 13. *N. S.*

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Squadrons of Horſe under the Command of Major-General *Wood*. The Five *Engliſh* Battalions, led on by Brigadier *Row*, with unparallel'd Intrepidity, aſſaulted the Village of *Bleinheim*, advancing to the very Muzzles of the Enemies Muſkets, and ſome of the Officers exchanging Thruſts of Swords with the *French*, through the Palliſadoes: But being expos'd to a Fire much ſuperior to theirs, they were ſoon forc'd to retire, leaving behind them near one Third Part of their Men, either kill'd or mortally wounded; and amongſt the latter, Brigadier *Row* himſelf. In this Retreat, they were purſued by Thirteen Squadrons of the *French Genſdarmerie* and *Carabiniers*, who had entirely cut them in Pieces, had not the *Heſſian* Infantry ſtopt the Career of the Enemy, by the great Fire they made upon them. The *French* being repuls'd, and forc'd to fly in their Turn, were chac'd by Five Squadrons of *Engliſh* Horſe, who, by this Time, had paſs'd the Rivulet; but whilſt they rallied themſelves, ſome freſh Brigades of the Enemy, ſuperior in Number, charg'd the *Engliſh* Horſe with great Vigor, and oblig'd many of them to repaſs the Rivulet with Precipitation. Here again the *Heſſian* Foot perform'd notable Service; putting the Enemy to the Rout by their continual Fire. Whilſt *Row*'s Brigade rallied themſelves, that of *Ferguſon*, commanded by himſelf, attack'd the Village of *Bleinheim*, on the Left, with no better Succeſs; and tho' both return'd Three or Four times to the Charge with equal Vigor, yet both were ſtill repuls'd with like Diſadvantage: So that it was found impoſſible to force the Enemy in that Poſt, without ſacrificing all the Infantry. The *Engliſh* Foot having thus begun the Engagement on the Left; the Horſe, both of that Wing, and of the Right, paſs'd the Rivulet, and drew up in Order of Battel, without any Diſturbance from the Enemy, who kept themſelves very quiet on the Hill they were poſſeſs'd of, fondly hoping, *That the more of the Confederates paſs'd the Rivulet, the more they ſhould kill* *: Which Confidence coſt them very dear. The Cavalry of the Confederates Left marching up towards the Hill, the Enemy's Horſe began to move at laſt, and charg'd them with a great deal of Vivacity and Courage; and, at the ſame Time, the *French* Infantry in *Bleinheim* making a terrible Fire on the Flank of the Confederate Horſe, which were advanc'd too near that Village, they were put into ſuch Diſorder, that Part of the firſt Line retir'd even beyond the Rivulet. Hereupon Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, Commander in Chief of the Troops of *Lunenburg*, brought up from the Second Line his own Regiment of Dragoons, and thoſe of Major-General *Villers*, and Brigadier *Bothmer*; which charg'd the Enemy's Horſe with ſo much Vigor, that they entirely broke them, drove them beyond the Second Rivulet, and from thence to the very Hedges of the Village of *Bleinheim*. This gave Time to thoſe of the Confederates that had given Ground, to repaſs the Rivulet, and to form a Second Line behind thoſe Regiments, and ſome others that had join'd them; ſo that thoſe ſucceſsful Dragoons continued in the firſt Line all the remaining Time of the Action. Upon this Advantage, the Confederate Horſe form'd themſelves in Order of Battel, advanc'd leiſurely to the Top of the Hill, and charg'd ſeveral times the Enemy's Horſe, who were always routed, but who ſtill rallied every time, tho' at a conſiderable Diſtance; which gave the Confederates Opportunity to gain Ground. As the latter were preparing for a freſh Attack, Mareſchal *de Tallard* caus'd Ten of his Battalions to advance, to fill the Intervals of his Cavalry, in order to make a laſt Effort; which the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, General of the Horſe, and the Lieutenants-General *Lumley*, *Bulau*, *Hompeſch* and *Ingoldſby* obſerving, they caus'd Three Battalions of the Troops of *Zell* to come up to ſuſtain the Horſe. This done, the Confederates return'd to the Charge; but the ſuperior Fire of the Enemy's Infantry put their firſt Line into ſome Diſorder, ſo that they ſhrunk back, and remain'd, for ſome Time, at about Sixty Paces Diſtance from the Enemy; neither Party advancing againſt the other. At laſt the Confederates renew'd the Charge, with ſo much Vigor and Succeſs, that having broke and routed the Enemy's Horſe, the Ten Battalions (whom they abandon'd) were entirely cut in Pieces. Mareſchal *de Tallard* rally'd his broken Cavalry behind ſome Tents, that were ſtill ſtanding in his Camp; and ſeeing Things in this deſperate Condition, he reſolv'd to draw off his Dragoons and Infantry out of the Village of *Bleinheim*: Whereupon he ſent one of his *Aids de Camp* to Mareſchal *de Marſin*, to deſire him to face the Confederates with ſome Troops from the Village of *Overklaw*. But *Marſin* repreſented to *Tallard*'s Meſſenger, That he had too much Buſineſs in the Front of his Village, (where he had to deal with the Duke of *Marlborough* in Perſon) to ſpare any Troops; he not being victorious, but only maintaining his own Ground. In the mean Time, Lieutenant-General *Ingoldſby* made the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Lieutenants-General *Lumley* and *Hompeſch* ſenſible, how eaſily it would be entirely to defeat the *French* Cavalry, by charging them on their Right Flank: Which Advice being put in Execution with a great

* This Saying was father'd upon the Marſhal *de Tallard*.

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a great deal of Vigor, the Enemy were entirely routed, and put to Flight. Part of them endeavour'd to gain their Bridge on the *Danube*, between *Bleinheim* and *Hochſtet*; the other Part, among whom were the *Gens d' Armes*, were ſo cloſely purſu'd by the Dragoons of *Bothmer*, that thoſe who eſcap'd being kill'd, threw themſelves into the *Danube*, where moſt of them were drown'd. Thoſe who fled towards *Hochſtet*, rallied once more, making a Shew to ſuccour the reſt, but the Regiment of *Bothmer* forc'd them, and kept them in Awe for ſome Time, and being at length join'd by ſome other Regiments, the Enemy fled full Gallop towards *Hochſtet*. The Mareſchal *de Tallard* was ſurrounded with the Run-a-ways, and taken near a Mill, behind the Village of *Sonderen*, not far from the *Danube*, by Mr. *de Boinenbourg*, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Troops of *Heſſe*, and *Aid de Camp* to the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and the Marquiſſes *de Montperoux*, General of the Horſe; *de Seppeville*, *de Silly*, and *de la Valiere*, Majors-General; and ſeveral other Officers of Note, were alſo made Priſoners in this Rout.

While theſe Things paſs'd near the Village of *Bleinheim*, and in the Center, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd the Village of *Overklaw*, Mareſchal *de Marſin*'s Quarters, to be attack'd by the Brigade of *Berenſdorf*, conſiſting of Ten Battalions. The Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, who commanded them as Major-General, paſs'd the Rivulet at the Head of Two Battalions, with a great deal of Reſolution; but as the Imperial Cavalry, which was to have ſuſtain'd him, was above Two Muſket Shots from him, he was hardly gone over, when Seven or Eight of the Enemy's Battalions fell on him with great Fury, before he could form his Men, ſo that the Regiment of *Goor* was almoſt entirely cut in Pieces, and the Prince himſelf deſperately wounded and taken Priſoner. The reſt of the Infantry being ſuſtain'd by ſome *Daniſh* and *Hanoverian* Cavalry, charg'd a Second Time, though with no better Succeſs: But the Third Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* having himſelf brought up ſome Squadrons, which were ſupported by others from the Body of Reſerve, made them advance with ſome Battalions beyond the Rivulet, whereupon the Enemy began to retire. As ſoon as the Duke had perform'd this Service, his Grace repair'd to the Center, where finding the Action decided for the Confederates, he caus'd Part of his Victorious Cavalry to halt, to obſerve the Motion of that Part of the Enemy, which by this Time was drawn up beyond the Moraſs at *Hochſtet*. During this Halt, the Elector of *Bavaria* was perceiv'd, making his Retreat from the Village of *Lutzingen*; upon which, General *Hompeſch*, who with ſeveral Squadrons was purſuing the Enemy towards *Morſelingen*, was order'd to face about, and march to join thoſe that halted; as well to prevent the Elector's falling upon *Hompeſch*'s Rear, as to form a Body, in order to charge that Prince, who march'd full Speed, but in pretty good Order, with his Squadrons on the Left, and his Battalions on the Right. Before General *Hompeſch* return'd from the Chaſe, the Right Wing of the Confederate Army was perceiv'd at ſome Diſtance behind the Elector, and appearing to be Part of his Army, and marching in ſuch a Manner, as might eaſily have flank'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, if he had immediately charg'd the *Bavarians*, his Grace, with great Prudence, ſent out a Party to view them. During this Time, the Elector continued marching off, with great Precipitation, 'till he reach'd the Moraſs of *Morſelingen*. The *French* Horſe being entirely defeated, and the Confederate Troops Maſters of the Ground between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of *Bleinheim*, the Twenty Eight Battalions, and Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons which were in that Village, found themſelves cut off from the reſt of their Army, and deſpairing of being able to make their Eſcape, after a weak Attempt to repulſe the Confederate Infantry that ſurrounded the Village, they capitulated at laſt, laid down their Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War, on Condition, that the Officers ſhould not be ſearch'd: So that very few Men eſcap'd of the Forty Battalions the Mareſchal *de Tallard* had brought up, and which were the Choice of the *French* Infantry.

All this while, Prince *Eugene*, on the Right, labour'd under no ſmall Difficulties, having to deal with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareſchal *de Marſin*. The Confederate Foot of that Wing, conſiſted only in Seven Battalions *Daniſh*, and Eleven *Pruſſian*, and the Cavalry in Ninety Two Squadrons of the Troops of the Emperor, and other Princes and States of the Empire. The Enemy had in their Left Wing Thirty Battalions, and a great many Squadrons of Horſe: And had poſted Fourteen Battalions in the Village of *Overklaw*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had taken upon him to cauſe to be attack'd by his Infantry. The Horſe of the Confederate Right Wing were, moſt of them, poſted over againſt *Overklaw*; but the Eighteen Battalions, who were to the Right of all, had a great way to march, before they could get up the Hill; and beſides, the Paſſage of the Rivulet being very difficult, the Attack could not begin on that Side, ſo ſoon as

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Prince *Eugene* intended; ſo that the Troops that were poſted in a Bottom, not far from *Lutzingen*, were for Three Hours expoſed to the Enemy's Cannon. About One a-Clock in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene*'s Troops charged with indifferent Succeſs: For his Infantry, though much inferior in Number to the Enemy's, maintain'd their Ground with great Firmneſs, and the Cavalry broke that of the Enemy's Firſt Line: But they were ſo vigorouſly repulſed by the Second Line, that Part of them were driven, in great Confuſion, beyond the Rivulet. The Confederate Infantry, having no more Horſe to ſuſtain them, were oblig'd to retreat Three or Four Hundred Paces, towards the Wood, with conſiderable Loſs, eſpecially the Two Battalions in the Flank; ſo that Things were, for ſome Time, in a very ill Condition on that Side. The Infantry ſtood firm near the Wood, and Prince *Eugene* having rally'd the Horſe, brought them up again to the Charge; but they were repuls'd a Second Time. They were rally'd once more, and for near Three Quarters of an Hour, ſtood within about Sixty Paces of the Enemy, neither of the Two Parties making any Motion. Prince *Eugene* made Uſe of that Time to poſt his Troops advantageouſly, after which, he led them to the Charge a Third Time: His Cavalry had at firſt ſome Advantage, but were afterwards repuls'd. The Infantry had better Succeſs, for they broke and defeated the Enemy's Foot; though they could not march up to them, but through a moſt difficult Ground. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* left his Cavalry, and put himſelf at the Head of the Infantry, and improving the Diſorder into which they had put the Enemies Foot, purſu'd them over Hills, Dales, Rocks and Woods; and having charg'd them again, did entirely rout them, and continued the Chace for above an Hour's March, as far as the Village of *Lutzingen*. Here Prince *Eugene* caus'd his victorious Foot to halt, to give Time to his Cavalry, which had rally'd a great way behind, to rejoin the Infantry. Then the whole Wing continu'd the Chace during an Hour, as far as the Village of *Morſelingen* and *Tweiſſenhoven*, where the Enemy made a Shew to ſtand their Ground, that they might have Time to paſs a great Moraſs, and reach *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*. As ſoon as the Action was decided in the Left Wing, my Lord *Marlborough* diſpos'd himſelf to march with Part of the Troops on that Side, towards the Village of *Overklaw*, to charge the Left of the Enemy on their Flank, and to ſuccour Prince *Eugene*; but he was inform'd, by the Way, by one of his Highneſs's *Aids-de-Camp*, that there was no more need of it: That all was recover'd on the Right, and that the Enemy had abandon'd the Villages of *Overklaw* and *Lutzingen*, after having ſet them on Fire. Thus this memorable Battel, which, during near Five Hours, was fought with dubious Fortune, ended, at laſt, in a moſt compleat Victory, on the Side of thoſe, who, before the Engagement, had viſible Diſadvantages: Which, under Divine Providence, was owing to the invincible Courage and Intrepidity of the Confederate Troops, and to the Conduct and Firmneſs of their Generals. As the whole Action was, in a manner, manag'd and directed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſo the beſt Part of the Glory is certainly due to him: But then it would be Injuſtice not to own, that Prince *Eugene*'s Share in the Honour of that Day, comes but little ſhort of the other. It is acknowledg'd by all, that they both gave their Commands with all the Clearneſs and Compoſedneſs imaginable; expoſing their Perſons, where-ever their Preſence was neceſſary, with the greateſt Unconcernment, and preſerving their Temper and Preſence of Mind, in the moſt imminent Dangers. The Duke very narrowly eſcap'd being kill'd by a Cannon Ball, which graz'd under the Belly of his Horſe, and cover'd him with Dirt. The Prince was in the thickeſt of the Enemy's Fire, but had alſo the good Fortune to come off unhurt. The other Generals of the Confederate Army, diſcharg'd their reſpective Commands with great Prudence, Activity and Valour: But among the reſt, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and the Prince of *Hanover*, Generals; *Lumley*, *Hompeſch*, and *Eulau*, Lieutenant-Generals; *Wood* and *Villiers*, Major-Generals of Horſe; the Lord *Cutts*, the Earl of *Orkney*, and *Ingoldſby*, Lieutenant-Generals; the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, *Wilkins*, and St. *Paul*, Major-Generals; *Row*, *Ferguſon*, and *Berenſdorf* Brigadiers of Foot, deſerve to have their Names recorded in Hiſtory. All the Troops, in general, fought with equal Bravery and Undauntedneſs, though with ſome different Circumſtances of Courage, agreeable to the particular Temper of the ſeveral Nations, of which they conſiſted. The *Engliſh* Foot ſhew'd their natural Fire, Briſkneſs and Intrepidity, in their ſeveral Attacks of the Village of *Bleinheim*; the *Pruſſian* and *Daniſh* Infantry, their innate Firmneſs and Reſolution on Prince *Eugene*'s Side, where they recover'd all; and the *German* Horſe perform'd Wonders in the Center, particularly the Regiment of Dragoons of *Bothmer*. All the Enemy's Troops that engag'd, fought with great Vigor and Courage; and had their Generals perform'd their Parts, with anſwerable Prudence and Forecaſt, 'tis hard to gueſs, which way the Fortune of the Day would have been determin'd.

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'Tis true, the Elector of *Bavaria* maintain'd his Reputation of a brave and experienced Commander; nor was he ill ſeconded by Mareſchal *de Marſin*; but then Mareſchal *de Tallard*, and the other Generals of the Enemy's Right Wing, committed inexcuſable Faults, both in throwing the beſt Part of their Men into *Bleinheim*, whereby their Center was extremely weaken'd; and in ſuffering the Confederates to paſs a Rivulet, without any conſiderable Oppoſition. On the other Hand, the Surrender of ſo great a Body of Troops, as were poſted in that Village, without making a bold Effort to force their Way through, as it was juſtly cenſured by the *French* themſelves, ſo will it remain a Stain upon that Nation, which the gaining of Ten Victories will ſcarce wipe off. The Enemies Loſs in this Action amounted to about Twenty Eight Thouſand Men; *viz.* Seven Thouſand kill'd or drown'd, as many wounded, and the reſt taken Priſoners; beſides Four or Five Thouſand that deſerted them in their precipitate Retreat. Count *de la Verue*, General of the Horſe, was among their Slain; and Monſieur *de Buſen*, and Count *de Clerambaut*, Lieutenant-Generals, were drown'd in the *Danube*: Meſſieurs *de Blainville* and *Surlaube* died of their Wounds; Mr. *de Marillac*, Brigadier, the Duke *d'Humieres*, Brother to the Duke *d'Aumont*; the Marquiſſes *d'Arpajou*, *de Hautefort*, and *de Beringhen*, were either kill'd or wounded, and the Marquis *de la Faulme*, only Son to the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, died a few Days after of his Wounds. The Priſoners of Note, beſides the Mareſchal *de Tallard*, were the Marquis *de Monperoux*, *Meſtre de Camp*, or General of the Horſe; the Marquis *de Hautefeuille*, *Meſtre de Camp*, or General of the Dragoons; the Marquis *de Marivaux*, and the Count *de Blanzac*, Lieutenant-Generals; the Marquis *de Valſemé*, the Marquis *de la Valiere*, the Chevalier *de Croiſſy*, *Mareſchaux de Camp*, or Major-Generals; Monſieur *de la Meſſiliere*, Brigadier-General of the *Gens d'Armes*; Monſieur *de St. Second*, Monſieur *Deſnonville*, Monſieur *d'Amigni*, Monſieur *de Signey*, Monſieur *de Montfort*, Brigadiers of Foot; Monſieur *de Jolly*, Brigadier of Dragoons; the Marquis *de Saſſenage*, Aid-de-Camp, and Son-in-Law to the Mareſchal *de Tallard*; the Chevalier *de Ligondais*; the Marquis *de St. Poüange*, the Baron *de Heyder*, Colonels of Horſe; the Marquis *de Vaſſey*, the Marquis *d'Aurival*, Monſieur *de Prié*, Colonels of Dragoons; Monſieur *de Noran*, Monſieur *de St. Maurice*, the Count *de Lionne*, the Marquis *de Laſſey*, the Baron *d'Elſt*, Monſieur *de Falincourt*, Monſieur *de Saulveboeuf*, Monſieur *de Montenay*, the Count *de Gallard*, Monſieur *de Creſſy*, the Count *de Tavannes*, the Count *de Schacq*, Colonels of Foot; the Prince *Maubecg* of *Lorrain*, Captain of Horſe; the Marquis *d'Auvet*, Captain of the *Gens d'Armes*; Monſieur *Joug*, Major in the Regiment of *Orleans*; the Chevalier *de Rocleplate*, Cornet of the *Gens d'Armes*; the Marquis *de Carman*, Under-Lieutenant of the *Gens d'Armes*; Monſieur *d'Ovilars*, Enſign; and Monſieur *Fuiſſac*, Guidon of the *Gens d'Armes*; and the Sieurs *du Breuil* and *la Morcelaire*, Commiſſaries of the Artillery. Beſides the Priſoners, the Confederates got many other Marks of a compleat Victory; *viz.* near a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Twenty Four Mortars, One Hundred and Twenty Nine Colours, One Hundred and Seventy One Standards, Seventeen Pair of Kettle-Drums, Three Thouſand Six Hundred Tents, Thirty-Four Coaches, Three Hundred laden Mules, Twenty Four Barrels, and Eight Caſks of Silver. This Succeſs coſt the Allies Four Thouſand Four Hundred Eighty Five Men kill'd, and Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Twenty Five wounded: But loſt few Men of Note, except the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, and Brigadier *Row*, who died of their Wounds; and *Philip Dormer*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Engliſh* Guards; Major *Frederick Cornwallis*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Dallyel*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Fetherſtonhaugh*, Major *Creed*, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, Captain; and Major *Chenewix*, who were kill'd in the Fight. The Principal Perſons among the Wounded, were the Lord *North and Grey*, who loſt his Right Hand; the Lord *Mordaunt*, who had his Left Arm ſhatter'd; Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Levingſton*. Lieutenant-Colonel *Peyton*, Major *Granville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Britton*, Major *Armſtrong*, and Major *Ketley*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* made a Prince of the Empire. The Emperor's Letter to his Grace, dated *Auguſt* 28. N. S.

Not many Days after the Battel of HOCHSTET, the Emperor wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein, having given him the honourable and kind Appellations of *Moſt Illuſtrious Couſin*, and *Moſt Dear Prince*, his Imperial Majeſty told him, "That he had freely, and of his own Accord, admitted him among the Princes of "the Holy Empire, not ſo much in Conſideration of his Noble Family, as upon "Account of his Perſonal Merit, and his great Deſerts towards the Auguſt Houſe "of *Auſtria*, and the Holy *Roman* Empire. I have been willing, added the Empe"ror, that the ſupreme Honour in *Germany*, which I have, with ſo much Juſtice, "conferr'd on you, ſhould remain as a Monument, that it may the better appear to "all the World, as I freely acknowledge it, how much my ſelf, and all the Em"pire, are indebted to the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain*, for having ſent her "powerful Succours as far as *Auſtburg* and *Bavaria*, when my own Affairs, and thoſe

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" of the Empire, were ſo much ſhaken and diſorder'd by the perfidious Defection " of the *Bavarians* to the *French*; And to your ſelf, under whoſe Conduct, Things " have been ſo prudently, ſo vigorouſly, and ſo ſucceſsfully tranſacted, that not " only common Fame, but the Generals of my Forces, the Companions and Sha- " rers of your Labours and Victories, attribute the latter chiefly to your Counſels, " and the Valour and Bravery of the *Engliſh*, and other Forces, who fought under your " Immediate Command. Theſe Actions are ſo great, particularly that of HOCH- " STET, (Ages paſt having never ſeen the like Victory obtain'd over the *French*) " that we may rejoice to ſee not only the moſt pernicious Efforts of the Enemy re- " puls'd, and the Affairs of GERMANY, which were in a tottering Condition, or " rather thoſe of *Europe*, ſecur'd and re-eſtabliſh'd; but likewiſe, that it may be " reaſonably hop'd, that the full and perfect Liberty of the Chriſtian World ſhall " be reſcu'd from the Yoke with which it was threaten'd by the Power of *France*."

* *Auguſt* 20. The *States-Generals* Letter to the Duke.

Some * Days before, the States-General wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, " Wherein they return'd his Grace their moſt hearty Thanks for the ſpeedy Notice " he had ſent them by Colonel *Panton*, of the agreeable News of the Victory of " Bleinheim." *After the firſt Blow*, added they, *you had given the Enemy at* Schellenberg, *we had reaſon to expect ſomewhat much greater would fall out, but never durſt have carried our Hopes ſo far, as to think of ſo glorious and compleat a Victory as you have, with the Army of the Allies, gain'd over the Enemy. The Action of that Day has plac'd the Greatneſs of your Merit in its true Luſtre: A Day whoſe Glory might have been envied by the greateſt Captains of Ages paſt, and whoſe Memory will endure through all Ages to come. We heartily congratulate your Grace upon this Occaſion, and rejoice in the Glory you have acquired, as well as for the Advantage the common Cauſe has obtain'd. This Action will let* France *ſee, that her Troops are not invincible, and has given it ſuch a Blow, as that King never felt in the whole Courſe of his Reign.* This Victory, tho' the compleateſt in it ſelf that ever was gain'd, was yet greater in its Conſequences: For by this Succeſs, *Bavaria* became an entire Conqueſt to the Emperor; *Ratiſbon*, *Augſburgh*, *Ulm*, *Memmingen*, and other Imperial Cities, recover'd their Liberty; the Peace of the Empire was reſtored; *Landau* was regain'd †, after a memorable Siege, where the King of the *Romans* commanded in Perſon; and *Triers* and *Traerback* were timely poſſeſs'd and ſecured by the Vigilance and Activity of the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the other hand, we may obſerve, that this Campaign was no leſs profitable than glorious to his Grace: For beſides the Principality of *Mildenheim*, which was beſtow'd upon him by the Emperor, and the Share he had in the rich Spoils of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Palaces, he alſo receiv'd great Preſents from ſeveral Princes of *Germany*. The moſt conſiderable was from the King of *Pruſſia*, whom the Duke attended at *Berlin*, to put the finiſhing Hand to a Treaty, for the marching of Eight Thouſand *Pruſſians* to *Italy*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, towards the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*. Though the Succeſs of this Negotiation was principally owing to the Lord *Raby*, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at the Court of *Berlin*, who was in great Favour with the King; yet the Duke of *Marlborough* had both the Honour and Profit of it. For at his ‖ Departure, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty preſented his Grace with a Hat with a Diamond Button and Loop, and a Hatband ſtudded with Diamonds, the whole valued at 25000 Crowns, beſides Two ſtately Saddle-Horſes with rich Furniture, and other Preſents. From *Berlin*, the Duke made a Viſit to the Court of *Hanover*, where he was receiv'd with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Reſpect and Kindneſs; and had the Honour, during his Stay there, always to eat with the Elector and the Princeſs of *Sophia*, who before he ſet * out from thence for *Holland*, preſented his Grace with a large golden Baſon and Ewer, and a fine Set of Tapiſtry Hangings.

Conſequences of the Victory at *Bleinheim*.

*Landau* taken. † *Nov.* 25.

Great Preſents beſtow'd by *German* Princes on the Duke of *Marlborough*.

‖ *Nov.* 26. N. S.

* *Dec.* 5. N. S.

The Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* having had the firſt Notice of the Victory at *Bleinheim*, (by Colonel *Parke*, one of the Duke's *Aids-de-Camp*) was not wanting to improve it with her Royal Miſtreſs, who appointed the 7th of *September*, *as a Day of publick Thankſgiving throughout the Kingdom for this general Bleſſing.* Upon that Day, the Queen, who, like moſt of her Sex, loved Pomp and Shew, went in a triumphant manner to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, accompanied by her Royal Conſort, and attended by her Ladies and great Officers of State: And on this Occaſion, her Majeſty's Subjects gave all imaginable Demonſtrations of Joy. However, it is obſervable, that under Pretence of Zeal for the Honour and Proſperity of the Queen's Reign, but, indeed, through Partiality and Envy, a Set of Men endeavour'd, in their Writings, Speeches, and Addreſſes, to raiſe the Succeſſes of the Fleet under Sir *George Rooke*, almoſt to the ſame Pitch of Glory with thoſe of the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*. But though the Actions of the Admiral cannot, with Juſtice, be brought into Competition with thoſe of the Captain-General; yet 'tis certain, that her Majeſty's Arms gain'd this Year conſiderable Reputation and Advan-

Great Rejoycings in *England*.

Actions at Sea this Summer.

A. D. 1704.

Advantages at Sea; firſt, by the Taking of *Gibraltar* *; and then, juſt a † Month after, by the Sea-Fight that happen'd in the *Mediterranean*, off of *Malaga*, between the *Confederate* and the *French* Fleets; the firſt of which was commanded by Admiral *Rooke* and Vice-Admiral *Callemberg*, and the other by Count *de Thoulouſe*, Admiral of *France*. All the Officers and Seamen of the Confederate Fleet fought with unparallel'd Intrepidity and Reſolution; and had not the Center been weaken'd by the Loſs of the Service of ſome Ships, which, thro' want of Ammunition, were forc'd to leave their Stations, 'tis highly probable, the Confederates would have obtain'd an unconteſted Victory. The *French*, to do them Juſtice, tho' forc'd, in ſeveral Parts of their Line, to yield to the ſuperior Mettle and Stoutneſs of the *Engliſh*, yet rather gain'd than loſt Reputation by this Engagement, in which they ſhew'd uncommon Courage: And, among the reſt, the Bailly of *Lorrain*, who was one of Count *de Thoulouſe*'s Seconds, diſtinguiſh'd his Fortitude in a particular manner, encouraging his Men to do their Duty, even when he had but few Hours to live. The Battel being ended with the Day, both Fleets kept their Line at ſome Diſtance from each other. In the Night the Wind ſhifted to the *Northward*, and in the Morning to the *Weſtward*; which gave the *French* the Wind of the Confederates, and an Opportunity to have renew'd the Fight with Advantage; but both Fleets lay by all Day within Three Leagues of one another, repairing their Defects; and at Night the Enemy retir'd, and ſtood to the *Northward*. On the 26th of *Auguſt N. S.* in the Morning, the *French* were got Four or Five Leagues to the *Weſtward* of the Confederates; but, a little before Noon, the latter had a Breeze of Wind *Eaſterly*, with which they bore down on the Enemy till Four a-Clock in the Afternoon; when the *French* ſtretching themſelves into a Line of Battel, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* did the ſame, brought to, and lay by with their Heads to the *Northward* all Night. The Confederates brav'd the Enemy, only to conceal their own Weakneſs; for, to ſpeak the Truth, neither of the Two Fleets had any Inclination, or, indeed, was in a Condition to come to a Second Engagement; wherefore they were both glad to loſe Sight of one another. The next ‖ Day, the Wind being ſtill *Eaſterly*, hazy Weather, the *French* kept on their Courſe towards the *Spaniſh* Coaſt; and the Confederates made uſe of the ſame Opportunity to bear away to the *Weſtward*, and ſo got into *Gibraltar*. Tho' both Parties claim'd the Victory, yet, in the Opinion of all impartial Judges, neither had a clear Title to it: For as there was not one Ship burnt, ſunk or taken, on either Side; ſo was the Loſs of Men near equal on both. 'Tis true, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* carry'd their Point, which was, to diſable the *French* Fleet from aſſiſting the *Spaniards* in the Retaking of *Gibraltar*; and this, together with the vaſt Diſproportion of Strength, with which they engag'd the Enemy, makes their Advantage little leſs than a compleat Victory. Sir *George Rooke* having ſtaid Eight Days at *Gibraltar* to refit, and ſupply'd that Place with Men and Proviſions, ſail'd from thence the 4th of *September N. S.* and return'd home with the great Ships; leaving behind him Eighteen Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, both for the Defence of the Coaſt of *Portugal*, and to be in a Readineſs to ſuccour *Gibraltar*, if there ſhould be Occaſion.

* *Gibraltar* taken, *July* 24. *N. S.*

† *Aug.* 24. *N. S.* Sea-Fight off of *Malaga*, *Aug.* 24. *N. S.*

‖ *Aug.* 27. *N. S.*

The Allies were not, this Year, equally ſucceſsful in all Parts; nor had the Preſence of King *Charles* III. in *Portugal*, the Influence that was generally expected. After ſeveral Councils of War held in the Preſence of their *Catholick* and *Portugueze* Majeſties, which paſs'd not without ſome Diſputes between the Duke of *Schomberg* and the *Portugueze* Generals and Miniſters; the Auxiliary Forces of *England* and *Holland* began to land the 16th of *March* (New Stile). The Duke of *Schomberg* had warmly inſiſted, that theſe Auxiliaries might keep in a Body; urging the Inconveniencies that might attend their Separation; but the King of *Portugal* being unwilling to truſt the Defence of the Frontier-Towns to his raw and undiſciplin'd Troops; and there happening ſome Coldneſs between the *Engliſh* General, and Monſieur *Fagel*, who commanded the *Dutch* Forces, at their very firſt Interview, the *Engliſh* Infantry had their Quarters aſſign'd in *Olivenza*, *Elvas*, *Portalegre*, and other Places in the Province of *Alentejo*; and the *Dutch* were ſent up the *Tajo*, towards *Abrantes*. The King of *Portugal*, by his Treaties with *England* and *Holland*, had engag'd to furniſh Horſes to mount the Cavalry and Dragoons of thoſe Two Nations; but whilſt the King of *Spain*, *Charles*, was detain'd in *Holland* and *England*, by contrary Winds, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Portugal*, with admirable Induſtry, bought up the beſt Horſes of that Kingdom; ſo that moſt of the Horſes which his *Portugueze* Majeſty's Officers did afterwards provide for the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries, being neither of a Size nor Strength fit for Service, ſcarce one Third Part of the Troopers and Dragoons were mounted this Campaign. Neither was there better Proviſion made for ſick Soldiers, which, after ſo tedious a Paſſage, could

Affairs of *Portugal.*

D. *Schomberg* inſiſts againſt ſeparating the Auxiliaries.

*Engliſh* and *Dutch* ill provided for in *Portugal.*

A. D. 1704.

could not but be in great Numbers, and of which Abundance died for want of Attendance and Neceſſaries. Another ill *Omen* for the enſuing Campaign, was, the Differences that happen'd between the *Portugueze* and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Generals. The Duke of *Schomberg*, by his Title of Captain-General of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Forces in *Portugal*, ought, certainly, to have commanded, at leaſt, all the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries: And it had been no unwiſe Policy in the King of *Portugal*, to have made his Grace likewiſe Commander in Chief of all his Forces; a Poſt which his Grace's Father formerly held in that Kingdom, with ſo much Applauſe and Succeſs, that he wreſted the Crown of *Portugal* from the *Spaniards*, and fix'd it in the Family that wears it at preſent. But tho' few, if any of the *Portugueze* Officers, had the neceſſary Qualifications to be made Generals, yet the King of *Portugal* would not break the eſtabliſh'd Rule of that Kingdom, whereby the Governors of Provinces command in Chief all the Troops within their Diſtricts. 'Tis true, he made the Duke of *Schomberg* Velt-Mareſchal-General of the *Portugueze* Forces; but then, his conferring the ſame Dignity on Monſieur *Fagel*, General of the *Dutch* Forces, rather leſſen'd than honour'd the Duke, and made Mr. *Fagel* unwilling to obey one, to whoſe Level the King of *Portugal* had rais'd him; ſo that there was little Concurrence of Councils and Deſigns, between thoſe Two Generals. To all this we may add, That a *French* Lady, marry'd to the Duke of *Cadaval*, the principal Perſon in the Court of *Portugal*, was not a little inſtrumental in retarding the Preparations for the Campaign.

Differences between the Generals and Miniſters in *Portugal*.

Upon Information that the Auxiliaries which the King of *France* had ſent to his Grand-Son, *Philip* V. conſiſted, for the moſt part, of *Iriſh* Soldiers; the Duke of *Schomberg*, purſuant to the Queen's Warrant, publiſh'd * a Proclamation, promiſing *her gracious Pardon to all ſuch of her Subjects, who being now in the Service of her Enemies, would quit the ſame, to come over to* Charles III. *King of* Spain, *or any other of her Majeſty's Allies; and that ſuch of them as were qualified to ſerve in her Majeſty's Forces, ſhould be receiv'd and entertain'd in the ſame Quality, as they enjoy'd in the Service they left: And that ſuch as, by reaſon of their Religion, could not ſerve in her Majeſty's Forces, ſhould be employ'd in the Service of the King of* Spain, *or of ſuch other of her Majeſty's Allies, where they ſhould beſt like.* A few † Days after, *Charles* III. and the King of *Portugal*, publiſh'd their reſpective *Manifeſtoes*: The firſt, "ſetting forth his Title to the Crown of *Spain*, and promiſing his Pardon to "all ſuch of his Subjects, as ſhould declare for him within Three Months Time: The other, to "juſtify his *Portugueze* Majeſty's Taking up Arms, to reſtore the Li- "berty of the *Spaniſh* Nation, oppreſs'd by the Power of *France*; and to aſſert the "Right of his Catholick Majeſty, *Charles* III. to that Monarchy." Their Majeſties had reckon'd to be in a Readineſs to enter *Spain* by the Middle of *May*; but it was the Beginning of *June* before they reach'd *Santarem*, where they continued the reſt of the Spring Campaign.

* *April* 25. *N. S.*

† *April* 30. *N. S.*

The Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* publiſh their *Manifeſto's*.

K. *Philip* invades *Portugal*, and takes ſeveral Towns.

The Poſſeſſor of the Crown of *Spain*, ſtiled by the Allies Duke of *Anjou*, though the laſt in proclaiming War, was yet the firſt in maintaining his Title by the Sword; and having invaded *Portugal*, before his Enemies were in a Condition to oppoſe him, the Duke of *Berwick*, his General, took the Town of *Segura* by a Stratagem; and ſo intimidated the Governor of *Salvaterra*, that he deliver'd up the Place, without making any Defence, and conſented that himſelf, and his Gariſon, ſhould remain Priſoners of War. From *Salvaterra*, the *Spaniards* advanc'd further into the Country, and without any Reſiſtance, made themſelves Maſters of *Cebreros*. *Pena Garcia* ſtood ſome Diſcharges of Cannon, and then ſurrender'd to Count *d' Aguilar*. The Inhabitants of *Zebredo* abandon'd the Place, at the Approach of the *Spaniſh* Troops; and the Town of *Ibara la Viella*, rejecting the Summons of *Don Joſeph Salazar*, and the Marquis *de Puyſegur*, was ſtorm'd, and carried Sword in Hand. About the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Jeoffreville*, having entred *Portugal* on the Side of *Almeida*, put ſeveral Villages under Military Execution; and Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly* being advanc'd to *Aronches*, rais'd great Contributions round about, whilſt the Marquis *de Villadarias* penetrated into *Portugal* another Way. Theſe uninterrupted Succeſſes of the *Spaniards*, caſt the *Portugueze* into great Conſternation; and General *Fagel*, who was poſted at *Caſtelbranco*, with Four *Dutch* Battalions, not thinking himſelf ſafe in that Place, retired towards *Abrantes* with Two Battalions. The other Two he poſted at *Sovreira Formoſa*, where they were ſoon after attack'd by the Duke of *Berwick*; and, after a brave Defence, moſt of them taken Priſoners, with Major-General *Welderen*. After this Succeſs, the Duke of *Berwick* paſs'd the *Tagus*, join'd another Body of *Spaniards*, commanded by Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly*, and King *Philip* being arriv'd in the Army, inveſted *Portalegre*, whoſe Inhabitants forc'd the Gariſon to ſurrender at Diſcretion; and amongſt them an *Engliſh* Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel *Stanhope*. From thence King *Philip* brought his Victori-

ctorious Army before *Caſteldavide*, which, though almoſt an open Town, yet refuſed to open her Gates, the Gariſon being encourag'd to defend themſelves, by the Reſolution of the *Engliſh* Regiment of Lieutenant-General *Stewart*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Huſſey*. By this Time King *Charles*, and the King of *Portugal*, being come to *Santarem*, it was reſolv'd that the Marquis *Das Minas*, Governor, and General of Arms of the Province of *Beira*, ſhould make an Irruption into *Spain*, and, by that Diverſion, endeavour to draw King *Philip*'s Forces from before *Caſteldavide*. The Marquis having gather'd a Body of about Fifteen Thouſand Men, march'd * accordingly towards the *Tagus*; took by Storm, a *Spaniſh* Place in *Caſtile*, call'd *Fuente Grimaldo*; defeated a Body of *French* and *Spaniards*, commanded by *Don Ronquillo*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Monſanto*: But though King *Philip* did thereupon ſend the Duke of *Berwick* with a ſtrong Detachment, to obſerve the *Portugueze*, and it was from thence conjectur'd, that he would give over the Attack of *Caſteldavide*, yet the Duke of *Berwick*, finding that the Marquis *Das Minas* did not move forwards, return'd, ſoon after, before *Caſteldavide*. Hereupon Colonel *Huſſey* propos'd to the *Portugueze* to retire into the Caſtle, and defend it to the laſt Extremity; but the Militia open'd the Gates to the *Spaniards*, and ſo the whole Gariſon were made † Priſoners of War. The Weather being, by this Time, exceedingly hot, King *Philip* ſent his wearied Troops into Quarters of Refreſhment; and not thinking it poſſible to preſerve all his Conqueſts, he order'd his Men to abandon them, except *Marvan* and *Salvaterra*, and to raze the Walls of *Portalegre*, *Caſteldavide*, and ſome other Towns. About the ſame Time, the Remainder of the *Engliſh* Forces march'd from *Alentejo* into the Province of *Beira*, and the *Portugueze* and *Dutch* into Quarters of Refreſhment about *Pena Major*.

A. D. 1704.

* *June* 2. N. S.

† *June* 21. N. S.

The frequent ill News that came from *Portugal* to *England*, gave no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the Queen; and Mr. *Methuen*, (Senior,) the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at *Liſbon*, having repreſented, that the Duke of *Schomberg*'s imperious and haughty Deportment had bred Diviſions among the Generals, and occaſion'd ſeveral Miſcarriages, her Majeſty reſolv'd to remove him, and to beſtow the Command of her Forces in *Portugal*, on the Earl of *Galway*. This Choice was, in ſome Meaſure, owing to Mr. *Methuen*, who, while he was Lord Chancellor in *Ireland*, had contracted a great Intimacy with the Lord *Galway*, and now recommended him, as the fitteſt Perſon to mend what the other had done amiſs; and, by his Dexterity and Complaiſance, to reconcile jarring Humours and Intereſts. But tho' the Earl of *Galway* was heartily glad of being again employ'd, and had, in order to that, kept a conſtant Correſpondence with Mr. *Methuen*; yet, when the Lord *Godolphin* acquainted ‖ him with the Honour the Queen intended him, he ſlily endeavour'd to excuſe himſelf from "accepting a Command, which, he ſaid, was already in much better Hands; al-"ledging withal the Infirmities of Age, which render'd him almoſt incapable of "Action." The Queen not admitting of theſe Excuſes, the Earl of *Galway*, by an uncommon Strain of Policy, and feign'd Modeſty, offer'd to ſerve under the Duke of *Schomberg*; but this Propoſal being likewiſe rejected, he was appointed ∴ General, and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*. This was no ſmall Mortification either to the Duke of *Schomberg*, who was laid aſide with Marks of Diſpleaſure, or to the Earl of *Portmore*, who was gone to *Portugal*, as Lieutenant-General, in Hopes, and with a Promiſe, that if the Duke were recall'd, he ſhould ſucceed him in the Command of the *Engliſh* Forces: But an unlucky Jeſt, which the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, his Wife, (a Lady of a moſt cutting, ſarcaſtick Wit) had paſs'd upon the *Marlborough* Family, rendred that Promiſe ineffectual; whereupon the Earl of *Portmore* left *Portugal*, and return'd diſguſted into *England*. In the mean Time, the ſubtle Earl of *Galway* having repreſented the Neceſſity of augmenting the Queen's Forces, and the Train of Artillery, all his Demands were readily complied with, and Four Thouſand Men were order'd to be ſent to *Portugal* from *England* and *Ireland*; the *States-General* having agreed to ſend thither a proportionable Number of their Forces. The Earl of *Galway* having embark'd at *Portſmouth*, on board the *Tartar* Man of War, with ſeveral *French* Engineers and Volunteers, in Eight Days ſailing, ſafely arriv'd in ** *Liſbon*, where the Duke of *Schomberg* reſign'd to him the Command of the *Engliſh* Forces: And this Change was the more agreeable to the Court of *Portugal*, in that the Duke had taken this Opportunity to demand of them ſome Arrears due to his Father. About a Month after, the Earl of *Galway* having review'd the *Portugueze* and Auxiliary Forces, march'd with them over the little River *Coa*, and encamp'd near *Almeida*. On the 20th of *September*, the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* came to the Army, with Deſign to invade *Caſtile*; but when they came to the River *Agueda*, which they intended to paſs near *Ciudad Rodrigo*, they found the oppoſite Banks ſo well guarded by the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke of *Berwick*, that they did not think it adviſe-

‖ *June* 23. O. S.

The Earl of *Galway* made Commander of the *Engliſh* Forces in *Portugal*. ∴ *June* 25. The Duke of *Schomberg* recall'd in Diſpleaſure.

** *July* 30. O. S.

A. D. 1704.

able to hazard the Loſs of their whole Army; and ſo retiring * further into the Territories of *Portugal*, they ſent their Troops into Winter-Quarters. On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* were ſo weaken'd, by the Detachments ſent under the Command of the Marquis *de Villadarias*, to attempt the retaking of *Gibraltar*, that they were contented to defend their own Country; and had no Thoughts of invading *Portugal*: So that Things were quiet on thoſe Frontiers, all the remaining Part of this Year.

* *Oct.* 9. N. S.

The taking of *Gibraltar* gain'd great Reputation to the Queen's Naval Strength, by extending the *Engliſh* Empire of the Seas, as far as the *Mediterranean*: And as the Confederate Gariſon in it, was a dangerous Thorn in the Side of the *Spaniards*, and a ſtanding Proof of the Advantage gain'd by the Allies in the late Sea-Fight, and at the ſame Time, very much leſſen'd the Credit of the *French* in *Spain*, ſo the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid* us'd all poſſible Means to retake that Town. The Duke of *Anjou* wrote to the Count *de Thouloufe*, *That he ow'd to him the Preſervation of the Coaſts of* Spain, *of which he deſerved to be ſtiled the Deliverer; but that he expected greater Things from his Services by the Reduction of* Gibraltar, *which would be entirely due to his Aſſiſtance:* But the Event proved otherwiſe. The Allies being Maſters at Sea, Sir *John Leake*, and Rear-Admiral *Vander-Duſſen* did, ſeveral Times, ſuccour the Gariſon, when they deſpaired almoſt of any Relief: And Monſieur *de Pointis* came into that Bay only to be Witneſs of the Defeat of his Squadron, and of the Loſs of Five large Men of War, Three of which were taken, the other Two burnt. The Mareſchal *de Theſſe* had no better Succeſs at Land, than the Marquis *de Villadarias* had had before him: So that the Enemy, after Six Months Toil, and fruitleſs Attacks, were at laſt forced to raiſe the Siege, by the obſtinate and brave Defence of the *Engliſh* Gariſon, under the Conduct and Command of the vigilant, indefatigable, and couragious Prince of *Heſſe d' Armſtadt*. The *French* were, in the Year 1704, more ſucceſsful in *Italy*, where the *Imperialiſts* were not in a Condition to hinder either the taking of *Vercelli* and *Ivrea*, or the Siege of *Verue*, which the Duke of *Savoy*'s Troops were, at laſt, forced to abandon, though not 'till the whole Town had been reduced to a Heap of *Rubbiſh*. On the other Hand, the generous Endeavours of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the *States-General*, to accommodate Matters between the Emperor, and the *Hungarian* Malecontents, proved altogether unſucceſsful, both through the Intrigues of Monſieur *de Verville*, the *French* Envoy, with Prince *Ragotzki*, and the Stiffneſs of the Imperial Commiſſioners, who had ſeveral Conferences at *Schemnitz*, with thoſe of the *Hungarians*, under the Mediation of Mr. *Stepney*, and Monſieur *Bruyninx*, Miniſters of *England* and *Holland*.

*Gibraltar* reliev'd by Sir *John Leake*.

A. D. 1705.

The Siege of *Gibraltar* rais'd *March* 20. 1704.

The *French* Succeſsful in *Italy*.

The Queen's Endeavours to accommodate Matters between the Emperor and the *Hungarians* unſucceſsful.

Let us now return into *England*, where, in the firſt Place, we muſt take Notice, that whilſt all the Corporations in the Kingdom preſented their dutiful, congratulatory Addreſſes to the Queen, the Commiſſioners of the *Scotch* Parliament attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of another Nature, and which was as follows.

*May it pleaſe your* MAJESTY,

Addreſs of the *Scotch* Parliament preſented to the Queen at *Windſor*, *Sept.* 24.

" WE your Majeſty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Noblemen, Barons and " Burgeſſes aſſembled in Parliament, humbly repreſent to your Majeſty, " our great Diſappointment, in not having the Original Papers, concerning what " was called in *England*, by the Houſe of Peers, the *Scotch* Conſpiracy, laid before " us, and the Perſons who were examin'd in that Matter, ſent hither, for which " there was Application made in the beginning of this Seſſions.

" We, therefore, humbly lay before your Majeſty, the Concern of the whole Na- " tion in this Affair, in which the intermeddling of the Houſe of Lords having been " declared in a Reſolve in this Seſſions to be an Intrenchment on the Independency " of this Nation, and your Majeſty's Prerogative, as Queen of *Scotland*; that you " will, in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, take ſuch Meaſures, as may effectually " prevent all ſuch meddling for the future.

" We do alſo take Leave to offer to your Majeſty our Opinion, that nothing can " obſtruct more our coming into the Meaſures that have been recommended by your " Majeſty, in relation to the *Succeſſion*, than the Houſe of Lords Proceedings to " make any more Incroachments of that Nature. And we do humbly intreat your " Majeſty, that all Perſons and Papers relating to that Affair, that have been ex- " amin'd in *England*, may be ſent hither at the meeting of the next Seſſions of Par- " liament, that the Matter may be examin'd to the bottom, and thoſe that are un- " juſtly accus'd, may have Right done them, and thoſe who are guilty, be puniſh'd " according to their Demerits.

A. D. 1704.

On the 29th of *September*, the Common-Hall of the City of *London*, proceeded to the Election of a Lord-Mayor; and having return'd Sir *Thomas Cooke*, and Sir *Owen Buckingham*, to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimouſly made Choice of Sir *Thomas Cooke*: But the latter, Five Days after, deſiring to be excus'd, as being, through his Indiſpoſition, diſabled from holding the ſaid Office, the Common-Hall proceeded to a new Choice, and return'd Sir *Owen Buckingham* and Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; who elected Sir *Owen Buckingham* to be Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing.

Sir *Thomas Cooke* being elected Lord-Mayor, declines that Office; which is beſtowed on Sir *Owen Buckingham*, *Oct.* 6.

On the 9th of the ſame Month, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and ſeveral of his Captains, went to *Windſor*, to wait upon the Queen and his Royal Highneſs; and her Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon Captain *John Jennings*, Commander of her Majeſty's Ship the St. *George*, for his ſignal Service in the late Sea-Fight in the *Mediterranean*. The Queen did, not long after, confer the ſame Honour on *George Byng*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red Squadron*, and on *Thomas Dilks*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Several Sea Commanders Knighted.

On the 24th of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, according to their laſt *Prorogation*; and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, and the Houſe of Commons attending, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

The Parliament meets *Oct.* 24.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*THE great and remarkable Succeſs with which God hath bleſſed our Arms in this Summer, has ſtirr'd up our good Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom, to expreſs their unanimous Joy and Satisfaction; and I aſſure my ſelf, you are all come diſpos'd to do every Thing that is neceſſary for the effectual Proſecution of the War; nothing being more obvious, than that a timely Improvement of our preſent Advantages, will enable us to procure a laſting Foundation of Security for* England, *and a firm Support for the Liberty of* Europe. *This is my Aim; I have no Intereſt, nor never will have, but to promote the Good and Happineſs of all my Subjects.*

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*I muſt deſire ſuch Supplies of you, as may be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land, and for punctually performing our Treaties with all our Allies; the rather, for that ſome of them have juſt Pretenſions depending ever ſince the laſt War; and I need not put you in Mind of what Importance it is to preſerve the Publick Credit, both Abroad and at Home.*

*I believe you will find ſome Charges neceſſary next Year, which were not mention'd in the laſt Seſſions, and ſome extraordinary Expences incurr'd ſince, which were not then provided for.*

*I aſſure you, that all the Supplies you give, with what I am able to ſpare from my own Expences, ſhall be carefully applied to the beſt Advantage for the publick Service; and I earneſtly recommend to you a ſpeedy Diſpatch, as that which, under the good Providence of* GOD, *we muſt chiefly depend upon, to diſappoint the earlieſt Deſigns of our Enemies.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*I cannot but tell you, how eſſential it is for attaining thoſe great Ends Abroad, of which we have ſo hopeful a Proſpect, that we ſhould be entirely united at Home.*

*It is plain our Enemies have no Encouragement left, but what ariſes from their Hopes of our* Diviſions. *'Tis therefore your Concern not to give the leaſt Countenance to thoſe Hopes.*

*My Inclinations are to be kind and indulgent to you all: I hope you will do nothing to endanger the Loſs of this Opportunity which* GOD *has put into our Hands, of ſecuring our ſelves, and all* Europe; *and that there will be no Contention among you, but who ſhall moſt promote the publick Welfare.*

*Such a Temper as this, in all your Proceedings, cannot fail of ſecuring your Reputation, both at Home and Abroad.*

*This would make me a happy Queen, whoſe utmoſt Endeavours ſhall never be wanting, to make you a happy and flouriſhing People.*

The next * Day both Houſes preſented ſeverally their Congratulatory Addreſſes to her Majeſty: That of the Lords was as follows:

* *Oct.* 25.

We

A. D. 1704.

The Lords Addreſs.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our humble " and hearty Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech to your Par- " liament: The Kindneſs and Indulgence your Majeſty hath expreſs'd for all your " Subjects: Your Care to create a perfect Union amongſt us, by forewarning us of " the Miſchiefs of Diviſion: Your Goodneſs in declaring your own Happineſs to " depend on that of your People: Your Deſire to ſee that Happineſs ſettled upon a " laſting Foundation: Your ſtrict Regard to Treaties; your Juſtice to publick En- " gagements Abroad, as well as at Home; and your noble Concern for the Sup- " port of the Liberty of *Europe*; comprehend all the Royal Qualities that can be " deſired in a Sovereign; and when they are all ſo manifeſtly united in your Royal " Perſon, We, and the whole Nation, ſhould be inexcuſable to GOD, and to the " World, to this Age, and to Poſterity, if we ſhould not endeavour effectually to " accompliſh all thoſe great and excellent Deſigns, which your Majeſty hath ſo " wiſely and graciouſly recommended.

" We, for our ſelves, faithfully aſſure your Majeſty, That we will do all in our " Power, to bring this Seſſion to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion, and to im- " prove to the utmoſt, the bleſſed Opportunity which GOD hath put into your " Hands.

" Upon this Occaſion of approaching your Majeſty, we deſire humbly to congra- " tulate the great and glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms, in Conjunction " with thoſe of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. We " can never enough admire your Wiſdom and Courage, in ſending that ſeaſonable " and neceſſary Aſſiſtance to the Empire: And we cannot too much commend the " Secreſy, Diſpatch and Bravery, with which your Orders were executed.

" What remains for us to do, is to beſeech GOD, That the like Succeſs may at- " tend your Majeſty's Arms, till you ſee the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty " of *Europe*, ſettled upon a firm and laſting Foundation, and that your Majeſty " may live many Years, to have the Pleaſure and Glory of beholding theſe Parts " of the World happy, in the Enjoyment of thoſe Bleſſings which your Majeſty " ſhall have procured for them.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was:

*My* LORDS,

*I Am very ſenſible of the great Duty and Affection which you have expreſs'd in the ſeveral Particulars of this Addreſs.*

*I return you my hearty Thanks for your Congratulation of our great Succeſs, and for the Aſſurances of your Readineſs to concur in proſecuting it effectually.*

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons was to this Effect:

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens " and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, do beg Leave to return your " Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks, for your Majeſty's moſt Gracious " Speech from the Throne; and to congratulate your Majeſty upon the great and " glorious Succeſſes, with which it hath pleaſed God to bleſs your Majeſty, in the " entire Defeat of the united Force of *France* and *Bavaria*, by the Arms of your " Majeſty, and your Allies, under the Command, and by the *Courage and Conduct* " of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and in the Victory obtain'd by your Maje- " ſty's Fleet, under the Command, and by the *Courage and Conduct* of Sir *George* " *Rooke*.

" Your Majeſty can never be diſappointed in your Expectation from us, your " faithful Commons, who all come diſpoſed to do every Thing that is neceſſary " for the effectual Proſecution of the War; and therefore your Majeſty may " depend on our providing ſuch Supplies, and giving ſuch ſpeedy Diſpatch to the " publick Buſineſs, as may enable your Majeſty to purſue thoſe Advantages, ſo " happily obtain'd over the common Enemy; which we can never doubt, but your " Majeſty's Wiſdom will improve, to the procuring a laſting Security for *England*, " and a firm Support for the Liberty of *Europe*.

" We are truly ſenſible, That nothing can be more eſſential for the attaining " theſe great Ends, than to be entirely united at Home. We ſhall therefore uſe " our utmoſt Endeavours, *by all proper Methods*, to prevent all Diviſions among us; " and

" and will have no Contention, but who ſhall moſt promote and eſtabliſh the " publick Welfare, both in Church and State. Thus your Majeſty's Reign will be " made happy, and your Memory bleſſed to all Poſterity. A. D. 1704.

The Commons having, in a Body, preſented their Addreſs to her Majeſty, " The " Queen return'd them many Thanks for it, and the Aſſurances they gave her, of " diſpatching the Supplies, and avoiding all Diviſions; both which, as they were " extreamly acceptable to her, ſo they would be advantageous to them, and bene- " ficial to the Publick. *October.* 25. The Queen's Anſwer.

The Lords Addreſs was univerſally applauded: But abundance of Perſons were ſhock'd with that of the Commons; particularly with their uſing the ſame Terms to commend the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victories, and the Advantages gain'd by Sir *George Rooke*. It was alſo obſerv'd, that the Promiſe the Commons made to the Queen, of *uſing their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent all Diviſions*, was, in a manner, reſtrain'd by the Addition of *all proper Methods*; which many look'd upon as ominous. However, after the Commons had taken the Services of the Army and Navy into Conſideration, and by an unanimous Vote ∴ deſired the Queen *to beſtow her Bounty upon the Seamen and Land-Forces, who had behaved themſelves ſo gallantly*, they went chearfully upon the Supply. The Several Sums they granted for the Navy, the Army, and other neceſſary Expences, amounted to Four Millions, Six Hundred Seventy Thouſand, Four Hundred Eighty Six Pounds, which they reſolv'd to levy by a *Land-Tax* of Four Shillings in the Pound; by continuing the Duties on Malt; by raiſing Eight Hundred Seventy Seven Thouſand, Nine Hundred Thirty One Pounds by Sale of Annuities, and by other Ways and Means. They made ſo great a Diſpatch, that on the 9th of *December*, the *Land-Tax* Bill receiv'd the Royal Aſſent: On which Occaſion, the Queen made a ſhort Speech to both Houſes, wherein, in particular, ſhe return'd Thanks to the Commons for *their early Diſpatch of ſo great a Part of the neceſſary Supplies, which ſhe look'd upon to be a ſure Pledge of their Affections for her Service.*

∴ *Nov.* 2. Supply of 4,670,486 *l.* granted. Ways and Means.

It was generally wiſh'd, and indeed expected, both in the Court, the City, and the Country, that the *Bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity*, which afforded Matter of Diviſion and Contention in the Two former Sellions of this Parliament, would not have been ſet on foot again at this Juncture, when all Parties ought, at leaſt, to have ſuſpended their Animoſities, and join'd in one Voice to celebrate the Triumphs of her Majeſty's Arms. But, notwithſtanding all the Endeavours uſed by the Miniſtry, to engage the Leading Men of the High-Church Party to contain their pretended Zeal for the Church, till ſuch an Opportunity as the ſame might not appear to be a Deſign to obſtruct the publick Buſineſs; the Parliament had not ſat long, before Mr. *William Bromley* moved in the Houſe of Commons, *That Leave be given to bring in that Bill.* This Motion met with notable Oppoſition from all the moderate Party, among whom appear'd many Courtiers, particularly Mr. *Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt it; but tho' it was carried in the Affirmative, yet the Chief of the High-Church Party debated ſeveral Days in their private Aſſemblies, whether they ſhould bring in the Bill or no? Many urged ſtrong Reaſons for the Negative; but, however, the Bill was brought in *, read the firſt time, and the Queſtion put, Whether it ſhould be read a Second time? Which, after high and warm Debates, was carried in the Affirmative. This Second Struggle againſt the Bill, even in the Houſe of Commons, made them who puſh'd it forward juſtly apprehenſive, that it would never paſs by it ſelf through the Houſe of Lords; and therefore, after a long Conſultation in their chief Club, and, as was then whiſper'd, by the Suggeſtion of a Perſon † in whom they ſtill repoſed great Confidence, but who deſign'd to decoy them into a Snare, they reſolv'd to attempt the tacking of it to the Land-Tax Bill. Accordingly, on the Second ‖ Reading of the *Conformity Bill*, Mr. *Bromley* made a long Speech, wherein, among other Things, he urged, *That the Practice of* Occaſional Conformity *was ſuch a ſcandalous Hypocriſy, as was no way to be excuſed upon any Pretence whatſoever. That it was condemn'd even by the better Sort of Diſſenters themſelves. That the employing Perſons of a different Religion from that eſtabliſh'd by Law, had never been practiſed by any wiſe Government, and was not allow'd even in* Holland. *That the Sacramental Teſt was appointed by the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature to preſerve the Eſtabliſh'd Church; which Church ſeem'd in as much Danger from the Diſſenters at this Time, as it was from Papiſts, when the Act was made. That this Law being ſo neceſſary, and having been twice refuſed in the Houſe of Lords, the only way to have it paſs was to tack it to a Money-Bill. That it had been an ancient Practice to tack Bills, that were for the Good of the Subject, to Money Bills; it being reaſonable, that while grievous Taxes were laid upon the People for Support of the Crown, the Crown ſhould, in Return, paſs ſuch Laws as were for the Benefit of the People. That the*

Proceedings about the *Occaſional Conformity Bill.*

Motion to bring it in.

* *Nov.* 23.

† *Robert H——ey*, Eſq;

‖ *Nov.* 28.

Mr. *Bromley*'s Speech for *Tacking* the *Conformity Bill* to the *Land-Tax* Bill.

A. D. 1704.

*great Neceſſity there was for the Money-Bills paſſing, was rather an Argument for, than againſt this Proceeding: For what Danger could there be, that the Lords, who pretended to be ſuch great Patriots, ſhould rather loſe the neceſſary Supplies, than paſs an Act ſo requiſite for Preſervation of the Church? That, however, if they ſhould ſuppoſe them ſo unreaſonable, the Matter was not yet ſo bad, for it was only but proroguing the Parliament for a few Days, and then the Commons might paſs the Land-Tax again without the Tack.* And ſo he concluded with moving, That the *Bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity, might be tack'd to the Land-Tax Bill.* This Motion occaſion'd a warm and long Debate in the Houſe, and a great deal of Anxiety both in Court and City; it being generally apprehended, that if the Queſtion had been carried in the Affirmative, the Diſſolution of this Parliament would have enſued; which would have been no ſmall Prejudice to the Affairs of the Grand Alliance: But by the crafty Management of Mr. Secretary *Harley*, and ſome other Courtiers, the Sticklers for the Bill were ſtrangely ſurprized and diſappointed, to find themſelves deſerted by above a Hundred Members, who before uſed to vote with them; ſo that the Negative prevail'd by a Majority of Two Hundred and Fifty One Voices againſt One Hundred and Thirty Four. Beſides, the obvious Argument that the *Tacking* Bills of another Nature to Money-Bills, takes away the Negative both from the Crown, and from the Houſe of Lords, gives the Commons the whole Legiſlative Power, and ſo tends to deſtroy the Conſtitution: Mr. Secretary *Hedges* and the Lord *Cutts* repreſented to the Houſe, That the Duke of *Marlborough* had lately concluded a Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia* for Eight Thouſand of his Men, to be employed towards the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, who was in moſt imminent Danger; That thoſe Troops were actually on their March, upon the Credit of a Vote of this Houſe, That they would make good her Majeſty's Treaties; and that the obſtructing the Money-Bills, which the *Tacking* would infallibly do, would put an immediate Stop to the March of thoſe Troops, and thereby occaſion the entire Ruin of the Duke of *Savoy*. My Lord *Cutts* urg'd, "That the *Engliſh* Nation was now in the higheſt Conſideration Abroad; that all "*Europe* were attentive to the Reſolutions of this Parliament; and that if any "Diviſions ſhould happen between the Two Houſes, it would caſt a Damp upon "the whole Confederacy, and give the *French* King almoſt as great an Advantage, "as we had gain'd over him at *Bleinheim*." Mr. *Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, ſpoke on the ſame Side, and in a *Laconick* Stile, ask'd, *Whether any wiſe Man amongſt them would venture his whole Eſtate upon a Vote?* And anſwering himſelf in the Negative; *Then*, added he, *ſhall we now venture the Safety of all* England, *nay, of all* Europe, *upon this Vote?* Sir *John Hollis*, perceiving that many Members had left the High-Church Party, did wittily expoſe them by ſaying, "That for his own Part, he had "been againſt this Bill from the Beginning; but he wonder'd, that thoſe Gentle-"men, who had all along pretended, that the Church of *England* was on the Brink "of Ruin, unleſs ſuch a Bill ſhould paſs, did not purſue the only Method that "might ſecure the paſſing of that Bill. I put it to the Conſcience of thoſe Gentle-"men, who are come over to us, added he, Whether they were before ſatisfied, as "to the Reaſonableneſs and Neceſſity of this Bill, ſince they now deſert their old "Friends? I wiſh they had voted on our Side Two Years ago, for 'twould have "ſaved us a great deal of Trouble, the greateſt Part of the Nation a great deal of "Uneaſineſs, and themſelves the Confuſion of abandoning their Party at a Pinch." Sir *Thomas Littleton* ſpoke on the ſame Side, and ſaid, *Gentlemen, By the tacking of this Bill, we mean to throw a Neceſſity upon the Lords to paſs it: But ſuppoſe the Lords think fit to untack what we have tack'd, and to acquaint us, That they are ready to paſs the* Money-Bill, *but will conſider of the other: Pray, whoſe Fault will the Nation account it to be, that the Queen's Buſineſs is retarded?* Againſt all which Reaſons, little was offer'd of any Weight; and ſo it was reſolv'd, that the Bill ſhould not be tack'd.

Mr. *Bromley's* Motion carried in the Negative.

Tho' after this Diſappointment, the *High-Church Party* plainly ſaw, that their long-ſtickled-for Bill was as good as loſt; yet for Form Sake, and to maintain their Credit, if not Abroad, at leaſt in the Houſe of Commons, they got the Bill to be read a Third Time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. Upon the reading * of this Bill in the Houſe of Peers, the Archbiſhop of *York* declared, *That he was for ſo much of it as concern'd the Church.* Whereupon the Earl of *Peterborow* ſaid, "He was glad to hear that Learned Prelate make a Diſtinction "between the *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Political* Part of the Bill; and he hoped, that all "the Lords, who in their Conſciences were ſatisfied, as his Grace ſeem'd to be, that "this Bill was framed to ſerve a *Temporal*, as well as a *Spiritual End*, would vote "againſt it." Many other Speeches were made for and againſt the Bill, the Queen being preſent: But the Queſtion being put, Whether it ſhould be read a Second time, it was carried in the Negative by a Majority of Seventy one Voices againſt Fifty: To wit, Fifty one Members preſent, and Twenty Proxies, for flinging out the

*Dec.* 14.

* *Dec.* 15.

The *Conformity Bill* flung out of the Houſe of Lords.

the Bill; and Thirty three Peers in the Houſe, and Seventeen Proxies, for giving it a Second Reading. A. D. 1704.

By this Time, the Lords were taken up with an Affair that made no leſs Noiſe abroad than the *Conformity-Bill*, I mean the Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech, which was uſher'd in with great Pomp. His Lordſhip having, on the 20th of *November*, acquainted the Peers, That he had Matters of great Importance to lay before them, but that he deſired it ſhould be in a full Houſe; all the Lords in Town, and in the Neighbourhood, were ſummon'd to attend Three Days after, when my Lord *Haverſham* ſpoke to them to this Effect:

*My* LORDS,

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech, *Nov.* 23.

" I Am very ſenſible to what Cenſure he expoſes himſelf, who addreſſes your " Lordſhips in ſuch a Time; but this being the only proper Place for me to " mention what I have to offer of Complaint, I the more confidently hope your " Lordſhips Forgiveneſs.

" I would be far from detracting or leſſening any Man's juſt Praiſe, and do re- " ally believe, that the *wonderful Victory* obtain'd over the *French* under the *Conduct* " and Command of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, if conſider'd in all " its Circumſtances, eſpecially the *unuſual Secrecy* with which the Orders were " executed, is the greateſt any Hiſtory can ſhew us.

" And tho' our Succeſs at Sea was not equal to what it was at Land, yet the *Erg-* " *liſh* Courage and Bravery ſhew'd it ſelf the ſame. I cannot, indeed, congratu- " late Sir *George Rooke*'s *entire Victory over the* French; but I can, and do moſt hear- " tily, his *ſafe Deliverance* from them, and that, with a Fleet *ſo unprovided, and ſo* " *weaken'd* by Five or Six *Dutch* Ships being called home a little before the Engage- " ment, ſeems to me a conſiderable Piece of Service. To ſay more, would look " like Flattery; and to ſay leſs, would be unjuſt.

*My* LORDS,

" The Navy of *England* is its Glory, and its Guard; 'tis that which ſhould pro- " tect our Trade, and ſecure our Coaſts. Your Lordſhips were ſo ſenſible of this, " that you recommended theſe Two Heads to her Majeſty, in Two Addreſſes laſt " Seſſions, *full of Reſpect, and yet very preſſing*: But we have been ſo far from recei- " ving the Fruits we expected from your Lordſhips Care, that whoever will but take " a View of what was done laſt Summer, will ſee our Coaſts left naked, and our " Trade expos'd; St. *Paul* riding in the Channel, and our Merchants ſo far from " being protected, that even our Men of War themſelves are taken in our *Sound-* " *ings*. And what ſharpens our Misfortunes, is, to ſee our Enemies making uſe " of our own Ships againſt us, and to be provided with their very Naval Stores from " us; as the Count *de Thoulouſe*'s Squadron was, if an *Eye-witneſs thereof, now at the* " *Door, may be believ'd.*

*My* LORDS,

" Let our Victories be what they will Aſhore, while *France* is thus powerful at " Sea, and more ſo daily, not only by his new Additions, but by our *too eaſy* " *Conceſſions*; as were thoſe of *St. Chriſtophers*, *Newfoundland*, and *Hudſon*'s *Bay*; " while our Trade, if thus neglected, and your Lordſhips faithful and provident Ad- " vice baffled, by the *dark Counſels of no body knows who*; *England*, in my Opinion, " can never be ſafe.

" Another Thing that I ſhall take notice of, is, the *preſent State of the Coin*; and " I dare venture to ſay, That if ſuch *vaſt Exportations* be much longer continued and " allow'd, we ſhall have very little left at Home: France *may be beaten, but* Eng- " land *muſt be beggar'd*. I know we are not ſo ſenſible of this, becauſe there is a *Pa-* " *per-Money now current*; but ſhould there ever happen to be a Stop there, I pray God " preſerve us from *Sinking all at once.*

" The laſt Thing that I ſhall mention to your Lordſhips, is in relation to *Scot-* " *land*: I think I need but lay before your Lordſhips the true Matter of Fact, to " convince you how much it deſerves your Conſideration. A little before the laſt " Sitting down of the Parliament there, it was thought neceſſary to make ſome Al- " teration in that Miniſtry; and accordingly, ſome were diſplac'd, to make Room " for others; taking ſome from each Party, who might influence the reſt. Things " being thus prepar'd, and a *motly Miniſtry* ſet up; the Parliament met about " the 6th of *July* laſt: And tho' the *Succeſſion* to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, " was the *main Thing* recommended with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, by the Queen, " in her Letter to them, yet was it ſo *poſtpon'd and baffled*, that at length it came

to

A. D. 1704.

" to nothing ; partly, becauſe the Miniſtry was ſo weak and divided, that inſtead " of doing every Thing, they could do nothing ; and partly, from a receiv'd O- " pinion, that the *Succeſſion* it ſelf was *never ſincerely and cordially intended, either by* " *the Miniſtry there, or by thoſe that manag'd the* Scotch *Affairs here.*

" This is evident ; for, at the very Opening of the Seſſion, my Lord Secretary " himſelf diſtinguiſhes between *a ſecret and reveal'd Will.* And not only that, but " upon the Fourth *Sederunt*, (as they call it) a Motion was made for *a Bill of* Ex- " CLUSION ; I take it formally to be ſo, tho' it bears the Title of an *Act of* SE- " CURITY ; *(a)* which was read the firſt Time on the 7th, and order'd to lye on " the Table till they heard from *England* ; and on the 10th, it paſs'd into a Law. " *Nor can any reaſonable Man believe, that thoſe who promoted a Bill of* EXCLUSION " *there, or thoſe who here advis'd the Paſſing of it, could ever be really and cordially for* " *the* Engliſh SUCCESSION. I know there is an Exception in the Act it ſelf ; " but 'tis ſuch an one, as might have, full as well, been left out : *For he that* " *aſks, what he knows before will never be granted, only aſks the Denial.* And yet this " is not all ; *but in this very Bill of* EXCLUSION, *as I call it, all the Heretors and* " *Boroughs are not only allow'd, but ordain'd (as the Word is) to be Arm'd, and to* " *Exerciſe their Fencible Men once every Month.*

" This being the Fact, (and, I think, I have ſtated it very truly) ſurely, *My* " *Lords*, it is what deſerves your Conſideration ; and I ſhall make but one or two " Obſervations to your Lordſhips. There are Two Matters of all Troubles ; *Much* " *Diſcontent, and great Poverty* ; and whoever will now look into *Scotland*, will find " them both in that Kingdom. 'Tis certain, *the Nobility and Gentry of* Scotland " *are as Learned, and as Brave, as any Nation in* Europe *can boaſt of* ; *and theſe are* " *generally diſcontented.* And as to the common People, *they are very numerous, and* " *very ſtout, but very poor. And who is the Man who can anſwer what ſuch a Multitude,* " *ſo arm'd, ſo diſciplin'd, with ſuch Leaders, may do, eſpecially ſince Opportunities do ſo* " *much alter Men from themſelves ? And there will never be wanting all the Promiſe, and* " *all the Aſſiſtance* France *can give.*

" Beſides this, *My Lords*, I take it to be of the laſt Danger to *England*, *that there* " *ſhould be the leaſt Shadow or Pretence of a Neceſſity to keep up Regular and Standing* " *Troops in this Kingdom in Time of Peace* ; for I ſhall always be of the ſame Opi- " nion, *That what has been, may be.*

" In ſhort, *My Lords*, I think every Man wiſhes theſe Things had not been ; and, " in my Opinion, there is no Man but muſt ſay, *They ſhould not have been.* I ſhall " end with an Advice of my Lord *Bacon*'s : *Let Men*, ſays he, *beware how they re-* " *glect, or ſuffer Matter of Troubles to be prepar'd* ; *for no Man can forbid the Spark,* " *that may ſet all on Fire.*

" If any Thing I have ſaid deſerves it, your Lordſhips will take it into your " Conſideration ; if not, I'm ſure I ought to aſk a Thouſand Pardons, for ſo long " Abuſe of your Patience.

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*(a)* By this ACT, it was enacted, " That in the Event of the Queen's Death, or of any of her Heirs " and Succeſſors, this preſent, or any other Parliament then in being, ſhould not be diſſolv'd ; and if " there ſhould be no Parliament in being, then the Eſtates or Members of the laſt preceding Parliament, " ſhould meet at *Edinburgh* on the Twentieth Day after the ſaid Death. That no Papiſt, *Engliſhman* or " Foreigner, having a *Scotch* Title, and not having an Eſtate of 12000 *l.* *(Scotch)* yearly Rent, in *Scot-* " *land*, have Place and Vote in the ſaid Meeting of Eſtates. That the ſaid Eſtates be impower'd, upon " the Demiſe of her Majeſty, or of any ſucceeding King or Queen, leaving Heirs or Succeſſors, after ha- " ving read to the Heir or Succeſſor the Claim of Right, and deſir'd them to accept the Government in " the Terms thereof, to require of, and adminiſter to them, by themſelves or their Commiſſioners, the " Coronation Oath, with all convenient Speed, in order to the Exerciſing of the Royal Power. That in " Caſe the Heir or Succeſſor be under Age, (which, as to the Exerciſe of the Government, was declar'd " to be until their reaching the Seventeenth Year compleat) the ſaid Eſtates ſhould order and ſettle a " Regency, until the Heir or Succeſſor ſhould take the Coronation Oath. That upon the Death of the " Queen, or of any other King or Queen, without lawful Heir or Succeſſor, the Eſtates might nominate " and declare the Succeſſor, and ſettle the Succeſſion on the Heirs of the ſaid Succeſſor's Body ; *the ſaid* " *Succeſſor, and the Heir of the Succeſſor's Body, being of the* ROYAL LINE *of* Scotland, *and of the True* " PROTESTANT RELIGION ; *Provided that the ſame be not the Succeſſor to the Crown of* England : Unleſs " in this, or any other enſuing Parliament, during her Majeſty's Reign, there be ſuch Conditions of Go- " vernment ſettled and enacted, as might ſecure the Honour and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, " the Freedom, Frequency, and Power of Parliaments, the Religion, Liberty, and Trade of the *Scotch* " Nation, from *Engliſh*, or any *Foreign Influence* ; with Power to the ſaid Eſtates, to add ſuch further " Conditions of Government, as they ſhould think neceſſary. And for a further Security to this King- " dom, *That all Proteſtant Heretors, and Burghs, ſhould forthwith provide themſelves with Fire-Arms, for all* " *the fencible Men* ; *and be impower'd and ordain'd to diſcipline and exerciſe the ſaid fencible Men, at leaſt once* " *in the Month.* And that upon the Deceaſe of the Queen, or any of her Heirs or Succeſſors, the Com- " miſſions of all Officers of the Standing-Forces, above a Captain, ſhould immediately become void and " null, till further Orders from the Eſtates.

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The Lords were variouſly affected with this Speech; which, tho' generally approv'd, as to that Part of it that related to the *Scotch* Affairs; yet was it no leſs unwelcome than unexpected, to ſee the preſent Miniſtry reflected upon, to whoſe wiſe Counſels and Management the Nation ow'd its Proſperity at Home, and, in great Meaſure, its Succeſſes Abroad. And beſides, ſome Peers thought it derogatory to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Glory, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould be nam'd before his Grace, in the Mention of an Action, in which that Prince acted but a Second Part. However, this Speech was ſeconded by the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Nottingham*; the firſt of whom did, particularly, lament the ill Conſequences of the Exportation of the Coin, and inſiſted on the Neceſſity of putting a Stop to that Evil. The Lord Treaſurer, who took this to be a ſide-wind Reflection upon himſelf, ſaid, "That tho' it would not be difficult to demonſtrate, "that there never was ſo great a Plenty of Money in *England*, as at preſent; "yet there was a ſure Way to increaſe that Plenty, and prevent the Exporta- "tion of Coin; and that was, by *Clapping up a Peace* with *France*: But then, ad- "ded he, very ſhrewdly, I leave it to the Conſideration of any wiſe Man, whether "we will not thereby be ſhortly in Danger of loſing not only all our Coin, but all "our Land to-boot?

The Lords variouſly affected with this Speech.

The *Scotch* Buſineſs being the moſt material Part of the Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech, the 29th of *November* was appointed to conſider of it; upon which Day, the Queen went to the Houſe of Peers *incognito*, both to hear the Debates about that important Matter, and to allay, by her Majeſtick Preſence, any Heats that might ariſe. This, however, had not all the deſir'd Effect: For the Earl of *Nottingham* having reflected on the late King *William*, with relation to the Treaty of Partition, the Lord *Somers* roſe up, and ſaid, *It was unbecoming a Member of that Houſe to ſully the Memory of ſo great a Prince; and he doubted not, but a Man who could reflect on King* William, *before his Succeſſor, would do the ſame by her preſent Majeſty, when ſhe was gone.* As to the Treaty mention'd by the Lord *Nottingham*, he added, *That there was a Noble Lord there preſent*, (meaning the Earl of *Jerſey*) *who was the principal Agent and Plenipotentiary in that Treaty; and whoſe Duty, as well as Intereſt, it was, to vindicate both the Memory of his late moſt Gracious Maſter, and his own Conduct.* In the mean Time, the Lord *Mohun* conſulted with ſeveral Peers, whether they ſhould move to ſend the Earl of *Nottingham* to the *Tower*? But this being the firſt Time the Queen did the Houſe the Honour to come to hear their Debates, they thought fit to decline that Motion, out of mere Reſpect to her Majeſty. As to the main Buſineſs of the Day, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Rocheſter* urged the ill Conſequences of the *Act of Security* paſſed in *England*: And it being anſwer'd, That the ſame was granted to prevent the Danger of a Rebellion in that Kingdom; it was reply'd, *That if the* Scots *had rebell'd, they would have rebell'd without Arms; whereas if they had a mind to rebel now, this Act had legally ſupplied them with Neceſſaries to ſupport their Rebellion.* The moſt moderate among the Lords repreſented, that like ſkilful Phyſicians, and wiſe Legiſlators, they ought rather apply preſent Remedies to a known Evil, than to loſe Time in enquiring whether or no it might have been prevented: And after having ſpent ſeveral Days on this Affair, her Majeſty, for the Reaſons above-mention'd, being ſtill preſent, the Grand Committee of the Peers came to theſe Reſolutions, "That the beſt Method to prevent the Inconveniences which might happen by the "late Acts paſſed in *Scotland*, was by making ſuch Laws here for that Purpoſe; That "*the Queen be enabled by Act of Parliament, on the Part of *England*, to name "Commiſſioners to treat about an UNION with *Scotland*, provided that thoſe Powers "be not put in Execution till Commiſſioners ſhould be named on the Part of *Scot-* "*land*, by the Parliament there. That †*Scotchmen* ſhould not enjoy the Privileges "of *Engliſhmen*, except ſuch as are ſettled in this Kingdom, in *Ireland*, and the "Plantations, and ſuch as are, and ſhall be in our Land and Sea Service, until an "Union be had, or the Succeſſion ſettled as in *England*. That ‖ the bringing of "Cattle from *Scotland* into *England* be prevented. That ∴ the Lord Admiral, or "Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, be required to give Orders "to her Majeſty's Ships, to take ſuch Ships as they ſhall find trading from *Scotland* "to *France*, or to the Ports of any of her Majeſty's Enemies; and that Cruiſers be "appointed for that End. And * that the Exportation of *Engliſh* Wool into *Scot-* "*land* be carefully hinder'd." Theſe Reſolutions being approved by the Houſe, the Judges were order'd to reduce them into Bills: One of which, for an entire *Union* with *Scotland* was read a third Time, and paſs'd the 20th of *December*, and ſent to the Commons for their Concurrence. Two Days after †, the Lords preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, importing, "That having taken into Conſideration divers Acts "of Parliament lately paſs'd in *Scotland*, and duly weigh'd the dangerous and per- "nicious Effects which were likely to follow from thence, they were preparing Bills

The Queen goes to the Houſe of Lords *incognito*, Nov. 29.

The Lord *Somers* vindicates the Memory of King *William*.

Reſolutions of the Peers in Relation to *Scotland*, Dec. 7.

* This was ſuggeſted by the Lord *Wharton*, Dec. 11.

† This by the Lord *Halifax*.

‖ This by the Lord *Ferrers*.

∴ This by the Earl of *Torrington*.

* By the Lord *Mohun*.

† *Dec.* 9. Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

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" for preventing ſuch great Evils; and, *in the mean Time*, they thought themſelves " bound to repreſent to her Majeſty, as their humble Opinion, That it was highly " requiſite for the Safety of this Kingdom, that ſpeedy and effectual Orders be gi- " ven for putting the Town of *Newcaſtle* into a Condition of Defence; for ſecuring " the Port of *Tinmouth*, and for repairing *Carliſle* and *Hull*. They alſo beſought her " Majeſty to cauſe the *Militia* of the Four *Northern* Counties to be diſciplin'd, and " provided with Arms and Ammunition; and a competent Number of regular " Troops to be kept upon the *Northern* Borders of *England*, and in the *North* Parts " of *Ireland*: And to direct the Laws to be effectually put in Execution againſt all " Papiſts, in reſpect to their Arms and Perſons; and to order a particular Account " of what was done in Execution of her Commands, to be laid before her Majeſty " in Council without Delay." To this Addreſs the Queen return'd the Anſwer following.

My LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

*I Shall direct a Survey to be made of the ſeveral Places mention'd in this Addreſs, in order to lay it before the Parliament.*

*What Forces can be ſpared from their Attendance here, ſhall be quarter'd upon the Borders, as they were laſt Year. I ſhall likewiſe give the neceſſary Directions upon the other Particulars of your Addreſs.*

* *Dec.* 12. † *Dec.* 13.

Some Days * before, the Houſe of Commons having in a grand Committee, conſider'd the State of the Nation, with regard to *Scotland*, reſolv'd, † " That a Bill be " brought in for the effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of *England*, from the apparent " Dangers that might ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſſed in the Parliament of *Scot-* " *land*." About a Month ‖ after, Mr. *Conyers* reported, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referr'd to conſider of Heads for that Bill, the Reſolutions they had come to, and which were as follows, " That it be one Head of the " Bill to enable her Majeſty to nominate and appoint Commiſſioners for *England* to " treat with Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, for an UNION between the Two King- " doms. 2. That all Natives of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, except ſuch as are ſet- " tled, and ſhall continue Inhabitants of *England*, or the Dominions thereunto be- " longing, or at preſent in Service of the Army or Navy, ſhall be reputed as *Ali-* " *ens*, unleſs the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, be ſettled on the Princeſs *So-* " *phia* of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants. 3. That a more " effectual Proviſion be made to prevent the Exportation of Wool from *England* and " *Ireland* into *Scotland*. 4. That Proviſion be made to prevent the Importation of " *Scotch* Linnen into *England* or *Ireland*; and to permit the Exportation of the Lin- " nen Manufactures of *Ireland*, in *Engliſh* Bottoms, into her Majeſty's Plantations " in the *Weſt-Indies*. 5. That immediate Proviſion be made to prevent the con- " veying of Horſes, Arms and Ammunition from *England* or *Ireland* into *Scotland*. " 6. That all the Proteſtant Freeholders of the Six *Northern* Counties of *England*, " be permitted to furniſh themſelves with Arms." Theſe Reſolutions being read twice; all except the laſt, were agreed to by the Houſe; who appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill accordingly: And five ∴ Days after, upon the ſecond Reading of the Lords Bill to the ſame Purpoſe, the ſame was order'd to lie upon the Table. On the firſt Day of *February*, the Commons read the Third Time, and paſſed their own Bill, relating to *Scotland*, and ſent it to the Lords for their Concurrence; which their Lordſhips readily gave, and returned the Bill, four Days * after, without any Amendment.

‖ *Jan.* 11. Reſolutions of the Commons in Relation to *Scotland*.

∴ *Jan.* 16.

* *Febr.* 5.

† *Dec.* 12. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returns to *England*, with the *French* Priſoners, *Dec.* 14. O. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough* upon his Arrival † at the *Hague*, was complimented by the Deputies of the States-General, all the foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, upon his ſafe Return, after the Labours and Fatigues of his glorious Campaign; and many private Perſons made Illuminations and other Rejoicings on that Occaſion. His Grace having concerted Meaſures with the Deputies of the States, towards the Operations of the next Campaign, embark'd in the *Maeſe* the 22d of *December*, N. S. on Board one of the Queen's Yatchts, under Convoy of ſeveral Ships of War; bringing over with him Mareſchal *de Tallard*, with Twenty Six other *French* Priſoners of Note, as Trophies of his late Victory. On the 25th (or 14th *O. S.*) the Yatchts and Men of War entred the River *Thames*; and the Duke having reach'd *Greenwich*, his Grace went, into the Admiralty Barge, through Bridge, to *Whitehall*; and from thence, privately in a Sedan, to *St. James's* Palace where he was receiv'd, both by the Queen, and her Royal Conſort, with all poſſible Marks of Grace and Favour. The next Day, ‖ the Duke being come to the Houſe of Peers, the Lord-Keeper made his Grace the following Compliment.

‖ *Dec.* 15.

My

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*My Lord Duke of* Marlborough,

" THE happy Succeſs that hath attended her Majeſty's Armies, under your " Grace's Command in *Germany*, the laſt Campaign, is ſo truly great, ſo " truly glorious in all its Circumſtances, that few Inſtances in the Hiſtory of for- " mer Ages can equal, much leſs excel the Luſtre of it.

" Your Grace has not overthrown young, unſkilful Generals, raw and undiſci- " plin'd Troops; but your Grace has conquer'd the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies: " Armies that were fully inſtructed in all the Arts of War; ſelect veteran Troops, " fluſh'd with former Victories, and commanded by Generals of great Experience " and Bravery.

" The glorious Victories your Grace has obtain'd at *Schellenberg* and *Hochſtet*, " are very Great, very Illuſtrious in themſelves; but they are greater ſtill in their " Conſequences to her Majeſty, and her Allies.

" The Emperor is thereby reliev'd; the Empire it ſelf freed from a dangerous " Enemy, in the very Bowels of it; the exorbitant Power of *France* is check'd; " and, I hope, a happy Step made towards reducing of that Monarch within his " due Bounds, and ſecuring the Liberties of *Europe*.

" The Honour of theſe Glorious Victories, great as they are; (under the imme- " diate Bleſſing of Almighty GOD) is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your Grace's " Conduct and Valour.

" This is the unanimous Voice of *England*, and all her Majeſty's Allies.

The Lord Keeper's Compliment to the Duke, *Dec.* 15.

*My* LORD,

" This moſt honourable Houſe is highly ſenſible of the great and ſignal Services " your Grace has done her Majeſty this Campaign, and of the immortal Honour " you have done the *Engliſh* Nation; and have commanded me to give you their " Thanks for the ſame.

" And I do accordingly give your Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, for the great " Honour your Grace has done the Nation, and for the great and ſignal Services you " have done her Majeſty, and this Kingdom, the laſt Campaign.

The Duke of *Marlborough* anſwer'd this Compliment as follows.

His Grace's Anſwer.

*My* LORDS,

*I Am extreamly ſenſible of the great Honour your Lordſhips are pleas'd to do me. I muſt beg, on this Occaſion, to do Right to all the Officers and Soldiers I had the Honour of having under my Command: Next to the Bleſſing of* GOD, *the good Succeſs of this Campaign, is owing to their extraordinary Courage.*

*I am very ſure it will be a great Satisfaction, as well as Encouragement to the whole Army, to find their Services ſo favourably accepted.*

The ſame * Day a Committee of the Houſe of Commons having waited upon his Grace, to give him the Thanks of the Houſe, *As well for the eminent Services he had perform'd to her Majeſty, and the Kingdom, in the Glorious Victories which had been obtain'd under his Command, as for his prudent Negotiations with ſeveral Princes and States; and to congratulate his Arrival. It is a great Satisfaction to me,* ſaid the Duke to them, *to find that my faithful Endeavours in diſcharging my Duty to the Queen, and to the Publick, are ſo favourably accepted. I beg Leave to take this Opportunity of doing Juſtice to a great Body of Officers and Soldiers, who accompanied me in this Expedition, and all behaved themſelves with the greateſt Bravery imaginable: And I am ſure, this Honour done us by the Houſe of Commons, in taking ſo much Notice of it, will give a general Satisfaction and Encouragement to the whole Army.*

* *Dec.* 15.

The Duke's Anſwer to the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons.

Mareſchal *de Tallard*, with the other *French* Generals, being now at the Queen's Diſpoſal, her Majeſty had a fair Opportunity to ſhew her Reſentment of the late haughty and contemptuous Carriage of the *French* towards her Royal Perſon and Dignity: For, to paſs over other Indignities, 'tis remarkable, that when the Lord *Cutts* was about ſettling a Cartel with their Commiſſioners, they would not allow his Title of *Lieutenant-Geneneral of the Queen of* England's *Forces*, but only *of the* Engliſh *Forces*, whereupon the Conferences were broke. Upon this, and ſome other Conſiderations, it was reſolv'd to give thoſe Priſoners ſome ſmall Mortification, by letting them lye Two Nights on Board the *Catherine*, and *William* and *Mary* Yatchts, in the River; and by ſuffering no Perſon of Diſtinction to have Acceſs to them. And, 'tis to be obſerv'd, that the Earl of *Feverſham* having ask'd the Duke of *Marl-*

Some Mortification given to the *French* Priſoners.

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*Marlborough* whether *he might go and ſee his old Friend and Acquaintance, Mareſchal* de Tallard? His Grace told him; *He believ'd the Queen would not refuſe his Lordſhip her Leave, if he ask'd it of her:* Which the Earl wiſely took for a ſoft Denial, and ſo forbore any further Application to ſee Count *Tallard*. On the 16th of *December*, that General, and the reſt of the *French* Priſoners, landed at *Blackwall*; where they were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner by Mr. *Johnſon*; and then, in the After-noon, they ſet out in ſeveral Coaches for *Barnet*, in their way to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where her Majeſty thought fit they ſhould reſide; to wit, at *Nottingham*, the Mareſchal *de Tallard*; Marquis *de Monperoux*, General of Horſe; the Count *de Blanzac*, Lieutenant-General; the Marquis *de Hautefueille*, General of Dragoons; the Marquis *de Valſemé*; the Marquis *de Seppeville*; the Marquis *de Silly*; the Chevalier *de Croiſſy*; the Marquis *de la Valiere*, Majors-General; Mr. *de St. Second*, Brigadier; the Marquis *de Vaſſey*, Colonel of Dragoons. At *Litchfield*, the Marquis *de Marivaux*, Lieutenant-General; Monſieur *de la Meſſiliere*; Monſieur *Joly*, Monſieur *d' Amigny*, Brigadiers; Mr. *de St. Maurice*; the Count *de Lionne*, the Marquis *de Laſſey*; the Baron *d' Elſt*; Mr. *de Balincourt*, Mr. *de Saulveboeuf*, Monſieur *de Montenay*, Mr. *de Gallart*, Monſieur *de Creſſy*, Colonels of Foot; Mr. *de Ligondais*, the Baron *de Heyder*, Colonels of Horſe; Monſieur *de Prie*, and Monſieur *d' Aurival*, Colonels of Dragoons. They were accompanied by General *Churchill*, and attended by a Detachment of the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, who were alſo order'd to guard them at *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, as Priſoners; being allow'd all manner of Freedom, both in thoſe Places, and Ten Miles round about.

They are ſent to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*.

In the midſt of the Queen's Triumphs, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, High-Treaſurer of *England*, who by his ſteady and provident Adminiſtration at Home, had no ſmall Share in the great Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms Abroad, was inſtall'd * Knight of the Garter, at *Windſor*, with the uſual Ceremonies; having ſome Months before † been elected into that moſt Noble Order. The Queen having order'd that her Share of the Standards and Colours taken at the Battel of *Bleinheim*, which were lately brought from beyond Sea, and lodg'd in the *Tower*, ſhould be put up in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, a Detachment of her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards and Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of the Foot-Guards, march'd the 3d of *January*, early in the Morning, to the *Tower*, to receive them; at which Time the great Guns were fired. From thence they proceeded in the following Manner: Firſt, the Troop of Horſe Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the Three Troops of her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, Thirty Four of the Gentlemen in the Center, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy; the Battalion of Foot-Guards cloſed the March; the *Pikemen*, to the Number of One Hundred and Twenty Eight, who had left their Pikes at the *Tower*, carrying each one of the Enemy's Colours. In this Manner, they march'd through the City, the *Strand*, and the *Pall-Mall*, and paſs'd before her Majeſty's Palace at St. *James*'s; then through St. *James*'s *Mews* into the *Park*, where her Majeſty was pleas'd to ſee them paſs, by from the Lord *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, Forty Guns in the *Park* being Twice fired at the ſame Time. Thence they proceeded through the *Horſe-Guard*, *King-Street*, and the *New-Palace-Yard*, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where the Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as *Trophies* of that ſignal Victory. Three Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* having been invited by the Lord-Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, to dine with them in the City, his Grace went thither about Noon, accompanied by the Lord-Treaſurer, the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, and follow'd by a great Train of other Coaches, in which were the Foreign Miniſters, with ſeveral Perſons of Quality; and the Generals, and other chief Officers of the Army, who were ſplendidly entertain'd at *Goldſmiths-Hall*. They were receiv'd at *Temple-Bar* by the City Marſhal, and attended, both going and returning, with great Acclamations from the People.

* *Dec.* 30. The Lord *Godolphin* inſtall'd Knight of the Garter.
† In *July*.

A. D. 1704.

The Standards and Colours taken at *Blenheim*, put up in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *Jan.* 3.

The Duke of *Marlborough* entertain'd by the City, *Jan* 6.

Two Days before, Dr. *Delaune*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, accompanied by ſeveral of the Heads of both Houſes, the Proctors, and other principal Members of the Univerſity, attended the Queen with a printed Copy of the Speeches and Verſes which were ſpoken in the Theatre on *New-Years-Day*, upon the following Themes, *viz. Strenæ Oxonienſes*; *Carolus Tertius Hoſpes*; *Clades Hocſtadienſis*; *Bavarus Profugus*; *Res Germana Reſtituta*; *Marlburius Germanicus*; *Fœdus Luſitanicum*; *Calpe Expugnata*; *Imperium Pelagi Prolatum*; *Rookius Invidiâ Major*; *Landava Recepta*; *Mercurius Pariſienſis*; *Vita Academiæ*. They preſented, at the ſame Time, an Addreſs to her Majeſty, ſetting forth, *That the Exerciſe perform'd in their Theatre, was in Honour of the great Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms the laſt Year in* Germany, *under the admirable Conduct, and invincible Courage of the Duke of* Marlborough; *and at Sea, under the moſt brave and faithful Admiral, Sir* George Rook: *Actions as beneficial as they were glorious; by which the Empire was freed from the Power of* France, *and Treachery*

Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, preſented to the Queen, *Jan.* 4.

A. D. 1704.

*chery of* Bavaria, Charles *the* IIId *poſſeſs'd of* Gibraltar, *a happy Preſage of his ſpeedy Settlement in his Kingdoms; Commerce in the* Mediterranean *ſecured; and the greateſt Check that was ever given to the ambitious Deſigns of* France. Concluding with their *Prayers to God, that he would ſtill reward her Majeſty's pious Care and Concern for the* Eſtabliſh'd Church, *by the Continuance of Victory to her Arms.* The Queen return'd a dry Anſwer to this Addreſs, deſiring, indeed, Mr. *Vice-Chancellor* to let the Univerſity know, *how kindly ſhe took this Inſtance of their Zeal*: But added, that *as they might be aſſured of her Protection, ſo ſhe would not doubt of their Care to encourage thoſe* PRINCIPLES, *which would promote the* Peace *and* Welfare *of her ſelf, and all her Subjects.* The Truth is, moſt People at Court, which at this time chiefly conſiſted of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Relations, Friends, and Retainers, were highly offended with an Addreſs, that ſet the Actions of the *Admiral* upon the ſame Level with thoſe of the *Captain-General.* And as the Univerſity of *Oxford* ſpoke the Senſe of the whole *High-Church Party*, ſo was it not long before the Court, who now eſpouſed the oppoſite Intereſt, ſhew'd their Reſentment of it.

The Queen's Anſwer to their Addreſs.

On the 11th of *January*, the Commons took into Conſideration the great Services perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* the laſt Summer; and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, who in a former Seſſion had chiefly oppoſed a Motion for rewarding his Grace, being now made eaſy, and ſilenced by a Promiſe of a Place for his Son, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, expreſſing the great "Senſe this Houſe had of the glorious Victories obtain'd by the Forces of her Ma- "jeſty and her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and hum- "bly deſiring her Majeſty to conſider of ſome proper Means to perpetuate the Me- "mory of the great Services perform'd by his Grace." The Queen took a few Days to conſider of this Addreſs; and on the 17th, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* deliver'd to the Commons a Meſſage from her Majeſty, importing, *That ſhe did incline to grant the Intereſt of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Hundred of* Wooton, *to the Duke of* Marlborough *and his Heirs, and deſired the Aſſiſtance of this Houſe upon this extraordinary Occaſion: And that the Lieutenancy and Rangerſhip of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manor and Hundreds, being granted for Two Lives, her Majeſty thought it proper that Incumbrance ſhould be cleared.* Hereupon the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *to enable the Queen to grant the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Hundred of* Wooton, *to the Duke of* Marlborough *and his Heirs*; and reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, to advance the Money for clearing the Incumbrances above-mention'd. The beneficent Queen not only comply'd with this Addreſs, but likewiſe order'd the Comptroller of her Works to build in *Woodſtock* Park, a moſt ſtately Palace or Caſtle, call'd *Bleinheim-Houſe*, which would, indeed, have proved a worthy Monument of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Immortal Actions, if the Skill and Genius of the Architect had been equal to the Queen's Liberality. The Day before her Majeſty ſent the Meſſage above-mention'd, ſhe gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for raiſing Monies by Sale of Annuities*; and to *an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt.*

Vote of the Commons in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough.*

*Bleinheim* Houſe order'd to be built.

Acts paſs'd, *Jan.* 16.

By this Time, Sir *George Rooke* had been laid aſide, and it was publickly declared *, That the Lord High-Admiral had appointed Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Admiral of the *White Squadron*, to be Rear-Admiral of *England*, and † Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet. Sir *John Leake*, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late Sea-Fight, and had been very ſucceſsful in the ſeaſonable Relief of *Gibraltar*, was, at the ſame time, appointed to be Vice-Admiral of the *White* Squadron; Sir *George Byng*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *William Whetſtone*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*; ‖ Sir *John Jennings*, Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, in the room of Sir *James Wiſhart*, who laid down his Commiſſion; *Thomas Jennings*, Eſq; to be one of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Navy; and Captain *Thomas Harlow*, to be a Commiſſioner of the Victualling in his room. Some time before, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; was, by the Queen's Command, ſworn one of the Clerks of her Majeſty's Privy-Council in Ordinary, in the room of Sir *John Nicholas*, Kt. of the *Bath*, lately deceas'd.

Sir *George Rooke* laid aſide.

* *Jan.* 6.

† *Jan.* 18. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Rear-Admiral of the *White*, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet. Other Officers of the Fleet advanc'd.

‖ *Jan.* 24. *Chriſt. Muſgrave*, Eſq; ſworn Clerk of the Council, *Jan.* 11.

On the 14th of *February*, the Baron *de Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had a publick Audience of her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, to notify the Death of her late Majeſty the Queen of *Pruſſia*; his Excellency, and the Gentlemen of his Retinue, being in long Mourning-Cloaks, and attended by a great Number of Servants, all in deep Mourning. Four Days after, the Court left the Mourning they were in for the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Holſtein*, Siſter to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, (who died the 30th of *October*, 1704.) and went into it again for the Queen of *Pruſſia*, who departed this Life the laſt Day of *January*, (N. S.) at *Hanover*, after having been ill Three or Four Days of a

The Death of the Queen of *Pruſſia* notify'd.

A. D. 1704. Swelling in her Throat, leaving that Court, and that of *Berlin*, under an unſpeakable Grief. She was the only Daughter of the late Elector of *Hanover* by the Princeſs *Sophia*, and Great Grand-Daughter to King *James* I. born the 20th of *October*, 1668. N. S. and married to the late King of *Pruſſia* in 1684. She left no other Iſſue than the Prince Royal *Frederick William*, who was in *Holland*, ready to embark for *England*, when that afflicting News oblig'd him to return to *Berlin*. She was a Princeſs equally reſpected, admir'd and belov'd by all, who either had the Honour to approach her, or to hear her Character from thoſe that had. She was the firſt of thoſe of her Rank in Beauty, and yielded to none in the Juſtneſs of Thought, the Delicacy of Expreſſion, or the Graces of Converſation. Her Perſon was of the middle Size; all her Features extremely regular; her Complexion fair and lively; her Eyes Blue, and her Hair Coal-black: Her Reading was infinite, and ſhe was converſant in all manner of Subjects: Nor was ſhe more admired for her inimitable Wit, than for her exact Knowledge of the moſt abſtruſe Parts of Philoſophy. No body ever better underſtood the Art of giving an improving Reliſh to all Entertainments: But her favourite Diverſion was *Muſick*, in which ſhe excell'd both in the Performance on the Harpſichord, and the Compoſition. She lov'd to ſee Strangers, and to inform her ſelf of all that's worthy or remarkable in their ſeveral Countries: And ſhe had ſo juſt an Idea of Government, that in all *Germany* ſhe was ſtiled the *Republican Queen*. The Loſs of a Princeſs of ſo uncommon Merit, could not but be generally lamented in all Proteſtant Countries.

Her Character.

Some Days before the Death of this Excellent Queen was notify'd, the Houſe of Commons * took into Conſideration the Treaty lately concluded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and unanimouſly reſolv'd, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to "her Majeſty, returning the Thanks of this Houſe to her Majeſty, for concluding "the late Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia*, which was ſo ſeaſonable a Support to "the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſo great an Advantage to the common Cauſe: And alſo to "aſſure her Majeſty, That her faithful Commons would effectually enable her Ma-"jeſty to make good the ſaid Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia*, who, upon ſo many "Occaſions, had ſignaliz'd his Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and Liberty of "*Europe*." The next † Day Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, *That her Majeſty return'd them many Thanks for the Aſſurances they gave her in their Addreſs; and was very well pleaſed to find they had ſo juſt a Senſe of the King of* Pruſſia's *Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty of* Europe. The 26th of the ſame Month, Mr. Speaker reported, That the Houſe had attended her Majeſty with their Addreſs, *That her Majeſty would be pleaſed to uſe her Intereſt with her Allies, that they might the next Year furniſh their ſeveral compleat Quotas, both by Sea and Land, according to their reſpective Treaties; and to continue her Endeavours for an Accommodation between the Emperor and his Subjects now in Arms in* Hungary, *in order to the better and more effectual carrying on the preſent moſt neceſſary War*: And that her Majeſty was pleaſed to give Anſwer, *That ſhe would continue to uſe her beſt Endeavours to obtain a Compliance from the Allies, with what was deſired in the Commons Addreſs*: And *as to the Accommodation with the Malecontents in* Hungary, *That ſhe had made Application to the Emperor ſeveral times upon that Point, and ſhould continue to preſs him in it, with all the Earneſtneſs imaginable.*

* *Feb.* 8. Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in Praiſe of the King of *Pruſſia*.

† *Feb.* 9. The Queen's Anſwer.

Addreſs of the ſame relating to the Allies, and the *Hungarian* Malecontents.

Some Days ‖ before, Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* acquainted the Houſe of Commons, That their Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen, "That ſhe "would be pleaſed to direct, that a Survey be made of *Whitſand-Bay* and *Por-de-vac-*"*Point*, and an Eſtimate of the Charge of making an Harbour and Light-houſe "there; her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, *That ſhe would give Directions, that a Survey and Eſtimate be made, as was deſired.* Two Days * after, the Queen was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Whetſtone*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*, and Commander in Chief of the Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet in the *Weſt-Indies*, in Conſideration of his good Services: And her Majeſty having, about the ſame time, called by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, *James* Lord *Durſley*, eldeſt Son to *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*, his Lordſhip was accordingly † introduced, and ſeated on the Baron's Bench, in the uſual manner.

‖ *Feb.* 20. Addreſs about making an Harbour in *Whitſand-Bay*.

* *Feb.* 22.

* The Lord *Durſley* called by Writ to the Houſe of Lords, *Mar.* 7.

On the 5th Day of *December*, the Commons reſolv'd, "That *John Paty*, *John* "*Cviat*, *John Faton*, Jun. *Henry Baſſe*, and *Daniel Horn* of *Ayleſbury*, had been guilty "of commencing and proſecuting an Action at *Common Law* againſt *William White*, "and others, late Conſtables of *Ayleſbury*, for not allowing their Votes in the "Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, contrary to the Declaration, in "high Contempt of the Juriſdiction, and in Breach of the known Privileges of that "Houſe:" And at the ſame time ordered the Five *Ayleſbury* Men to be committed to *Newgate*; which being done accordingly, they brought their *Habeas Corpus* to the

Vote of the Houſe of Commons againſt the Five *Aylesbury* Men.

They are committed to *Newgate*.

A. D. 1704.

Court of *Queen's-Bench*. This being a Caſe of the higheſt Conſequence, the Judges put off the Hearing of it till the laſt Day of the *Term*; that they might have the more Time to look into Precedents, and that thereby their Opinions might carry the greater Weight. Mr. *Page*, Mr. *Montague*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Denton*, who were Council for the Priſoners, ſeverally rais'd Objections to their Commitment; and inſiſted, That they ought to be bail'd, and releas'd. On this Occaſion, Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere* diſtinguiſh'd himſelf, and diſcover'd thoſe great Parts and Abilities, of which he was Maſter: The End of his *Pleading*, was as follows. "To conclude, in ſpeaking for the Priſoners; I'm arguing for the Sovereignty of the "*Law*; for, in *England*, there is no Power above the *Law*; none, but the Power "that makes it: I mean, the Power of the Queen, Lords and Commons. He "that tranſgreſſes the Law, criminally forfeits his Freedom: It becomes a Pledge "to the Publick, till the Law is ſatisfy'd: But he that obeys the Law, he that "purſues, and acts conformably to the Law, is intitled to its Protection, be the "Conſequence what it will. And therefore, ſo long as *Magna Charta* continues, "and this does remain a Court; and eſpecially, ſo long as your Lordſhip preſides "here; whoever feels the Attempts of an irregular Power on any Part of his Pro"perty, and ſeeks Relief here, is ſure to find it: And no Regard to the Greatneſs "of any Body, can cauſe any Variation from the Steadineſs of your Lordſhip's "Juſtice. For theſe Reaſons, I pray they may be diſcharg'd." The youngeſt Judge, as alſo Juſtice *Powis* and Judge *Powel*, declar'd, *That the Priſoners ought to be remanded*; but the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt* deliver'd his Opinion, *That they ought to be diſcharg'd*.

Their Caſe heard at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar, *Feb.* 12.

The Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt's* Opinion.

"I am ſenſible, ſaid he, of the great Diſadvantage I lye under, becauſe Eleven of "the Judges are againſt my Opinion. The Caſe being of Moment and Concern, I "did deſire to confer with them, before I deliver'd my Thoughts; and 'tis a Se"cond Diſadvantage, that I have ſo great an Eſteem for their Sentiments, that I "would willingly reſign my Opinion to theirs: But then, I lye under another, "which is, to encounter an Opinion and Judgment of the Houſe of Lords. I muſt "confeſs, the Commons of *England* are intruſted with, and are very zealous for our "Liberties; and therefore I would think it a Misfortune to lye under their Diſplea"ſure: Yet there is another Thing which lies upon me, which, at all Events, I am "to take care of; and that is, a *good Conſcience*. I am upon my Oath, to judge "impartially and juſtly: I do not think this ſuch an Impriſonment, that the Free"men and Subjects of *England* are to be bound by; and it will affect all the King"dom, if, by any Declaration, or Prohibition made by the Houſe of Commons, "they are reſtrain'd from bringing a lawful Action. Neither of the Houſes of Par"liament, ſeparately or jointly, have any Power to diſpoſe of the Liberty or Pro"perty of the Subject; It muſt be, with the QUEEN added: This is the *Conſtitu"tion* of the *Engliſh* Government. It is ſaid in the Return, that the Priſoners "are guilty of a *Breach*, for bringing an Action: I muſt therefore declare my "Opinion, That *Commencing a Suit, is no Breach of Priviledge; tho' it be againſt a "Member himſelf; ſo he be not affected in his Perſon, or Lands.* The Second Crime "mention'd in the Commitment and Return, is, *Proſecuting*: What is meant there"by, ſeems not to be ſo clear; becauſe, *Proſecuting* may be taken ſeveral ways; "as, entring of a *Continuance*, which cannot be ſaid to be any Breach of Privi"ledge; the Perſon of the Member, or his Eſtate, not being diſturb'd thereby. In"deed, if you diſtrain the Perſon of a Member, or do any Act to reſtrain his "Liberty, then it is a Breach, and puniſhable by the Houſe. Again, the Houſe "of Commons ſhould have ſhewn, that they have a Priviledge: For if the High "Conſtable of *England* ſhould not ſhew his Authority, we ſhould not take more "Notice of him, than of the Conſtable of St. *Martin's*. The Law of the Land "muſt take Place. A Man may legally *Commence*, and *Proſecute* an *Action* againſt "a Man that is not privileg'd, tho' vexatious or wrong; as appears by 2 *Ric.* III. 9. "where all the Judges were of Opinion, That there was no Puniſhment for bring"ing an Action, tho' wrong. If an Action is ſued and proſecuted againſt a Peer; "no Action *de Scandalis Magnatum* will lye, if there was any probable Cauſe of "Action. I do not think that any Inſtance can be ſhewn, that ever Priviledge did "extend ſo far, as to exclude or debar any Man from bringing any Action, but "eſpecially where there is a juſt Cauſe. This Caſe has undergone a great and high "Judgment above, upon the Queen's Writ of Error. My Brother *Powis* ſays, that "he does not know, that this is the ſame Caſe with that of *Aſhby* and *White*: But "if he will look upon the Return, he will be ſoon ſatisfy'd that it is. Another "Part of the Return ſays, *That the Proſecution was contrary to the Declaration, and in "Breach*, &c. I do not well know, what is meant by a *Proſecution contrary to a De"claration*: But ſuppoſe there was a *Declaration*; I much queſtion, if that *Decla"ration* will make that a Breach of Privilege, which was not ſo before. There is

"no

A. D. 1704.

" no Precedent for it; and if any Man can bring ſuch a Precedent, it will go " a great way with me. Priviledge is not unlimited, but is eſtabliſh'd by the " Rules of Law. If a Member *break the Peace*, he muſt find Sureties; or, if he " commit *High-Treaſon*, or *Felony*, ſitting the Houſe, he muſt anſwer. If the *De-* " *claration* does claim a *Priviledge*, and ſays it is ſo; yet, if it was not ſo before, " the People of *England* are not eſtopp'd to ſay, it is not ſo; ſo neither the one " Houſe, nor the other, can enlarge their Privileges. They concern the Liberties " of the People in a high Degree; and nothing but an Act of Parliament can make " a Man's Perſon ſubject to Impriſonment, but where originally he was ſo ſubject. " The Reaſon why Judges do not give their Opinions to the Lords about their Pri- " viledges, is, becauſe it is *Lex Parliamenti*; and the Lords themſelves being always " there, are preſum'd to know their Priviledges beſt themſelves: But whenever the " Queſtion is about Priviledge in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, we muſt judge of it according as " it appears to us, and according to the Law of the Land. Suppoſe, in this Caſe, " the Houſe of Commons had not interpos'd; the Plaintiffs had gone on, and the " Defendants had pleaded the whole Matter of the Priviledge eſpecially, and Plain- " tiffs had demurr'd; We then ſhould have judg'd of it, becauſe it would have " been a Plea to the Juriſdiction of the Court. All appears upon Record now " before the Court; and therefore we are to judge of it, as much as if it had " been pleaded. The Parliament-Law of Priviledge, is *Lex Terræ*, as much as any " Law us'd in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and my Lord *Clarendon* gives us an Account of Pri- " viledge, in the Firſt Volume of his Hiſtory, *Pag.* 310, 311, 312. If it was Pri- " viledge of the Houſe before; then how comes it, that *Aſhby* was not committed, " who was the Ringleader, but is ſtill at Liberty? Another Obſervation upon " this Return, is, That they do not ſay for a *Breach*, but in *Breach*: Neither " do I ſee, how bringing an Action at Law in one Court, is in Contempt of " another Court. This Court here can hold Plea in any Action whatſoever: The " Houſe above, cannot award Proceſs there; and then I cannot ſee, how a Man " ſuing here, can be guilty thereby of a Breach of the Priviledges of that Court. Theſe " Words are terrible, and would affrighten Men when ſaid, *In Contempt of the* " *Priviledges of the Houſe of Commons*; becauſe every Man is bound to maintain " them in their Lawful Priviledges. No doubt but they can commit in any Caſe " of *Priviledge*, or for a *Contempt* committed in their Court: But when the Fact is " mention'd, and the Cauſe is a juſt Cauſe of Action at Law; no doubt, but the " Proceeding in ſuch Action is juſt, and no *Contempt*; ſuch an Action being ground- " ed on the *Common-Law*. As to my Lord *Shaftſbury*'s Caſe, it was for Facts be- " ing done in the Houſe; and the Houſe may at any time commit a Man for a " Contempt in the Face of the Houſe: Whereas the Priſoners are committed, not " for a Breach of *Priviledge*, or *Contempt*; but becauſe they have brought their Acti- " ons, which are legal, and ſo adjudg'd by the Lords in the Writ of Error. To " conclude; The Caſe of the Lord *Barbury* is conſiderable with me: He petition'd " the Houſe of Lords to ſit, and alſo to have the King's Leave. The Lords de- " termin'd, he was not a *Lord*: Yet when he was brought upon an Indictment, by " the Name of *Charles Knowles*, Eſq; he here pleaded, and inſiſted, that he was a " Peer; which Plea was allow'd, and he was not try'd.

*Ruſhworth's* Collections, 3d Vol. 458, 725, 730.

The Priſoners remanded to *Newgate*.

Tho' the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*'s Judgment was clear, ſolid and convincing, yet the other Three Judges being of a contrary Opinion, the Majority prevail'd; and ſo the Priſoners were remanded to *Newgate*.

This Affair making a great Noiſe, and the heroical Reſolution of the Lord Chief-Juſtice being no leſs generally applauded, than his Integrity, Penetration and Learning univerſally acknowledg'd, the Commons were highly offended at the bringing of thoſe Writs of *Habeas Corpus*. But what incens'd them yet more, was the Behaviour of *John Paty* and *John Oviat*, Two of the Priſoners, who thinking themſelves wrong'd in their being remanded to *Newgate*, humbly petition'd the Queen for a *Writ of Error*, in order to bring the Judgment of the Court of *Queen's-Bench* before her Majeſty in Parliament. The Commons were no ſooner inform'd of theſe Petitions, but they reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, to *lay before her the undoubted Right and Priviledge of the Commons of* England *in Parliament aſſembled, to commit for Breach of Priviledge; and that the Commitments of this Houſe are not examinable in any other Court whatſoever: And that no ſuch Writ of Error was ever brought, nor doth any Writ of Error lie in this Caſe: And that as this Houſe had expreſs'd their Duty to her Majeſty, in giving Diſpatch to all the Supplies, ſo they had an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's Goodneſs and Juſtice, that ſhe would not give Leave for the bringing any Writ of Error in this Caſe; which would tend to the overthrowing the undoubted Rights and Priviledges of the Commons of* England. They alſo reſolv'd, *That whoever had abetted, promoted, countenanc'd or aſſiſted, the Proſecution of the ſeveral Writs of* Habeas Corpus,

*Feb.* 24. Votes of the Commons, relating to that Affair.

Corpus, *brought for the Priſoners committed by this Houſe, and ſince their being remanded, had endeavoured the procuring Writs of Error, were guilty of conſpiring to make a Difference between the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, were Diſturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, and had endeavour'd, as far as in them lay, to overthrow the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of* England. After which, a Committee was appointed to examine what Perſons had been concerned in ſolliciting, proſecuting, or pleading upon the Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, or Writs of Error, on the behalf of the Perſons committed to *Newgate*, for Breach of the Privilege of that Houſe; or what other Perſons had promoted or abetted the ſame.

An Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen, purſuant to the firſt of theſe Reſolutions, her Majeſty was pleaſed to * return an Anſwer, importing, That *ſhe was much troubled to find the Houſe of Commons of Opinion, That her granting the Writs of Error, mention'd in their Addreſs, was againſt their Privileges, of which her Majeſty would always be as tender, as of her own Prerogative: And therefore they might depend her Majeſty would not do any Thing to give them any juſt Occaſion of Complaint: But this Matter, relating to the Courſe of judicial Proceedings, being of the higheſt Importance, her Majeſty thought it neceſſary to weigh and conſider very carefully what might be proper for her to do in a Thing of ſo great Concern.* The ſame Day her Majeſty's Anſwer was reported by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, the Commons proceeded to carry their Reſentments to greater Extremities, and having continued ſitting till the Evening, they voted, "That Mr. *Francis Page*, Mr. *James Montague*, Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere*, and "Mr. *Alexander Denton*, in Pleading upon the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, on be-"half of the Five Priſoners committed by this Houſe, were guilty of a Breach of "Privilege; *ordered* them to be taken into Cuſtody of their Serjeant at Arms; And, tho' they had reſolv'd before to take her Majeſty's Anſwer into Conſideration, yet being apprehenſive leſt her Majeſty ſhould grant the *Writs of Error*, whereby the Five *Ayleſbury* Men might be diſcharg'd from their Impriſonment, they order'd them to be remov'd from *Newgate*, and taken into the Cuſtody of their Serjeant at Arms; which Order was executed at Midnight, with ſuch Circumſtances of Severity and Terror, as have ſeldom been exerciſed towards the greateſt Offenders.

* *Feb.* 26. The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs concerning the Writs of Error.

Votes of the Commons againſt the Council for the *Aylesbury* Men, *Feb.* 26.

The *Aylesbury* Men remov'd from *Newgate*.

The Lords were ſo ſollicitous to avoid any Thing that might interrupt the neceſſary and early Proviſion for the War, that tho' they were ſenſible, that the Impriſonment of theſe Men was a manifeſt Attempt to elude the Judicature of Parliament, and of pernicious Example to the Liberty and Property of the Subject; yet they forbore to take Notice of it, till they were, in a manner, enforced by Petitions from the Priſoners, preſented the 24th of *February*, and by the unjuſtifiable Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons the ſame Day. But then the Lords found it abſolutely neceſſary to enter into a Conſideration of the whole Matter, as it appeared to them; and upon the 27th of *February*, they came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* 1. That *neither Houſe of Parliament has any Power, by any Vote or Declaration, to create to themſelves any new Privilege, that is not warranted by the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament.* 2. *That every Freeman of* England, *who apprehends himſelf to be injured, has a Right to ſeek Redreſs by Action at Law; and that the commencing and proſecuting an Action at Common-Law, againſt any Perſon (not entituled to Privilege of Parliament) is no Breach of the Privilege of Parliament.* 3. *That the Houſe of Commons, in committing to* Newgate, Daniel Horne, Henry Baſs, John Paton, *Jun.* John Paty, *and* John Oviat, *for commencing and proſecuting an Action at the Common-Law againſt the Conſtables of* Ayleſbury, *for not allowing their Votes in Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, upon Pretence that their ſo doing was contrary to a Declaration, a Contempt of the Juriſdiction, and a Breach of Privilege of that Houſe, have aſſumed to themſelves alone a Legiſlative Authority, by pretending to attribute the Force of a Law to their Declaration; have claimed a Juriſdiction not warranted by the Conſtitution, and have aſſumed a new Privilege, to which they can ſhew no Title by the Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament; and have thereby, as far as in them lies, ſubjected the Rights of* Engliſhmen, *and the Freedom of their Perſons, to the Arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of Commons.* 4. *That every* Engliſhman, *who is impriſoned by any Authority whatſoever, has an undoubted Right, by his Agents or Friends, to apply for, and obtain a Writ of* Habeas Corpus, *in order to procure his Liberty, by due Courſe of Law.* 5. *That for the Houſe of Commons to cenſure or puniſh any Perſon, for aſſiſting a Priſoner to procure a Writ of* Habeas Corpus, *or by Vote or otherwiſe, to deter Men from ſolliciting, proſecuting, or pleading upon ſuch Writ of* Habeas Corpus *in behalf of ſuch Priſoner, is an Attempt of dangerous Conſequence, a Breach of the many good Statutes provided for the Liberty of the Subject, and of pernicious Example, by denying the neceſſary Aſſiſtance to the Priſoner, upon a Commitment of the Houſe of Commons, which has ever been allow'd upon all Commitments by any Authority whatſoever. And,* 6. *That a Writ of* Error *is not a Writ of* Grace, *but of*

The Lords Reſolutions in Oppoſition to the Proceedings of the Commons.

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Right; *and ought not to be denied to the Subject when duly applied for; (tho' at the Request of either House of Parliament) the Denial thereof being an Obstruction of Justice, contrary to* Magna Charta. These Resolutions being deliver'd to the Commons at a Conference the 28th of *February*, they took Time to consider of them till the 7th of *March*; upon which Day, at their Desire, a second Conference was held. What was delivered by the Commons at that Conference, consisted chiefly of *injurious Invectives* and *Expostulations* against the House of Lords, about their Proceedings in this Matter, and *tedious Recitals* of Precedents, in no Sort applicable to the present Subject of Debate: But tho' it seem'd apparent, that the Design of the Commons was either to provoke the Lords to such a Degree, as might necessitate them to break off all manner of Correspondence, or by engaging them in new Matters, to draw Things to such a Length, as might prevent the bringing those Debates to any Issue during this Session; yet the Lords immediately desired a *Free Conference*, which was had with the Commons the 9th of *March*. That the same ended without Success, is not to be wonder'd, considering the Temper with which the Commons came to it; and which appears from the Votes they made the Day * before, after they had agreed to the *Free Conference*. For upon Information that their Serjeant at Arms had been serv'd with Two Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, returnable before the Lord Keeper, in behalf of Mr. *Montague*, and Mr. *Denton*, Two of the Gentlemen who had been of Councel with the Five Prisoners, they came to these Resolutions, "That "no Commoner of *England*, committed by the House of Commons for Breach of "Privilege, or Contempt of that House, ought to be, by any Writ of *Habeas Cor-* "*pus*, made to appear in any other Place, or before any other Judicature, during "that Session of Parliament, wherein such Person was so committed: That the "Serjeant at Arms attending the House do make no Return, or yield any Obedi- "ence to the said Writs of *Habeas Corpus*; and for such his Refusal, that he have "the Protection of the House of Commons: And that the Lord-Keeper be acquaint- "ed with the said Resolutions, to the end that the said Writs of *Habeas Corpus* might "be superseded, as contrary to Law, and the Privilege of the House." Five Days † after, the Commons order'd the Report of the *Free Conference*, which was made by Mr. *Bromley* to be entred upon the Journals: Resolved, *That the Proceedings of the House, in Relation to the* Aylesbury *Men, committed by the House for Breach of Privilege, and the other Proceedings of that House in that Matter, were in Maintenance of the ancient and undoubted Rights and Privileges of the Commons of* England; And order'd all the Proceedings in relation to the *Aylesbury* Men, the Report of the Lords Journal, and the Report of the Conferences, and of the Free Conference, to be printed. The next ‖ Day, the Lords attended the Queen with an humble *Representation* and Address, wherein having recited the Matter of Fact relating to this Affair, they laid before her Majesty, "*That the Proceedings of the House of Commons against the* Aylesbury *Men, were wholly new and unprecedented; That it is the Birth-Right of every* Englishman, *who apprehends himself to be injured, to seek for Redress in her Majesty's Courts of Justice; That if there be any Power can controul this Right, and can prescribe when he shall, and when he shall not be allowed the Benefit of the Laws, he ceases to be a Freeman, and his Liberty and Property are precarious. That the Crown lays claim to no such Power; and their Lordships were sure the Law has trusted no such Authority with any Subjects whatsoever.* They urged, *That in former Times, the Opinion of the House of Commons was very different from what it was at present; of which their Lordships gave several Instances*; and concluded with an humble Request, *That no Importunity of the House of Commons, nor any other Consideration whatsoever, might prevail with her Majesty, to suffer a Stop to be put to the known Course of Justice, but that she would be pleased to give effectual Orders for the immediate issuing of the Writs of Error.* The Queen was pleased to answer, "That she should have granted the *Writs of Error* desired in this "Address; but finding an absolute Necessity of putting an immediate End to this "Session, she was sensible there could have been no further Proceedings upon that "Matter:" Which being reported to the House of Lords, their Lordships order'd, *That the humble Thanks of their House be presented to her Majesty for her most gracious Answer, in which she had express'd so great a Regard to the Judgment of their House, so much Compassion to the Petitioners, and such Tenderness to the Rights of the Subject.* Thus ended the famous Dispute, between the Two Houses, about the *Aylesbury* Men, which afforded just Matter of Wonder, to see the Lords assert, and, on the contrary, the Commons give up the Rights and Liberties of the People, of which they are the *natural Guardians.* The Truth is, the Leaders of the *High-Church-Party* were so cunning as to engage the Majority of the House of Commons warmly to espouse a Controversy, which they had started up, only to shew their Resentment for the Loss of the *Occasional Conformity* Bill. The same Day that the Lords presented their Representation, the Queen came to their House with the usual State; and the Com-

Conferences between both Houses about that Matter.

Account of the Free Conference, *March* 9th. See *Annals of Queen* Anne, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 213. *& seq.*

* *March* 8.

The Commons Votes against the Writs of *Habeas Corpus* serv'd to their Serjeant.

† *March* 13.

‖ *March* 14.

The Lords Representation and Address.

The Qeen's Answer.

Reflection on the Dispute about the *Aylesbury* Men

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mons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty, gave the Royal Aſſent to Thirteen Publick Acts, particularly to *an Act for the effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of* England *from the apparent Dangers that may ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland; *an Act for enabling her Majeſty to grant the Mannor of* Woodſtock, *&c. to the Duke of* Marlborough, *and his Heirs*; and to ſeveral private Bills: After which her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without doing you the Juſtice to acknowledge, you have made good the Aſſurances you gave me at the beginning of it, by the great Readineſs you have ſhewn in the Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs: And I make no doubt, but this Diſpatch will prove a real Advantage to us, and a great Diſcouragement to our Enemies.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*I return you my hearty Thanks, in Particular, for the great Supplies, with which you have enabled me to carry on this neceſſary War: I aſſure you, they ſhall be carefully applied to the Uſes for which they have been given; and I perſuade my ſelf, I ſhall always have the chearful Aſſiſtance of my dutiful and loving Subjects in the Proſecution of the preſent War, till our Enemies are obliged to ſuch a Peace, as ſhall be a laſting Advantage and Security to us and our Allies.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*We have, by the bleſſing of God, a fair Proſpect of this great and deſirable End, if we do not diſappoint it, by our own* unreaſonable Humour and Animoſity; *the* fatal Effects *of which we have ſo narrowly eſcaped in this Seſſion, that it ought to be a ſufficient Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the future.*

*I conclude, therefore, with exhorting you all to* Peace *and* Union, *which are always commendable, but more particularly neceſſary at this Time, when the whole Kingdom being ſhortly to proceed to new Elections, it ought to be the Care of every Body, eſpecially ſuch as are in Publick Stations; to carry themſelves with the greateſt* Prudence *and* Moderation: *Nothing will contribute more to our Reputation Abroad, and our Security at Home.*

The Parliament prorogued.

And then the Lord-Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thurſday*, the 1ſt of *May* next.

A Bill to exclude Officers from the Houſe of Commons, miſcarries.

Before we leave this Seſſion of Parliament, we muſt take Notice of ſome remarkable Paſſages, which have been purpoſely omitted before, that the Readers might have an uninterrupted View of more material Tranſactions. The *Tory* Party, who prevail'd in the Houſe of Commons, both to make themſelves Popular, by a *Self-denying Act, and to mortify ſome eminent Members*, who had left them, and were now in Places of Profit and Truſt, brought * in *a Bill for excluding out of the Houſe of Commons, all Perſons in any Offices or Employments, erected ſince the 6th Day of* February, 1684, *or to be erected.* This Bill had a quick and eaſy Paſſage through the Houſe of Commons, but being † ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, the latter made ſeveral Amendments to it, which were ‖ diſagreed to by the Commons, and ſo the Bill was loſt. There was another *Bill* ſet ∴ on Foot in the Houſe of Commons, *To prevent Perſons, who are entitled by their Offices to receive any Benefit by Publick annual Taxes to be granted, from being Members in Parliament, while they are in ſuch Offices:* Which being levell'd againſt many worthy Members, who ſerv'd the Nation, both by Sea and Land, occaſion'd no ſmall Murmurings. To ſtifle theſe, the Commons empowered the ** Committee to receive a Clauſe, to except out of that Bill, all *Flag-Officers* in the Navy, and *Captains of Ships*, all *General Officers* in the Army, and all *Colonels* in the Land-Forces, and in the *Marines*; but notwithſtanding this *Modification*, the Bill being come to †† a Third Reading, it was reſolv'd that it ſhould not paſs.

* *Jan.* 16.
† *Jan.* 23.
‖ *Feb.* 14.
∴ *Jan.* 16.
** *Jan.* 20.
†† *Jan.* 27.

As alſo that for Qualification of Juſtices of the Peace.

Among the many Ways and Expedients, by which the *Tory Party* of the Houſe of Commons, endeavour'd to ſecure their Intereſt againſt a *new Election*, they thought it neceſſary to procure an Act, whereby the Commiſſions of the Peace ſhould be lodg'd in the Hands of Men of Eſtates: And thereupon a *Bill* was brought in, and ‖ paſs'd, *for Qualification of Juſtices of the Peace*; but the ſame being ſent up to the Lords, their Lordſhips did not think fit to give it their Concurrence.

‖ *Feb.* 2.

On the 2d of *March*, it appearing to the Houſe of Commons, that *Edward Theobolds* was guilty of falſe and ſcandalous Reflections upon Sir *Charles Barrington*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Eſſex*, and of miſrepreſenting his voting and

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acting in the Houſe, to the Freeholders of the ſaid County, the ſaid *Turbalds* was order'd to be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms; and *Reſolv'd*, " That to aſperſe any Member of *the Houſe of Commons*, with being in the Intereſt " of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or the *French* Government, for, or in reſpect of " his Behaviour and Proceedings *in the Houſe of Commons*, is Villainous and Sedi- " tious, deſtructive of the Liberties of Parliament, and the Freedom of Elections; " and tends to create a Miſunderſtanding between her Majeſty and her Sub- " jects.

Vote againſt aſperſing the Members of the Houſe of Commons as *Jacobites*.

Towards the end of the Seſſion, the Lords paſs'd a Bill, *For the further preventing the Growth of Popery*; which being ſent down * to the Commons, it was generally wiſh'd by the Well-affected, that ſo wholeſome an Act might meet with no Obſtruction. But the Commons made ſuch Amendments (*a*) to it, as came little ſhort of *the Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity*; which, being like to occaſion new Diſputes between both Houſes, thoſe at the Helm reſolv'd to prevent the ſame. Hereupon, when the Queſtion was putting, that the ſaid Bill be read the Third Time, Mr. *Aſton*, Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the *Black-Rod*, ſummon'd † the Commons to attend the Queen in the Houſe of Lords, and ſo her Majeſty put an End to the Seſſion.

Bill againſt Popery.

* *March* 7.

† *March* 14.

‖ *Feb.* 5. Addreſs of the Lords about the Miſmanagements of the Navy.

Some Time ‖ before, the Lords preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, concerning the Miſmanagements of the Navy; ſetting forth in Particular, That, for the Three laſt Years, *The Charge of the Navy had exceeded what was deſign'd by the Parliament, the Sum of Three Hundred Sixty Six Thouſand Thirty Two Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Two Pence.* That *in the Year* 1704, *One Thouſand Five Hundred Sixty Six Seamen were wanting, to make up the Number of Thirty Five Thouſand, who, with the Five Thouſand Marines, ought to have been employ'd at Sea, to make up the Number of Forty Thouſand Men, provided for by Parliament.* That *there were, the laſt Year, Ten Flags in Sea-Pay*, viz. *Three Admirals, Three Vice-Admirals, and Four Rear-Admirals, and that Three of theſe were not in their Poſts. That Mr.* Churchill, *Admiral of the* Blue, *had not been at Sea, in any Year of this War.* That *Mr.* Graydon, *Vice-Admiral of the* Red, *had been a-Shore all this laſt Year: And that Sir* James Wiſhart, (*though a Rear-Admiral*) *had been, the laſt Year, Captain to the Admiral of the Fleet. That there were Two Vice-Admirals of the* Red, *and Two Rear-Admirals of the* Blue, *but no Vice-Admiral of the* White; *which, to their Lordſhips, ſeem'd to have been very irregular, and to have been done in Favour of Mr.* Graydon, *to continue him in the Service, although this Houſe had voted, that his Behaviour, in letting the Four* French *Ships eſcape, was a Prejudice to her Majeſty's Service, and a great Diſhonour to the Nation; and that his Proceedings in* Jamaica, *had been a great Diſcouragement to the Inhabitants of that Iſland, and prejudicial to her Majeſty's Service; and hereupon the Lords did, on the* 29th *of* March *laſt, make an humble Addreſs to her Majeſty, That the ſaid* Graydon *might not be employ'd any more in her Service*; but having been acquainted, ſince the Report made to them from their Committee, *That the ſaid Mr.* Graydon *was diſcharg'd*, They *beſought her Majeſty, That they might be no more employ'd in her Majeſty's Service.* After this, their Lordſhips *took Notice of the vaſt Increaſe of Penſions, as appear'd by the Navy-Books*; particularly of a Penſion of Three Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, to *Sir John Munden, though he had not done his Duty in the Expedition to* Corunna; *whereas the Penſion to Admiral* Nevil's *Widow, had not been paid for Two Years paſt; and ſome Officers of the Fleet had been laid aſide, without any Penſion or Conſideration, though no Miſbehaviour had been laid to their Charge.* They further obſerv'd, *That in the ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy, there was put down Seven Thouſand Pounds for the Prince's Council; though they were only Five in Number in* 1702; *Five in* 1703; *and Six in the Year* 1704: *And it did not appear that more than One Thouſand Pounds apiece had been paid to them. And that Mr.* Churchill's *Appointments from the Navy were, as Prince's Council, One Thouſand Pounds; for Penſion Five Thouſand Pounds; as Admiral of the* Blue, *One Thouſand Two Hundred Seventy Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings; and for Table-Money, (though not at Sea) Three Hundred Sixty Five Pounds; in the whole, Three Thouſand One Hundred Forty Two Pounds, Ten Shillings.* They likewiſe

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(*a*) They inſerted the following Clauſe in the ſaid Bill, *viz.* Provided always, *That all Perſons, who by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be obliged to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and ſubſcribe the Declaration, ſhall, at the ſame Time, declare himſelf to be a Member of the Church of* England, *as now by Law eſtabliſh'd; ſuch Declaration to be entred on the ſame Roll, where the ſaid Oaths and Declarations, ſo to be taken and ſubſcribed, are to be entred. And in Caſe any ſuch Perſons ſhall, after their taking ſuch Oaths, and making ſuch Declarations, as aforeſaid, knowingly or wilfully reſort to, or be preſent at any Conventicle, Aſſembly, or Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exerciſe of Religion, in other Manner, than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of* England, *in any Place within this Kingdom, ſhall forfeit the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, for every Time he ſhall be preſent at ſuch Aſſembly, Conventicle or Meeting.*

repre-

repreſented, *That there was not a ſufficient Number of proper Ships for Cruizers and Convoys.* And concluded with *reſting aſſured, That her Majeſty would conſider of the fitteſt Methods, and give the moſt effectual Orders for reſtoring and eſtabliſhing the Diſcipline of the Navy, the Encouragement of Seamen, the guarding of the Coaſts, and the Protection of Trade.* This Addreſs being very ungrateful to the Queen, as reflecting on the Supineneſs of her Royal Conſort, her Majeſty made a dry Anſwer to it; *That it contain'd many Obſervations, which ſhe would conſider particularly, and give ſuch Directions upon them, as might be moſt for the Advantage of the publick Service.* From this Addreſs we may obſerve, that, by this time, both *Whigs* and *Tories* began to be jealous of the great Power that was lodg'd in one Family: For as the Duke of *Marlborough* had the abſolute Command of the ARMY; ſo his Brother, Admiral *Churchill*, had the chief Management of the NAVY, under an indolent High-Admiral; all the COURT FAVOURS were diſpenſed by his Dutcheſs; and the TREASURY in the Hands of the Father to his Son-in-Law: So that the Diſpoſal of all Offices, Civil and Military, and of the Wealth of the Kingdom, ſeem'd to depend on one ſingle Perſon.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Growing Jealouſy of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Power.

But notwithſtanding theſe Advantages, the prime Miniſter being conſcious of the ill Step he had made, in ſuffering the *Act of Security* to be paſs'd in *Scotland*; and dreading the Menaces (*a*) of his Enemies, who had a great Sway in the Houſe of Lords, reſolv'd to ſtrengthen his Family Intereſt, by a nearer Conjunction with the moſt powerful and wealthy Men among the *Whigs*. The Queen was averſe to this Counſel, and unwilling to part with the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, for whom ſhe retain'd a ſingular Eſteem: But not daring, at the ſame time, to ſtand an Argument with the Earl of *Godolphin*, to whoſe Wiſdom ſhe paid a juſt Deference; ſhe employ'd her Royal Conſort, to endeavour to diſſuade the Treaſurer from his Purpoſe. But tho' the Prince of *Denmark* aſſured the Earl, more than once, that, at all Events, the Queen would ſtand by him; yet the Treaſurer perſiſted in his Reſolution, and, at laſt, told the Prince, *That neither the Queen, nor his Royal Highneſs, nor any body elſe, could tell, what a Parliament could do.* Hereupon, the Queen yielded; and both before, and after the Riſing of the Parliament, ſome conſiderable Changes were made. The Duke of *Buckingham* having reſign'd * the *Privy-Seal*, the Cuſtody of it was committed † to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, a Perſon of immenſe Riches, and great Intereſt among the *Whigs*; and, about the ſame time, the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, and the Lord *Cholmondley*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council. The Lord *Cutts* was appointed to command her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland* under the Duke of *Ormond*; But this ſeeming Preferment was, in reality, a Kind of Diſgrace, occaſion'd by his Lordſhip not being ſo flexible and ſubmiſſive to the Captain-General, as ſome other Generals, particularly the *Iriſh*. About the ſame time, *Frederick Hamilton*, Eſq; the Lord *Windſor*, the Lord *Raby*, and Colonel *Tidcomb*, were advanc'd from the Poſt of Brigadiers to that of Majors-General; and the Honourable Colonel *Mordaunt*, Colonel *Elood*, and Colonel *Stanhope*, were made Brigadiers.

Remarkable Saying of the Earl of *Godolphin*.

Changes at Court.

* *March* 23.

† *March* 27.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal.

The Lord *Cutts*, Commander in *Ireland*.

Military Promotions.

The Biſhoprick of *Lincoln* being vacant by the Death of Dr. *Gardiner*, the Learned Dr. *Wake*, who in the moſt difficult Times had ſhew'd his Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, was nominated to that See: And there being Four Candidates for the Biſhoprick of St. *David*, vacant by the Deprivation of Dr. *Watſon*, the Queen declared, She would not beſtow that Preferment, before ſhe had the Advice of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Her Majeſty having ask'd his Grace, why he had not yet ſpoke in Favour of any of the Four that ſtood for that Biſhoprick? The good Archbiſhop reply'd, "That if her Majeſty would give him Leave to ſpeak for any "Body, he would recommend one who had done ſuch ſignal Services to the Chriſtian "Religion, as had been ſolemnly acknowledged, even by the moſt conſiderable Part "of the *Roman* Communion, the *Gallican* Church, and whoſe Merit had nevertheleſs been hitherto unrewarded in *England*. And ſo his Grace named the Learned Dr. *Bull*, who thereupon was made Biſhop of St. *David*. Not long after, the Queen created *Ralph* Earl of *Mountague*, Marquis of *Mount-Hermer*, and Duke of *Montague*, in *England*.

Dr. *Wake* made Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

And Dr. *Bull*, Biſhop of St. *David*.

The Earl of *Montague* created a Duke.

It having been provided by a Clauſe in the Act *for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *That her Majeſty's Subjects might trade with the Dominions of* Charles *the* IIId, *King of* Spain; the Queen thought it juſt not to diſturb the *Dutch* in their Trade with *France*: To which Purpoſe, an Order was made in Council on the 15th of *March*.

The Queen and Council allow the *Dutch* to trade with *France*.

(*a*) Upon the paſſing of the ſaid Act, the Lord *Wharton* ſaid, *That he had now the Treaſurer's Head in a Bag.*

A. D. 1704.

According to the Triennial-Act, the preſent Parliament was near expiring; but in order to preſerve the Crown's ancient Prerogative of diſſolving Parliaments, a Proclamation was iſſued ‖ out for *diſſolving this preſent Parliament*, and declaring, that her Majeſty *would ſpeedily call a new one.* Five Days ∴ after, the Queen and her Royal Conſort went from St. *James*'s to *Newmarket*, where, on the 12th, the Univerſity of *Cambridge* waited on her Majeſty, and humbly deſired her to honour them with her Preſence at Dinner. Her Majeſty, having accepted the Invitation, went to *Cambridge* on the 16th, and was magnificently entertain'd in *Trinity* College Hall. Upon that Occaſion, the Dukes of *Devonſhire*, *Grafton*, and *Bolton*; the Marquis of *Hartington*; the Earls of *Kent*, *Kingſton*, *Sunderland*, *Orford*, and *Albemarle*; the Lords *Wharton*, *Lovelace*, *Byron*, *Halifax*, *Harvey*, *Hallington*, and *Sherard*; Sir *Thomas Hanmere*, Sir *John Jacob*, Sir *John Tyrwhit*; *William Fielding*, Eſq; and *John Noel*, Eſq; were admitted Doctors in Law: Mr. *Moſs*, Chaplain in waiting to her Majeſty; Mr. *Talbot*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and Fifteen more, were made Doctors of Divinity; and Mr. *Arbuthnot*, Mr. *Pellet*, and Mr. *Vernon*, Doctors of *Phyſick*. On the 21ſt of *April*, the Queen return'd from *Newmarket* to St. *James*'s; and Two Days * after, a Proclamation was publiſh'd *for calling a new Parliament: The Writs being to bear* Teſte *the 2d of* May, *and to be returnable on the 14th of* June *next enſuing.* As ſoon as the Writs were iſſu'd, the Elections were diſputed with equal Induſtry, and more than ordinary Warmth and Animoſity by the *High-Church* and *Low-Church* Men. The latter endeavour'd to render their Competitors odious, upon account of the late Attempt to tack the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* to the *Land-Tax*; and, on the other hand, the *Tories* aſſerted the late Proceedings, and maintain'd the *Church* of *England* to be in Danger: But whether convinc'd by their own Reaſon and Obſervation, or influenc'd by more prevailing Arguments, which thoſe at the Helm were not wanting to make uſe of; it ſoon appear'd, that the Generality of the Nation had different Thoughts; and ſo the major Part of the Elections went in Favour of the *Whig Party.*

‖ Dated *April* 5. The Parliament diſſolv'd. The Queen goes to *Newmarket.*

∴ *April* 10. She viſits the Univerſity of *Cambridge.* Several Noble Perſons admitted Doctors in Law. Others made Doctors of Divinity and Phyſick.

* *April* 23. New Parliament call'd.

The Elections go in Favour of the *Whigs.*

One of the Pamphlets whereby the *High-Church* Party endeavour'd to influence the Electors was entitled, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Conſtitution:* Which, among others, contain'd the following malicious and ſcandalous Inſinuations. " Thoſe that " look no deeper than the Surface of Things, are apt to conclude, without Heſita- " tion, that the *Church* of *England* is in a very *flouriſhing Condition:* Its *Dignities* and " *Preferments* make a very goodly Shew, and the Patronage of the *Queen* ſeems to " promiſe a Continuance of *Proſperity*: But for all this fine Complexion and fair " Weather, there is a *Hectick Fever* lurking in the very *Bowels* of it; which, if not " timely *cur'd*, will infect all the *Humours*, and, at length, *deſtroy* the very *Being* of " it. The *Nation* has a long time abounded with *Sectaries*, who, in the preceding " *Century*, violently overturn'd both *Church* and *State*: Tho' their own *Extravagance* " and *Confuſions*, thro' a ſpecial *Providence*, contributed more than *human Wiſdom* to " the *Re-eſtabliſhment* of them. The *Sons of thoſe Men* yet remain, and inherit, " many of 'em, the *Principles* of their *Fathers*: It would therefore be no very uncha- " ritable Suppoſition, without any other Argument, to imagine 'em *Heirs* of their " *Deſigns* likewiſe: For it is eaſy to demonſtrate, that ſuch *Principles* lead natural- " ly to ſuch *Deſigns*; and that no Man can heartily embrace *one*, without having fa- " vourable Thoughts of *t'other.* Nor can we *blame* 'em; for if any Man is perſua- " ded (as many of our *Sectarians* avow themſelves to be) that the *Diſcipline* and " *Worſhip* of the *Church* of *England* are an *Abomination*, his *Conſcience* will readily " ſuggeſt to him, that he ought to do his utmoſt to *purge* the *Land* from ſuch *Abo-* " *mination*; and upon this *Pretence* has the *Church* been once already entirely ſub- " verted, though rais'd again by GOD, in a *miraculous* manner. In thoſe Days, a " thorough *Reformation*, *Root* and *Branch*, was the *Cry* of all the *Pulpits*, the *Shibbo-* " *leth* of the *Party.* If ſince the *Church* recover'd its ancient *Luſtre* and *Authority*, " they have been more *ſilent*, and, in Appearance, more *moderate*; it is not that they " are better *temper'd*, or *affected*, but that, ſubmitting to the *Neceſſity* of the *Times*, " they have *diſſembled* their *Intentions* better; yet ſome Overt *Attempts here*, and " the whole Courſe of their *Proceedings* in *Scotland*, during theſe Two laſt *Reigns*, " ſufficiently ſhew us what *Treatment* we might *expect*, if they had the *Power.* But " theſe *People*, tho' they may have the *Will*, have not the *Power* alone to endanger " the *Church:* The *Diſſenters* are not yet conſiderable enough for *their Numbers*, " (however they boaſt of them) *Wealth*, or *Quality*, to bring about any great " *Change* in the *Conſtitution* of *Church* or *State.* And our *Church* is too *ſtrong* to be " *ſhaken*; but through the *Treachery* or *ſupine Negligence* of its own *Members*, or thoſe, " at leaſt, that *pretend* to be ſuch; and as ſuch, palm themſelves frequently upon their " Candid

The Subſtance of a malicious Pamphlet, call'd, *The Memorial of the Church of* England.

*N. B. Note*, That in the ſaid Libel, the Words *England*, *Scotland*, *Queen*, *Church*, *Miniſters*, and ſome others, were not printed at length, but only the Initial and laſt Letter of the ſame.

A. D. 1705.

" *Country* and *Church*, to the irreparable Damage of both. The ſudden Death of " the late King, diſappointed, mortify'd, and humbled the *Diſſenters*, and their *A-* " *bettors*, the *Whigs*, ſo exceſſively, that they were ready to have thrown a *Blank* to " the *Church*; and would have taken a General *Indemnity*, with an *Excluſion* from " all *Publick Truſt* and *Office*. They, who not a Month before, breathed nothing but " *Defiance*, and inſulted the CHURCH, and treated the PRINCESS with the moſt " *ſcandalous Indignities*, and *rudeſt Calumnies*, were, in an inſtant, grown the moſt " dutiful *Subjects*, the moſt affectionate *Friends*, and the moſt *peaceable*, *meek*, *Chri-* " *ſtian-ſpirited* People in the *Univerſe*. They preach'd nothing but *Charity*, *Peace* and " *Love*; *Forgiveneſs* of *Injuries*; *Oblivion* of *Wrongs*; and the utter *Abolition* and *Extin-* " *ction* of *Parties* and *Factions* for ever. So very good and gracious can Men in *Fear* be! " But whence this *Humility* and *Dejection* of *Mind*, this *Sweetneſs* of *Temper?* Was it " natural, or the Reſult of more extraordinary *Grace*, or more *Chriſtian Principles* " than other Men were poſſeſs'd of? No! But they had juſt before *injur'd* and *af-* " *fronted* the *Princeſs* and *Church* of *England*, in ſo inſolent and outrageous a " manner, upon *Preſumption*, that durable *Schemes* were upon the *Anvil*, in *their* Fa- " vour, that their *own* Conſciences, upon the vaniſhing of 'em, prompted 'em " to ſeek *Pardon* and *Peace* from thoſe whom they had ſo *abuſed*, by an extraordinary " *Submiſſion*. But when, contrary to theſe *Fears*, they found the HEAD of the " CHURCH, and (after her Example) the *Members* of it too, inclin'd not *only* to " forgive, but to forget paſt *Injuries*, and that, inſtead of *Puniſhment*, they met not " with ſo much as a *Rebuke*, or *Reproach*, but comfortable *Speeches*, and kind *Aſſu-* " *rances* from the QUEEN her ſelf, and *good Countenance* from ſome of her *Prime* " *Miniſters*; their *Spirits* were elated, in an inſtant; the *Spirit* of *Humility* and *Pa-* " *cification* vaniſh'd; their former *Inſolence* and *Preſumption* return'd upon 'em in full " Force, and they began to *challenge* and *provoke* the CHURCH as *boldly* as ever. " Thus far the Hiſtory of their Carriage towards the CHURCH is *publick* and *re-* " *cent*; as likewiſe are the *Advances* that have been made in *their* Favour, and the " *Repulſes* which the *Church* has met with. Every Thing has paſs'd in *Scotland* to " the *Deſire* of the *Preſbytery*, even to the *Endangering* the CHURCH and MONAR- " CHY of *England*, and the *Diſheriſon* of its *Crown*, and the *immediate Prejudice* of " its *Sovereignty*; but, on the contrary, Nothing for the *Security* of the CHURCH " *here*; which cannot only boaſt it ſelf to be a *main Branch* of the *Civil Conſtitu-* " *tion*, but the *Prop* and *Support* of the whole *Frame* of *Government*; which re- " mov'd, it muſt all neceſſarily *fall* to the *Ground*, as has been *once* fatally experi- " mented. All Attempts to ſettle it on a *perpetual* Foundation, have been *oppos'd*, " and render'd *ineffectual*, by *Miniſters*, who owe their preſent *Grandeur* to its *Pro-* " *tection*; and who, with a *Prevarication* as ſhameful as their *Ingratitude*, pretend to " *vote* and *ſpeak* for it themſelves, while they *ſollicit* and *bribe* others with *Penſions* " and *Places* to be againſt it.———

This laſt Reflection was viſibly levell'd againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord High-Treaſurer; and the reſt of that *Libel* containing no leſs injurious Inſinuations againſt the Queen her ſelf, for removing ſome of her Miniſters; the Grand-Jury of the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, no doubt, by Direction from thoſe in Power, at the Seſſions held at the *Old-Baily* the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, *with the utmoſt Indignation and Reſentment*, *did preſent one Book lately printed by a notorious* * *Criminal*, (*convicted in that Court for Printing and Publiſhing a ſeditious and treaſonable Libel*, *for which he was fin'd and pillory'd*, *and was now fled from Juſtice*) *intitled*, The MEMORIAL of the Church of *England*, &c. *to be a falſe*, *ſcandalous and traiterous Libel*, *ſecretly*, *but induſtriouſly ſpread abroad*, *to advance and accompliſh traiterous and wicked Deſigns*; *highly impeaching the Truth and Sincerity of her Majeſty's Royal Reſolutions*, *and pious Aſſurances*, *to ſupport and preſerve our Government both in Church and State*; *the Rights*, *Liberties and Properties of all her People*; *and alſo craftily deſign'd to reproach and ſcandalize her wiſe and faithful Miniſtry*, *divide her Councils*, *create Variances*, *Diſputes and Diſcords in her Parliament*; *and to raiſe and foment Animoſities*, *Fears and Jealouſies*, *amongſt all her People*. Upon this Preſentment, the Court order'd the *ſaid Libel to be forthwith burnt*, *in the Sight of the ſaid Court then ſitting*, *and alſo on the* Tueſday *next*, *before the* Royal Exchange: Which was done accordingly.

The ſaid Libel preſented by the Grand-Jury of *Middleſex*.

* *David Edwards.*

The ſaid Libel burnt.

About the Middle of *May*, the Honourable Mr. *Godolphin*, Son to the Lord High-Treaſurer, was appointed Warden of the *Stannaries*; and *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, in the room of Mr. *Aglionby*. About the ſame Time, Count *Gallas*, the *Imperial* Envoy Extraordinary, having notified the Death of the Emperor *Leopold* V. and the Acceſſion of his Eldeſt Son *Joſeph* to the *Imperial* Throne; it was debated in Council, whether the Queen, and the Court, ſhould go into Mourning for the late Emperor? The Majority of the Board gave

Mr. *Godolphin* Warden of the *Stannaries*.

Mr. *Stanyan* Envoy to *Swiſſerland*.

The Emperor *Leopold* V. dies *May* 5. *N. S.*

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gave their Opinions for the Negative; becauſe the Emperors of *Germany*, aſſuming too great a Superiority over other Crown'd Heads of *Europe*, had hitherto refus'd to mourn for the Monarchs of *Great Britain*: But Count *Gallas* having, in his Maſter's Name, promis'd that, for the future, the Emperor would mourn for the Kings and Queens of *England*; her Majeſty went into Mourning for the late Emperor: Which is a Particular worth taking notice of. Some Time after, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Son-in-Law to the Duke of *Marlborough*, was ſent Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to *Vienna*; to make Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation to the *Imperial* Court, and to endeavour to mediate an Accommodation with the *Hungarian* Malecontents. About the ſame Time, the Queen advanc'd the Lord *Raby*, her Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, to the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary at that Court, where he was in high Favour.

The Queen goes into Mourning for him, *June* 3.

The E. of *Sunderland* goes Envoy Extraordinary to *Vienna*, *June* 26.

The Lord *Raby* Ambaſſador Extr. to the K. of *Pruſſia*.

Let's now take a View of the Affairs of *Ireland*. On the 10th of *February* 1704, the Parliament of that Kingdom met again at *Dublin*; and both Houſes having ſpent ſome Days in framing and preſenting their reſpective congratulatory Addreſſes, both to the Queen, and to the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant; the Commons, on the 5th of *March*, came to a Reſolution; "That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds be granted to her Majeſty, for the "Support of the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment for Two Years, commencing the 29th of *September* 1705, and ending the 29th of *September* 1707." Not many Days after, the Lower-Houſe of Convocation, of the Clergy of the Church of *Ireland*, being inform'd, "That Heads of a Bill for the better Improvement "of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of that Kingdom, were brought into "the Houſe of Commons; wherein there was a Clauſe to aſcertain the Tythes of "Hemp and Flax, which they apprehended might prove very prejudicial to the "Rights and Properties of the Clergy of *Ireland*, with the Care of which they were "intruſted: They therefore * preſented a Memorial to the Houſe of Commons, "deſiring that the ſaid Clauſe might not paſs in the ſaid Bill, until their Reaſons, "which they were ready to offer againſt it, were firſt heard:" Which Meſſage was ſign'd by the Prolocutor, and deliver'd by their Actuary, who was a Servant to the Upper-Houſe of Convocation. Upon the Receipt of that Memorial, the Commons voted, "That the Perſon that brought it, was guilty of a Breach of the "Priviledge of that Houſe; order'd him to be taken into the Cuſtody of their "Serjeant at Arms; and further reſolv'd, That it appear'd to them, that the "Convocation, in pretending to have the Care of the Civil Rights of the Clergy, were guilty of a Contempt, and Breach of the Priviledge of that Houſe." The Commons expected, that the Convocation ſhould make a Submiſſion, and acknowledge, "That they had nothing to do with the Civil Rights; and that their "meddling with thoſe Rights, was a Contempt, and a Breach of Priviledge:" But, inſtead of that, the Convocation ſent them a Letter, wherein they endeavour'd to juſtify their Memorial, "as no ways encroaching upon the Priviledges of "the Houſe of Commons, and conſequently, no Breach of Priviledge." Hereupon the Commons voted, "That all Matters relating to the Memorial above-mention'd, "ſhould be razed out of the Journals and Books of Convocation:" Which being like to raiſe greater Heats, the Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to † ſend a Meſſage to both Houſes, that they ſhould adjourn to the 1ſt of *May* enſuing; which was done accordingly.

Affairs of *Ireland*.

Proceedings in the Parliament of that Kingdom.

* *March* 12. The Lower-Houſe of Convocation petition againſt the Bill to encourage the Hempen Manufacture.

Votes of the Commons againſt it.

† *March* 22. The Parliament adjourn'd.

During this Adjournment, the Duke of *Ormond* made a Progreſs into the *North* of *Ireland*; and having taken ſome able Engineers along with him, caus'd Plans and Schemes to be made, to increaſe the Strength of ſeveral fortify'd Towns. The People, in all the Places his Grace honour'd with his Preſence, gave joyful Demonſtrations of their Loyalty and Affection to the Queen, and of their Reſpect and Eſteem for his Grace's Perſon. Among the reſt, the *Preſbyterians*, who had been miſrepreſented, upon Account of ſome late Tranſactions in *Scotland*, thought this a proper Opportunity to clear themſelves of the Aſperſions caſt upon them; and therefore, while the Duke of *Ormond* was at *Antrim* and *Londonderry*, divers of the *Preſbyterian* Miniſters waited upon his Grace, and deliver'd to him very dutiful Addreſſes. Upon his Grace's Return to *Dublin*, the Parliament ſat again; and the Houſe of Commons taking notice of the reſtleſs Endeavours of the Enemies of the Publick Peace, to create Diviſions among the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, to ſtrengthen the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and obſtruct the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, came, on the 25th of *May*, to the following unanimous Reſolutions: "I. That "endeavouring to create or promote Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Proteſtants of "this Kingdom, tends to the Advantage of the Papiſts, and weakening the Proteſtant Intereſt; is ſeditious, and of dangerous Conſequence to her Majeſty's Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

The D. of *Ormond*'s Progreſs in the *North* of *Ireland*.

The Parliament ſits again.

The Commons Reſolutions againſt creating Miſunderſtandings among Proteſtants, and aſſerting the Eſtabliſh'd Church not to be in Danger.

"II. That

" II. That by writing or diſperſing Pamphlets, or otherwiſe, to inſinuate *Danger* " to the eſtabliſh'd Church, from the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd, tends to pro- " mote Popery, and the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. III. That it is " the indiſpenſible Duty of all Magiſtrates in this Kingdom, to put the Laws ſtrict- " ly in Execution againſt all Perſons, who ſhall be guilty of ſuch pernicious Pra- " ctices.

Not many Days after *, Mr. Attorney-General reported from the Committee appointed to conſider the State of the Nation, the following Reſolutions, which were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe, *viz.* " I. That to ſuggeſt by Words or Writing, " that the eſtabliſh'd Church is not well affected to the Succeſſion of the Crown in " the Proteſtant Line, as ſettled by Acts of Parliament, or any way inclin'd to " countenance Popery, is a falſe and malicious Aſperſion, and tends to create a dan- " gerous Diviſion amongſt Proteſtants, and to promote the Deſigns of Papiſts and " Traytors, in Favour of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. II. That the erecting " and continuing any Seminary for the Inſtruction and Education of Youth in Prin- " ciples contrary to the eſtabliſhed Church and Government, tends to create and per- " petuate Miſunderſtandings amongſt Proteſtants. III. That ſaying Maſs, preach- " ing or teaching in ſeparate Congregations, by Perſons who have not taken the " Oath of Abjuration; and hearing, maintaining, and countenancing ſuch Perſons, " tends to defeat the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and to encou- " rage and advance the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. IV. That all " Judges and Magiſtrates are under the higheſt Obligation to make moſt diligent " Inquiry into all ſuch wicked Practices, and, to their utmoſt, endeavour to diſco- " ver and puniſh the Authors of them; and ſuch as wilfully neglect the ſame, ought " to be look'd upon as Enemies to her Majeſty's Government and the Proſperity of this " Kingdom." Theſe vigorous Reſolutions were, chiefly, owing to Mr. *Moleſworth*.

* *June* 1.

And the Church's Loyalty. And againſt Popery.

On the other Hand, the Convocation of the Clergy, to clear themſelves of the Aſperſion of being Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, paſs'd the following Reſolutions; *viz.* 1. " That this Church and Nation, having lately been in the utmoſt " Danger of being over-run by Popery and Tyranny, were happily deliver'd from " both by means of the late Revolution, brought about (under God's Providence) by " his late Majeſty King *William* III. of Glorious Memory. 2. That the Continuance " and Improvement of theſe Bleſſings are due (next under GOD) to the auſpicious " Reign, and happy Government, of her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, whom Almighty " God long preſerve. 3. That the future Security and Preſervation of this Church " and Nation, depends wholly (under GOD) on the Succeſſion of the Crown, as it " is now ſettled by Law, in the Proteſtant Line. 4. That if any Clergyman of this " Church ſhall either by Word, or Writing, declare any Thing in Oppoſition to the " foregoing Reſolutions, (which we hope will never happen) we ſhall look upon him " as a Sower of Diviſions among the Proteſtants of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and as an " Enemy to our Conſtitution. And after this publick and ſolemn Declaration, we " hope no Perſon whatever will be ſo unjuſt and uncharitable, as to declare, or inſi- " nuate, that the Clergy of the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, were not " entirely in their Affections for the late King *William* of glorious Memory, or are " not in the true Intereſt of the preſent Government; or that they are any way diſ- " affected to the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as by Law eſtabliſh'd." But to theſe Four Reſolutions the Convocation added a *Fifth*, levell'd againſt the *Preſbyterians*; viz. 5. " That for any Perſon to teach or preach againſt the Doctrine, Go- " vernment, Rites, or Ceremonies of this Church; or to keep up and maintain " Schools and Seminaries for the Education of Youth, in Principles contrary to thoſe " of the eſtabliſh'd Church, is a Contempt of the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this King- " dom, is of pernicious Conſequence, and ſerves only to continue and widen the un- " happy Schiſms and Diviſions in the Nation.

On the 14th of *June*, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd to return their Thanks both to the Queen for the many good Bills tranſmitted this Seſſion, and to the Lord-Lieutenant for his good Adminiſtration, and his being inſtrumental in obtaining thoſe Bills. On the 16th, the Duke of *Ormond* gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of *June*, 1706. Not many Days after, his Grace embark'd for *England*, leaving the Adminiſtration of the Government of *Ireland*, in the Hands of Sir *Richard Cox* Lord-Chancellor, and of the Lord *Cutts*, Commander in Chief of the Queen's Forces, who were appointed Lords-Juſtices during the Duke's Abſence.

Acts paſs'd, *June* 16. The Parliament prorogued.

The Affairs of *Scotland* now beſpeak our Attention. The *Engliſh* Miniſters having narrowly eſcaped being attack'd, upon Account of the *Act of Security* paſs'd in *Scotland*, reſolv'd to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, both to get the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* ſettled there, and to procure an *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, as the only Means to retrieve

Affairs of *Scotland*. See *Lockhart's* Memoirs, *p.* 131, *&c. ſeq.*

A. D. 1705. trieve the former falſe Step. The Dukes of *Queenſberry* and *Argyle* took this Opportunity to ſerve each other; and ſo they did ſeverally repreſent to the *Whig* Lords (now the prevailing Party in *England*) "That the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and his "Party, had been zealous Promoters of the Act of Secutity; That they were ſo in- "ſignificant, and ſo deſpiſed through the whole Nation, that they could do nothing; "but granting they ſhould prevail, and carry the *Succeſſion* with the *Limitations* in- "ſiſted upon, of what dangerous Conſequence muſt even that prove; ſince thereby "a great Part of the chief Means *England* had to continue *Scotland* in Dependance, "was removed, perhaps, never to be recover'd? That the Duke of *Queenſberry* had "been laid aſide for no Crime, and no Reaſon given, but what teſtify'd his Firmneſs "and Reſolution, in oppoſing every Thing that was diſagreeable and inconvenient "to *England*. And that the Duke of *Argyle*, being a young Man, of a forward, "bold Spirit, and lively natural Parts, who had gain'd the Leading of the *Preſbyte-* "*rians*, as his Father had done before him, was therefore a proper Perſon to be em- "ploy'd at this Juncture." Theſe and the like Conſiderations had the deſired Effect with the *Whig* Lords, who prevailed with the Queen and her Miniſters to lay aſide the *Motly Miniſtry* of *Scotland*; and ſo the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Earls of *Rothes*, *Roxburgh*, and *Selkirk*, the Lord *Belhaven*, *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, and Mr. *Johnſtoun*, were removed, and the chief Management of Affairs was committed to the Duke of *Queenſberry*, tho' with the bare Title of Lord *Privy-Seal*. At the ſame Time, the Duke of *Argyle* was declared her Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner to the next Parliament; the Earl of *Seafield* reinſtall'd Chancellor; the Marquis of *Annandale* and the Earl of *Loudon* made Secretaries of State; Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Regiſter; and all the Privy-Councellors laid aſide by the laſt Miniſtry (except Sir *James Foules* of *Colingtoun*, and Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*) were reſtor'd.

Great Alterations in the Miniſtry of *Scotland*.

At the Opening of the Seſſion of Parliament, which met the 28th of *June*, 1705, there appeared Three different Parties; *viz.* the *Cavaliers*, or *Anti-Revolutioners*; the *Squadrone volante*, or *flying Squadron*, conſiſting of *diſcarded Courtiers*, who pretended to hold and caſt the Balance of the contending Parties; and the preſent *Courtiers*, which conſiſted of ſtanch *Preſbyterians* and *Revolutioners*. Before the Parliament met, the Duke of *Hamilton*, who headed the Cavaliers, contracted a great Familiarity and Intimacy with the Earl of *Mar*, in hopes to have drawn him from the Duke of *Queenſberry*. But a *Scotch* * Writer aſſures us, "That the Earl gain'd ſuch "an Aſcendant over the Duke of *Hamilton*, and impoſed upon him ſo far, that his "Grace's appearing with leſs Zeal and Forwardneſs in this, than in former Parlia- "ments, was owing to ſome private Agreement between them: And, in particular, "that the Duke of *Hamilton* promiſed not to oppoſe the Queen's Meaſures, and "chiefly her having the Nomination of the Commiſſioners to the intended Treaty, "provided he himſelf ſhould be one of the Number; which was agreed to." On this Occaſion the ſame Author gives us the following Character of *John* Earl of *Mar*. "He was (ſays he) deſcended from, and the Repreſentative of a Family, noted for "its Loyalty on many Occaſions, both ancient and modern, and much beholden to "the Bounty of the Crown. 'Tis true, indeed, his Father embark'd with the "*Revolution*: But if all be true that is reported, his Lordſhip gave a particular, "tho' fatal, Sign of his Remorſe and Repentance. This preſent Gentleman's For- "tune being in bad Circumſtances; when he came to Age, he devotd himſelf to the "Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the Court Meaſures; to which he always ſtuck cloſe, "till in the Year 1704. he headed ſuch of the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends, as op- "poſed the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and his Party's Deſigns; and that with ſo much "Art and Diſſimulation, that he gained the Favour of all the *Tories*; and was, by "many of them, eſteemed an honeſt Man, and well inclined to the Royal Family. "Certain it is, he vow'd and proteſted ſo much many a Time; but no ſooner was "the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and his Party, diſpoſſeſſed, than he returned, *as the Dog* "*to the Vomit*, and promoted all the Court of *England*'s Meaſures, with the greateſt "Zeal imaginable. He was not a Man of a good Preſence, and was a very bad, "tho' very frequent, Speaker in Parliament: But his great Talent lay in the cun- "ning Management of his Deſigns and Projects, in which it was hard to find him "out. And thus he ſhew'd himſelf to be a Man *of good Senſe, but bad Morals*.

Three Parties in the Parliament.

* Lockhart, *ubi ſupra*, p. 140, 141.

Character of the Earl of *Mar*.

The *Cavaliers* apply'd to the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and his Party the *Squadrone*, to perſuade them to unite again, to oppoſe the *Courtiers*; but they poſitively refuſed to treat or concert Meaſures with the *Cavaliers*, reſenting to the greateſt height the Diſappointments they met with laſt Year. The principal Speaker amongſt them was *John* Lord *Belhaven*, of whom the *Scotch* Memorialiſt gives the following Account. "He was a Man that could not be fixed to any Party or Prin- "ciple, being a mighty Projector, and ſtill plodding how to advance himſelf; and, "for that End, ſteer'd his Courſe to many oppoſite Shores; by which Means he be- "came diſtruſted both by *Cavaliers* and *Revolutioners*. 'Twas Avarice and Ambi- "tion

Character of the Lord *Belhaven*. Lockhart's *Memoirs*, p. 137.

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" on moved him to desert the *Country-Party*, and go over with the Marquis of *Tweedale*: But as soon as he found them going down the Hill, he left them altogether, " and returned to his old Friends; tho' there's too much Reason to believe, he acted " a double Part. In Parliament, he affected long, premeditated Harangues, wherein, having a prodigious Memory, he used to be very full in citing such Passages of " History, as made for what he advanced; drawing Parallels between preceding and " present Times. He was a well accomplish'd Gentleman in most Kinds of Learning; well acquainted with the Constitution of this Kingdom; very dextrous in " chusing the proper Seasons and Means of managing a Debate in Parliament; " and a forward, useful Member in a Party.

The Duke of *Queensberry's* Power and Influence.

The *Presbyterians* and *Revolutioners* were headed by the Dukes of *Queensberry* and *Argyle*; whose Characters the *Scotch* Memorialist illustrates in this * Manner: " The " Duke of *Queensberry* pretended Sickness, and some Excuse or other, to avoid being present at the Beginning of this Session, that he might see how Affairs were " like to go, and whether he might venture himself in *Scotland*: And likewise to let " the World see, that tho' the Duke of *Argyle* was Commissioner, yet he was not " able to oppose the Cavaliers, unless he came down, and by his Presence and Influence assisted and supported him. And indeed, while he was absent, such of his " Friends as were left to follow their own Inclinations, and join with the Cavaliers " last Session, still continued that Way; and so the Court Measures were baffled in " every Thing that came before the Parliament: But no sooner was his Grace " amongst them, than he persuaded them all to act as he proposed and directed, " tho' against their own Inclinations and Judgments." The other Duke, says † the same Writer, " was not, strictly speaking, a Man of sound Understanding and " Judgment; for all his natural Endowments were sullied with too much Impetuosity, Passion, and Positiveness; and his Sense rather lay in a sudden Flash of Wit, " than a solid Conception and Reflection: Yet nevertheless he might well enough " pass for an accomplish'd Gentleman. He was extremely forward in effecting " what he aim'd at; which he owned and promoted above-board, being altogether " free from Dissimulation, and his Word so sacred, that one might entirely depend on " it. His Head ran more upon the *Camp* than the *Court*; and, it seem'd Nature had " form'd him accordingly: Being altogether incapable of the servile Dependances, " and flattering Insinuations requisite in the last; and endow'd with that chearful, " lively Temper, and personal Valour, esteem'd and necessary in the other." The *Scotch* Memorialist gives not so fair a Character of the Marquis of *Montross*, who sided with the Dukes of *Queensberry* and *Argyle*. " When the Marquis, says he ‡, " first appeared in the World, he had enough to recommend him to the Love and " Affection of the Nation, by being the Representative of that noble, loyal, and " worthy Family: And his Interest increas'd to so great a Degree, by his good " Behaviour, after he came from his Travels, and in the first Session of this Parliament, that, had he continued in those Measures, he had the fairest Game to " play, of any young Man that ever was in *Scotland*; since, undoubtedly, he would " have been acknowledged, and followed, as the Head and Leader of the *Cavaliers*. " But being of an easy, mean-spirited Temper, governed by his Mother, and her " Relations, the Family of *Rothes*, and extremely covetous, he could not resist the " first Temptation the Court threw in his Way; and from the Time he first engaged " with them, he adhered closely to their Interest, and with the greatest Vehemency " prosecuted their Measures, notwithstanding all the Friends of his Father's Family " remonstrated to him against it; and thus he lost the Esteem and Favour " of the Cavaliers. He was a Man of good Understanding, yet was led by a Set " of Men whom he far surpass'd: And never, in all his Life, did one material " Action, that was prudent and discreet." These Things being premised, let's now attend the Proceedings in Parliament.

* Lockhart's *Memoirs*, p. 141. *&c. seq.*

† *Ubi supra*, p. 132.

The Duke of *Argyle's* Character.

Character of the D. of *Montrosse*.

‡ Lockhart's *Memoirs*, p. 147.

Many Members being absent at the opening * of the Session, the Lord Commissioner adjourn'd the Parliament, to the 3d of *July*; when being met again, the Queen's Letter to them was read, wherein her Majesty " Recommended to them " with the greatest Earnestness, the settling of the Succession in the Protestant " Line; and to prevent any Objection to the said Settlement, that could be suggested from the Views or Fear of future Inconveniencies that might happen to " *Scotland* from thence, her Majesty told them, she should be ready to give the " Royal Assent to such Provisions and Restrictions, as should be found necessary and " reasonable in such a Case. In the next place, the Queen being fully satisfied, " that great Benefits would arise to all her Subjects, by an *Union* of *Scotland* and " *England*; and that nothing could contribute more to the composing of Differences, " and extinguishing the Heats raised and fomented by the Enemies of both Nations, " than the promoting of every Thing that tended to the procuring the same;

* *June* 28. Proceedings in Parliament.

A. D. 1705.

" Therefore her Majeſty earneſtly recommended to them, to paſs an Act for a Commiſſion to ſet a Treaty on Foot between the Two Kingdoms, as her Parliament " of *England* had done. Concluding with the uſual Demand of the neceſſary Supplies; and acquainting them with her Choice of the Duke of *Argyle* to be her " Commiſſioner; whom ſhe had fully impower'd to declare her firm Reſolutions " to maintain the Government both in Church and State, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; " and to conſent to ſuch further Laws, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for that End, " for the better improving of Trade and Manufactures, and generally for the Good " and Advantage of the Kingdom." The Lord Commiſſioner, and the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor, in their reſpective Speeches, enforc'd the Neceſſity of what was recommended in the Queen's Letter; and the ſame Day was read another Letter from her Majeſty to the Lord Commiſſioners, appointing Lord *Archibald Campbel*, Firſt Couſin to his Grace, to have the Place and Vote of Lord High-Treaſurer, in this Seſſion of Parliament.

On the 6th of *July*, the Marquis of *Annandale* preſented a Propoſal, *That the Parliament would go upon the Conſideration of ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, as ſhould be judged proper for the next Succeſſor in the Proteſtant Line*; *and that, at the ſame Time, a Committee be appointed to conſider the Condition of the Coin of the Nation, and the State of its Commerce, or Trade, as to Export and Import, and to prepare and bring in the moſt proper Remedies and Regulations for that End.* Hereupon the Earl *Marſhal* preſented a Reſolve; *That the Houſe, previous to all other Affairs, would make ſuch Regulations of the Trade and Coin of this Kingdom, as might be moſt for the Advantage of the Nation*: Another Reſolve was alſo preſented by the Earl of *Mar*, That *the Houſe would take into their Conſideration, the Nation's Circumſtances, as to* England, *and how to enter into a Treaty with them.* After ſome Debate, theſe Two Queſtions were put; Whether to proceed, firſt to conſider Coin and Trade? Or Limitations of Government? And it was carried, to proceed firſt *on Coin and Trade.*

* *Lockhart, Ubi Supra*, p. 142, *& ſeq.*

It was the Opinion of many *, that the *Cavaliers* made a wrong Step in poſtponing the more material Affairs, and trifling away the beginning of this Seſſion on Matters of no great Importance; for had they immediately call'd for the Queen's Letter, in order to return an Anſwer to it, the Treaty with *England* would naturally have fallen under Conſideration, and the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends not being yet gone off from them, they might either have rejected it, or at leaſt clogg'd it as they pleaſed, and choſen ſuch Members as they thought fit to be Commiſſioners. Whatever Streſs may be laid on this Conjecture, 'tis certain that the Three † next, and many other *Sederunts*, or Sittings, were ſpent on the Conſideration of Trade; in relation to which, ſeveral *Overtures*, or Propoſals, were laid before the Houſe, ſome of which paſs'd into Laws, and the others were rejected. Among the reſt, we muſt take Notice, that there were Two Propoſals made for *ſupplying the Nation with Money*, by a *Paper-Credit*: The firſt was offer'd by Dr. *Hugh Chamberlayne*, whoſe Project of a *Land-Bank*, had, ſome Years before, miſcarried in *England*, and reduced him ſo low, that he was neceſſitated to fly from his Creditors into *Scotland*: The other was propoſed by *John Law*, the Son of a *Goldſmith* in *Edinburgh*, a Man of ſubtile Parts, who having ſquandered away his ſmall Fortune, was forc'd to live by Gaming; but, who being an agreeable Debauchee, found the way to ingratiate himſelf, both with the Duke of *Argyle*, and with the Leaders of the *Squadrone*. Upon the Confidence of their Support, he preſented a very plauſible Scheme, which was readily eſpouſed by all the *Courtiers*, and many of the *Squadrone*, becauſe it was ſo framed, that, in Proceſs of Time, it would have brought all the Eſtates of the Kingdom to depend on the Government: But the Houſe rejected the Propoſal, and came to a Reſolution, *That the eſtabliſhing any kind of Paper Credit, ſo as to make Bills paſs for current Coin, was an improper Expedient.* We muſt likewiſe obſerve, That a *Council of Trade* was appointed, with Power to put the Laws relating thereto in Execution; and it was recommended to them, to bring the Export and Import of the Nation to a Balance, and lay the ſame before the Houſe next Seſſion.

† *July* 10, 12, and 13.

Proceedings on the Trade of the Nation. Propoſals for a Paper Credit rejected.

Council of Trade appointed, *Aug.* 14.

Before this Act was brought to Perfection, the *Cavaliers* made all poſſible Efforts to prevent the ſettling of the *Succeſſion*; for which Purpoſe the Duke of *Hamilton* preſented ‖ the following Reſolve: " That this Parliament will not proceed to the " Nomination of a Succeſſor, 'till we have had a previous Treaty with *England*, in " relation to our Commerce, and other Concerns with that Nation: *And further*, it " is reſolv'd, That this Parliament will proceed to make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the Rectification of our Conſtitution, as may ſecure " the *Liberty*, *Religion*, and Independency of this Kingdom, before they proceed to " the ſaid Nomination." The Court, and moſt of the *Squadrone*, united againſt this Reſolve: But the Cavaliers inſiſted vigorouſly upon it, and by the Aſſiſtance of ſome of the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends, carried it by a great Majority. Upon this Occaſion the Lord *Belhaven* ſpoke to this Effect.

‖ *July* 17. The Duke of *Hamilton*'s Reſolve for Poſtponing the Nomination of a Succeſſor, till a Treaty be had with *England*.

*My*

A. D. 1705.

*My* LORD CHANCELLOR,

The Lord *Belhaven's* Speech.

" BY what Experience I have had in this World, I always found, that when " Diviſions are once come to that Conſiſtency, as to form themſelves in " Factions, upon different Meaſures, and oppoſite Deſigns; that then Reaſon and " Reaſoning make but a very ſmall Impreſſion upon either of the Parties: There- " fore I ſhall not enter into the Merits of this *Reſolve*, nor of its Expediency or Un- " expediency, at this Time, that I may not give the leaſt Riſe to Debate, or Occaſion " of Miſunderſtanding amongſt our ſelves. What I ſhall ſay on this Head, is to " advance this Poſition, *viz.* That there is more Danger to our Nation, and Natio- " nal Concerns, by Diviſions and Factions, than by any Miſtake in fit and adequate " Meaſures, if they be unanimouſly gone upon.

" A wrong Meaſure, eſpecially in Reſolutions, may be ratified and redreſſed, " when we come to a fuller View of the Affair: And though ſometimes they prove " Unſucceſsful, yet Unanimity endures a Shock with Firmneſs; but Diviſions and " Factions increaſe and multiply, and that from very ſmall Beginnings, ſo as to " render all Perſuaſions abortive; and that more eſpecially amongſt Men of Ho- " nour; who, as they are generally more grateful, conſtant, and firm to their " Words and Parties, ſo upon Diſappointments, they are more prone to Reſentment " and Revenge, the moſt dangerous of all Paſſions, and the moſt fatal to the very " Being of Nations.

" What I plead for, my Lord, at this Time, is *Unity*. Would you have Limi- " tations? Go upon them unanimouſly. Would you have a Treaty? Do the like. " Would you ſettle the Succeſſion upon Limitations without a Treaty? Would you " ſettle the Succeſſion upon a Treaty without Limitations? Would you have neither " done at this Time? In ſhort, Whatever you would have done, let it be done " *Nemine Contradicente*, and it will not want its own Weight; for I am perſuaded, " that whatever Reſolution this Honourable Houſe ſhall come to, a wrong Meaſure " is preferable to a good one, if there be Unanimity in the one, and Faction at " the bottom of the other.

" *My Lord*, I could bring in Inſtances from the Hiſtories of *Europe*, to confirm " what I have ſaid, and from none more, than that of our Neighbours, the States of " *Holland*, whoſe *Unity* has raiſed them to the Grandeur and Riches they are poſ- " ſeſs'd of at this Day. They wanted not wrong Meaſures, and unſucceſsful At- " tempts, but their unanimous Firmneſs in the Vindication of their *Liberty*, hath " made good the Verity of their *Motto: Concordiâ Res parvæ creſcunt.*

" But waving what is foreign, I ſhall confine my ſelf to our own Hiſtories, and " by Four Examples I ſhall make it evidently appear, that our Predeceſſors, when " in a good Underſtanding amongſt themſelves, were always in a Condition to de- " fend their Rights and Liberties againſt the *Engliſh*, and that they never did prevail " over us, ſave when we were divided and broke by Factions.

" The firſt Inſtance is, of that famous Controverſy about the Right of Succeſſion " of *Alexander* the Third. The Story is ſo well known, that I ſhall not give this " Honourable Houſe the Trouble of hearing it repeated, but ſhall only ſay, we di- " vided upon it. What followed upon that? The King of *England* gave us a King: " What was the Conſequence of that? Both of us paid very dear for it. For as the " Hiſtorians of both Nations tell us, there followed upon it the longeſt and moſt " bloody War that ever was betwixt two Nations: Then, and not before, could it " be ſaid, that *England* had any Pretence of Homage from us.

" Pray, *my Lord*, had it not been better, that our Predeceſſors had, of themſelves, " choſen the worſt of Competitors, yea, the worſt Man of the Nation by a general " Conſent, rather than to have ſuſtained thoſe Calamities which followed on that " Diviſion?

" The other Time, *my Lord*, that we groaned under *Engliſh Bondage*, was by *Crom-* " *well*, who knew as well how to divide, as how to fight. We had called home King " *Charles* the Second, as Succeſſor to his Father; *Cromwell* enters *Scotland* with an " Army, and prevails: What was the Reaſon of it? Was his Army comparable to " ours for Number? He knew very well King *Charles* the Firſt, his Maſter, had come " upon us with a far better Army, and we leſs prepared, and leſs accuſtomed to " War, and yet, tho' Sword in Hand, he was neceſſitated to give us a valuable " Treaty at the *Birks*. He knew very well, that we had the Remains of that gal- " lant Army, which had procur'd us ſo good Conditions at the Treaty of *Ripon*; " and who afterwards had raiſed the Parliamentary Power above that of their So- " vereign. He knew that we had the brave Troops that had preſerved the *North* of *Ireland* from the *Iriſh* Rebels. Whence, then, came all theſe Hopes of *Oliver?* It

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" came, *my Lord*, from our Diviſions. We were united in thoſe former Times, and " broken then. In ſhort, we had the *Hamiltons*, *Grahams*, and *Campbells*, each dri- " ving on oppoſite Deſigns. Nay, *my Lord*, Faction was come to that Height of " *Enthuſiaſm*, that when we came to fight *Cromwell* at *Dunbar*, we would not fight but " as *Gideon* did the *Madianites*, altho' we had no ſuch Warrant for it. I pray God, " *My Lord*, Things come not to ſuch a Height now, eſpecially when we, as they, " mind more, who ſhall do ſuch and ſuch Things, than what Things are fitteſt to " be done; ſo that every Commiſſioner now muſt have the Board ſwept clean, be- " fore he undertakes the Queen's Buſineſs. I ſpeak not this, *My Lord*, out of any " Reſentment that I have by being lately turn'd out of a Poſt. I profeſs I have not " the leaſt Reſentment upon it; Why ſhould not the Queen employ what Servants " ſhe thinks fit? But I ſpeak of it, becauſe I am afraid it proves a Seed to Faction, " it having proved ſo Prolifick already, as to have Two Crops in one Year, tho' in " this *Northern* Climate.

" The Two Inſtances where our *Unity* preſerv'd us from the fatal Conſequences of " War with *England*, are thoſe of King *David*, and King *James* the Firſt, after we " had recovered our Liberty under the Conduct of the Noble *Bruce*, who had forced " the Grand-Child, by a moſt ſolemn Renunciation, to yield up the Claim of *Ho-* " *mage*, unjuſtly impoſed by the Father upon us. Two unhappy Accidents put " theſe Two Kings in the Hands of the *Engliſh*: Did they let go the Opportunities to " trump up their Claim of *Homage*? No, *my Lord*. What hinder'd them to pro- " ceed further? King *David* had loſt a conſiderable Battel, was there made Priſoner " himſelf, many of the Nobility killed and taken, *England* ſucceſsful againſt *France* at " the ſame Time, and their King Priſoner in *England*: King *James* the firſt was their " Priſoner, being forced to fly from the unjuſt Deſigns of his Uncle *Robert*, and as " unjuſtly made Priſoner by them: Theſe Occaſions, *my Lord*, did appear favoura- " ble enough for *England* to make uſe of; but our firm Unanimity put a Stop to their " Deſigns: We declared we would not obey our Kings as long as they were under " *Engliſh* Power and Influence, and ſo both our Armies in *France*, and Peers in *Scot-* " *land*, refuſed their Orders, as long as they were in *England*; looking upon them " not as their Kings Commands, but the Commands of an Enemy: And thus we " were preſerved, and our Kings delivered to us upon Ranſom.

" *My Lord*, I have obſerv'd, that *England* never let go any Opportunity, neither " before nor ſince the Union of the Two Crowns, to bring us under their Power; " and I am perſuaded, that the Heats and Animoſities amongſt us theſe ſeveral Seſ- " ſions of Parliament paſt, have, amongſt other Things, occaſion'd that threatning " and unaccountable Act of Parliament, wherein they characterize our Miniſters, " and criticize our Acts, as it hath alſo given Birth to thoſe contemptible and igno- " rant Pamphlets, publiſh'd of late againſt the Sovereignty and Independency of our " Nation. Will you prevent the Conſequences of what is deſigned againſt us? " Be as united as they in your Actings againſt them: Did *Whig* and *Tory* differ " about us? No, *my Lord*: The Two Houſes, tho' in civil War amongſt themſelves " did vye with one another, which of them ſhould have the Honour to give us the " ſharpeſt and ſevereſt Blow.

" To conclude, Would you quench the Fire that appears to be rais'd againſt us in " *England*? Would you have a ſucceſsful Treaty and good Limitations? Be unani- " mous, and I hope the Caſe is not as yet ſo deſperate; but what our Predeceſſors " have found, we may yet find the like.

" It may be aſked, *My Lord*, how we ſhall be unanimous, and who ſhall yield? " I think Providence has made that very eaſy, with Relation to this Reſolve; for " ſuppoſe ſome be for Limitations, that are not for a Treaty; and others for a Trea- " ty, that are not for Limitations: And that thoſe who are againſt a Treaty, are " againſt it, becauſe they do not expect reaſonable and good Conditions from *England*: " And that thoſe who are againſt Limitations, are againſt them, becauſe they would " prove of no long Continuance, and conſequently look upon them only as Amuſe- " ments to bring us to the *Engliſh* Succeſſion: There is no Reaſon, *My Lord*, in all " this, why both Parties ſhould not agree in the Reſolve. For ſuppoſe all thoſe Sup- " poſitions ſhould prove true, ſhall we then be in any worſe Condition than we are " at preſent? Shall it be ſaid, we will not ſo much as reſolve to treat with *England*; " or that Limitations, which are in our own Power, both to make and to keep, " ſhall be look'd upon by us, as Things unpracticable, and of no Duration? No, " *my Lord*, we have a Gracious Queen that will aſſiſt us in both; and who, in her " Gracious Letter, ſeems to deſire both.

" I do conſider *England*, with Relation to the Succeſſion of *Britain*, as ſo many " Fiſhes incloſed in a large ſtrong Net: They have Room to ſwim, toſs and tumble, " but as long as the Fiſherman keeps his Hold, they cannot break through. I be-

" lieve

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" lieve by this Time they are ſenſible, that the Succeſſion to the Two Kingdoms in " *Britain*, ought not to have been deſign'd, much leſs ſettled, without acquainting " one Part of *Britain* with the Deſign, and that one Part independent upon the " other; therefore if we be united, and keep our Hold, and make no unreaſonable " Demand, either of Limitations from our Queen, or Conditions from *England*, but " merely ſuch as the Neceſſity of this Nation requires, I hope by the Bleſſing of " GOD upon our juſt Endeavours, and the Cordial Support of our excellent Sove- " reign, that we ſhall have all our Deſires granted, and a good Underſtanding be- " twixt the Two Nations promoted; not for this Time only, but for ever: Which, " if they do ſlight at this Time, I dare pretend to propheſy, that *the Time will come, " when they will give more with leſs Ceremony.*

" Thus, *my Lord*, I have frankly told you my Mind, and that with all Defe- " rence and Submiſſion to this honourable Houſe; and tho' I do not pretend to the " Thanks of this Parliament, as the Lord *Haverſham* had of the Houſe of Lords; " yet I will not yield to his Lordſhip, as to my Integrity and ſincere Concern for " the Commonwealth of *Britain*: And in one Thing, I think, I have the Advan- " tage, that what I have ſaid, tends to the compoſing of Differences: Firſt, amongſt " our ſelves, and then betwixt our Neighbouring Nation and us. Whereas his Lord- " ſhip's Speech, if I be not as much miſtaken, as his Lordſhip was at the Time he " ſpoke it, tends directly the quite contrary Way. Therefore I am for the Reſolve, " and for beginning with the Limitations." This Speech carried ſuch Weight with it, that after ſome Debate, the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Reſolve was approved. Three Days * after the Parliament met again, and read the Draught of a Letter preſented by the Marquis of *Tweedale*, in Anſwer to her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament; as alſo a Draught of an *Act for a Treaty with* England, preſented by the Earl of *Mar*; Another Draught of an *Act for a Treaty with* England, preſented by the Marquis of *Lothian*; a Draught of an Act concerning the Way of chuſing Officers of State, Privy-Councellors, and Members of the *Exchequer* and Treaſury, in Caſe of her Majeſty's Deceaſe, without Heirs of her Body to ſucceed her, preſented by the Earl of *Rothes*; and ſome other Draughts of Acts relating to Trade. All which were or- der'd to be printed.

* *July* 20.

On the 23d of *July* the Duke of *Queenſberry* arrived at *Edinburgh*, where he made a publick Entry with greater Splendor and Magnificence, and was receiv'd with greater Demonſtrations of Joy, than the Three Times he had been Commiſſioner. The next Day his Grace went to Parliament, where the Draught of the Letter in Anſwer to the Queen's, was read, intimating, " The Parliament's Readineſs to eſta- " bliſh the ſame Succeſſor with *England*, begging her Majeſty would grant them ſuch " Limitations on her Succeſſors, as were neceſſary for that Purpoſe: And, aſſuring " her Majeſty, that if this were once done, they would chearfully ſet about the " Work." But a Motion being made, that, preferable to that Letter, the Houſe ſhould take into Conſideration the Acts relating to Trade; the ſame was agreed to.

The Duke of *Queensberry* makes a pub- lick Entry in *Edinburgh*.

This being over, the *Cavaliers* inclined to proceed upon the Limitations; propo- ſing thereby in the firſt Place, to obſtruct the Succeſſion's being eſtabliſhed, in Caſe the projected Treaty ſhould fail; for they knew the Court would not grant them the Royal Aſſent; and that the Succeſſion would then miſcarry; in the next Place, to make the beſt they could of an ill Bargain, by clogging the Monarch, in Caſe the Houſe of *Hanover* ſhould come to the Crown; and laſtly, to ingratiate themſelves with the People, who groaned under the Oppreſſion of *England*, and were extremely fond of every Thing that ſeemed to free them of it. A Motion being made † to grant a firſt Reading to *an Act and Commiſſion for a Treaty with* England, the Duke of *Ha- milton*, in Oppoſition thereto, moved, that the Houſe would proceed to the enacting of *Limitations*; and a Vote being ſtated in theſe Terms, Proceed to conſider the *Act for a Treaty*, or *Limitations*, the latter was carried. In the ſubſequent ‖ *Sederunt* of Parliament, ſeveral Acts for that Purpoſe were preſented, the moſt conſiderable of which was, An Act for regulating the chuſing the Officers of State, enacting, " That from and after her Majeſty's Deceaſe, without Heirs of her Body, all Offi- " cers of State, and Privy-Councellors, and Lords of Seſſion, ſhould be choſen and " appointed by the Parliament; and in Caſe of the Deceaſe of any of them, during " the Vacancy of Parliament, the Office to be ſupply'd by one nominated by the " Council, who ſhould continue in the ſame till next Seſſion of Parliament: And " that all the ſaid Officers of State and Privy-Counſellors ſhould be accountable to " the Parliament." The Court offered ·:· a Clauſe, giving the Power of chuſing Officers of State, (which, by this Act, was ſolely lodged in the Parliament) to the King, with Conſent of Parliament, which was carried in the Negative; as was alſo a Motion, that there ſhould be Three Preſidents of the Seſſion, to preſide *per vices* each Two Months; and then * the whole Act was approved. The next Day an

The Cavaliers promote the Limitations, and why.

† *July* 31.

‖ *Aug.* 2. Act for chu- ſing the Offi- cers of State approved.

·:· *Aug.* 16.

* *Aug.* 22.

A. D. 1. 05.

An Act for a Triennial Parliament, *Aug.* 23.

Act for a Triennial Parliament was read in theſe Terms: "Our Sovereign Lady "being willing to reſtore to her ancient Kingdom, their ancient Cuſtom and Right to "Frequency of Parliaments, does therefore, with the Advice and Conſent of Par- "liament, ſtatute and ordain, That there ſhall be a new Parliament call'd and "indicted, to meet, ſit and act; and that once every Third Year, after the 1ſt "of *Auguſt*, in the Year - - - - -. And her Majeſty does hereby declare, with "Conſent aforeſaid, That this preſent Parliament ſhall not continue and endure "any longer, than the 1ſt of *Auguſt* aforeſaid; and this without Prejudice of her "Majeſty and Succeſſors Royal Prerogative, and Power to diſſolve Parliaments "ſooner than the ſaid Term of Three Years, as ſhall be thought fit. And fur- "ther, with the Advice aforeſaid, ſtatutes and ordains, That from and after the 1ſt "Day of *Auguſt* aforeſaid, no Farmer or Collector of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms or Ex- "ciſe, or any other Branch of her Revenue, ſhall be capable to be a Member of "Parliament, nor to ſit and vote therein, after the Date aforeſaid: And it ſhall be "a ſufficient Objection againſt any Member, that he is concern'd, directly or indi- "rectly, as a Farmer or Collector, in any Part of her Majeſty's Revenue, to re- "move him from his Place and Vote in Parliament." The Courtiers ſaw it was to no Purpoſe to oppoſe this Act; and being afraid of a new Parliament, they only propos'd, that this Act ſhould not take Place during her Majeſty's Life. The *Cava- liers*, on the other Hand, inſiſted, that it ſhould commence immediately; but many Members, who doubted their own Intereſt to be elected a-new, propos'd a Medium betwixt the Two; *viz.* That it ſhould take Place Three Years after the Date, that is, the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1708. with which (as the leaſt of the Two Evils) the Court- ers join'd, and carry'd it; and ſo the whole Act was approved. Another Act, or-

Act appointing *Scotch* Ambaſſadors, *Sept.* 11.

daining, that the *Scotch* Ambaſſadors, repreſenting *Scotland*, ſhould be preſent, when the Sovereign had Occaſion to treat with Foreign Princes and States, and accounta- ble to the Parliament of *Scotland*, was alſo approved: But ſeveral other Overtures were made, that never were engroſs'd into Acts. Nor did the above mention'd Act

But had not the Royal Aſſent.

obtain the Royal Aſſent, tho' the Court promis'd it often to many of the Mem- bers; and thereby kept them in good Humour, while the Act for a Treaty was framing: They thinking themſelves in a tolerable good State, by thoſe Acts of Li- mitations, and never imagining that the Treaty would terminate as it did. But Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton* having, in a long Diſcourſe, ſet forth the deplorable State to which the *Scotch* Nation was reduc'd, by being ſubjected to *Engliſh* Councils and Meaſures, while the ſame Perſon was King of both Kingdoms; concluded, that thoſe Acts were not ſufficient; and therefore preſented a Scheme of *Limitations*, which he propos'd to be engroſs'd into an Act, and taken into Conſideration; *viz.*

*Fletcher* of *Salton*'s Scheme of Limitations.

"I. That Elections ſhould be made at every *Michaelmas* Head-Court, for a new Par- "liament every Year, to ſit the 1ſt of *November* next following, and adjourn them- "ſelves from Time to Time till next *Michaelmas*. That they chuſe their own Pre- "ſident; and that every Thing be determin'd by Balloting, in Place of Voting. "II. That ſo many leſſer Barons ſhould be added to the Parliament, as there had "been Noblemen created ſince the laſt Augmentation of the Number of Barons. "And that in all Time coming, for every Nobleman that ſhould be created, there "ſhould be a Baron added to the Parliament. III. That no Man ſhould have "a Vote in Parliament, but a Nobleman, or elected Member. IV. That the King "ſhould give the Royal Aſſent to all Laws offer'd by the Eſtates; and that the "Preſident of the Parliament be impower'd by his Majeſty to give the Royal Aſ- "ſent in his Abſence, and have Ten Pounds *Sterling* a Day of Salary. V. That "a Committee of Thirty one Members, of which Nine to be a *Quorum*, choſen "out of their own Number, by every Parliament under the King, ſhould have the "Adminiſtration of the Government, be his Council, and accountable to the Par- "liament; with Power, on extraordinary Occaſions, to call the Parliament toge- "ther: And that, in the ſaid Council, all Things be determin'd by Balloting, in- "ſtead of Voting. VI. That the King, without Conſent of the Parliament, ſhould "not have the Power of making *Peace* and *War*, or that of concluding any Trea- "ty with any other State or Potentate. VII. That all Places and Offices, both "Civil and Military, and all Penſions formerly conferr'd by the Crown, ſhould "ever after be given by Parliament. VIII. That no Regiment, or Company of "Horſe, Foot, or Dragoons, be kept on Foot, in Peace or War, but by Conſent of "Parliament. IX. That all the fencible Men in the Nation, betwixt Sixty and "Sixteen, be arm'd with Bayonets and Firelocks, all of a Caleever; and continue "always provided in ſuch Arms, with Ammunition ſuitable. X. That no General "Indemnity, or Pardon for any Tranſgreſſion, ſhould be valid, without Conſent of "Parliament. XI. That the Fifteen Senators of the College of Juſtice, ſhould be "incapable of being Members of Parliament, or of any other Office, or Penſion;

"but

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"but the Salary that belongs to their Place, to be increas'd as the Parliament ſhould "think fit. That the Office of Preſident ſhould be in Three of their Num- "ber, to be nam'd by the Parliament; and that there be no extraordinary Lords. "As alſo, that the Lords of the Juſtice-Court, ſhould be diſtinct from thoſe of the "Seſſion, and under the ſame Reſtrictions. XII. And, That if any King ſhould "break in upon any of theſe Conditions of Government, he ſhould, by the Eſtates, "be declar'd to have forfeited the Crown." Mr. *Fletcher* enlarg'd on every particular Article; demonſtrating, That the firſt *Eight* were neceſſary to prevent *Engliſh* Influence over *Scotch* Affairs; the *Ninth*, to enable the Nation to defend its Rights and Liberties; and the *Tenth*, to deter Miniſters of State, from preſuming to give the King bad Advice, and doing Things contrary to Law. The Earl of *Stair* having ſpoken againſt this Scheme, Mr. *Fletcher*, in Anſwer thereto, ſaid, *It was no wonder his Lordſhip was againſt it; for, had there been ſuch an Act, his Lordſhip had long before been hang'd, for the Advices he gave K.* James, *the Murder of* Glenco, *and his Conduct ſince the* Revolution. The *Eleventh*, Mr. *Fletcher* ſaid, was neceſſary to preſerve the Judicatories from corrupt Judges: And *if the Twelfth*, concluded he, *be not approved; ſure I am, this Houſe muſt own, the laſt King* James *was barbarouſly and unjuſtly treated.* But however, this Scheme of *Limitations* never was fram'd into an Act.

The Parliament's Proceedings in relation to the Plot.

Another material Point under the Conſideration of this Parliament, was, the *Plot*. They had, in the former Seſſion, addreſs'd the Queen, to tranſmit to them ſuch Perſons as were Evidences in, and ſuch Papers as related to, that Affair; and, in the Beginning of this Seſſion, the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol* were very deſirous to proſecute it to the greateſt Height: But the *Cavaliers* were not ſo forward; firſt, becauſe they were under a kind of Engagement to the Earl of *Mar*, and Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, that if the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Friends oppos'd the Marquis of *Tweedale* and his Party, as in the former Seſſion, they ſhould not inſiſt on that Affair; which would irritate his Grace's Friends to ſuch a Degree, that many of them would not concur in oppoſing the Act for a Treaty. In the next Place, the *Cavaliers* rightly conſider'd, that the Edge of many People's Indignation againſt the *Plot*, was blunted by its lying ſo long dormant: And being, at the ſame Time, apprehenſive of being baffled, if they attempted any Thing againſt the Duke of *Queenſberry*, they wiſely reſolv'd to ſtand *Neuter*; at leaſt, till they ſaw, whether the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol* could prove any Thing. It being * mov'd, That the Houſe might be acquainted what Anſwer the Queen had return'd to the Addreſs above-mention'd; the Lord Commiſſioner declar'd, That he had receiv'd a Letter from her Majeſty, relating to that Matter, and would ſignify her Majeſty's Pleaſure therein to the Parliament, in a few Days. Accordingly, on the 11th of *September*, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe, That the reſt of the Papers relating to the late Plot, were now tranſmitted; and that they ſhould be given to the Clerk Regiſter, to be peruſed by the Members of the Houſe. But when the Houſe took thoſe Papers into Conſideration, it was urg'd, that they were only Copies; and that the principal Evidences, ſuch as Sir *John Macleane*, Mr. *Keith*, and others, remain'd in *London*; and that the Parliament could not proceed any farther in that Affair, unleſs the Original Papers, and the Perſons who were Evidences, were at their Command. However, the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, and *Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, made Speeches in their own Vindication; aſſerting, That the Accuſation againſt them, in the Diſcovery of the pretended Plot, was falſe and calumnious. The Duke of *Athol*, in particular, made a long Narrative of the Beginning, Progreſs, and Concluſion of the whole Affair; accus'd the Duke of *Queenſberry* of endeavouring to give the Queen ſiniſter Impreſſions of her good Subjects; produc'd Copies of Letters from him to her Majeſty, affirming, that all the *Cavaliers* had a Hand in the Plot, or, at leaſt, were Enemies to her: And that, the better to carry on his Deſign, he had employ'd, and held Correſpondence with *Frazer*, or Lord *Lovat*. But notwithſtanding this great Bluſter, no further Notice was taken of this Affair.

* *Aug.* 28.

Account of the Act for Treaty of Union.

The Buſineſs which the Court had principally at Heart, was, the *Act for a Treaty with* England: The Earl of *Mar* had, in the Beginning of this Seſſion, preſented an *Act for appointing Commiſſioners, to treat with Commiſſioners from* England, *of an* Union; which lay upon the Table, till moſt of the Overtures in relation to Trade, and the Limitations, were diſcuſs'd; but theſe being over, the other was reaſſumed. This Act was much of the ſame Nature and Import with the Act paſs'd in *England*, both impowering Commiſſioners to meet and treat of an Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and reſtraining them from treating of any Alterations of the Church-Government, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the reſpective Realms. The only material Difference was, that the *Engliſh* Act not only gave the

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Queen the Nomination of the Commiſſioners on the Part of *England*, but required alſo, that the Queen ſhould name and appoint the *Scotch* Commiſſioners; whereas in the Draught preſented by the Earl of *Mar*, there was a Blank for the Power of the Nomination. This gave Occaſion to Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, in a pathetical Speech *, to inveigh againſt the haughty and imperious Proceeding of the *Engliſh* in this Affair; exhorting the Houſe to reſent this Treatment, as became *Scotchmen*; for which Purpoſe he offer'd an Addreſs to be preſented to her Majeſty, importing, "That the Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *England*, "containing a Propoſal for a Treaty of *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, was "made in ſuch injurious Terms to the Honour and Intereſt of the *Scotch* Nation, "that they, who repreſented that Kingdom in Parliament, could no ways comply "with it; which they had the greater Regret to refuſe, becauſe a Treaty of *Union* "had, in this Seſſion, been recommended to them by her Majeſty: But that they "ſhould be always ready to comply with any ſuch Propoſal from the Parliament of "*England*, whenever it ſhould be made in Terms no ways diſhonourable or diſad-"vantageous to the *Scotch* Nation." The Houſe rejecting this Motion, call'd for the Earl of *Mar*'s Draught, and for the *Engliſh* Act, both which were read. The *Cavaliers* † and *Country* Parties obſerving, that there was a great Inclination in the Houſe to ſet a Treaty on Foot, thought it improper to oppoſe it any longer in general Terms; and therefore reſolved to endeavour to clog the Commiſſion with ſuch Reſtrictions and Proviſions, as ſhould retard the Treaty's taking Effect: In order thereto, the Duke of *Hamilton* preſented a Clauſe to be added to the Act, importing, *That the Union to be treated on, ſhould no ways derogate from any fundamental Laws, ancient Privileges, Offices, Rights, Liberties and Dignities of the* Scotch *Nation*. This the Courtiers vigorouſly oppoſed, as inconſiſtent with the intended entire, or *incorporating Union*, of which the aboliſhing of *Scotch* Parliaments was a neceſſary Conſequence: And thereupon they urged, "That ſince *Scotland* and *England* were un-"der one Sovereign, who mediated between her Two Kingdoms, and *England* had "already given ample Powers to their Commiſſioners, it would be unbecoming in "*Scotland* to reſtrain their Commiſſioners. That it would ſhew a Jealouſy of her "Majeſty; and might put a ſtop to the Treaty; ſince *England* could not but ex-"pect that the *Scotch* Commiſſioners ſhould have as ample Powers as theirs: That "there could be no Danger in giving unlimited Powers to their Commiſſioners, "ſince it was expreſly provided, that no Matter, or Thing treated of, and agreed "to, ſhould be of any Force, unleſs it were firſt approved of, and ratify'd by the "Parliaments of both Kingdoms: And therefore when their Commiſſioners ſhould "make their Report of the Scheme of *Union* that ſhould be agreed on, then it "would be proper for the Houſe to conſider, whether they would ratify, or reject "the ſame. To this it was anſwer'd, That *Scotland* and *England*'s being under one "Sovereign, made this Clauſe neceſſary; ſince woful Experience taught them, and "it had been often complained of in the Houſe, that their Sovereign was under "*Engliſh* Influence, and ſubject to the Councils of her *Engliſh* Miniſters, who re-"garded the Intereſt and Honour of *Scotland*, no farther than was conſiſtent with "that of *England*: That the adding of this Clauſe, could never imply the leaſt "Miſtruſt of the Queen's Inclinations towards her ancient Kingdom; ſince all that "could be made of it was, That the *Scotch* Parliament being ſenſible, that the "Queen was not in a Capacity to know the Intereſt and Circumſtances of *Scotland*, "ſo well as thoſe of *England*, had taken Care to prevent any Inconveniencies that "might ariſe from thence: That there were ſome Things ſo Sacred, that the leaſt "Innovation, or Alteration, much leſs the abrogating or ſuſpending of them, was "never to be attempted, or the Subject of any Treaty: And the Particulars of "this Clauſe, ſuch as, *the Sovereignty, Independency, and Freedom of the Nation*, be-"ing of this Nature, ought therefore to be added: That *England* could not take it "amiſs, ſince they themſelves had reſtrain'd their own Commiſſioners from treat-"ing of any Alteration in the Church-Government of that Kingdom: That the "*Scotch* were a free independent People, and had a Power to give what Inſtruc-"ons, Powers, and Reſtrictions they pleaſed, to their Commiſſioners: Neither was "it to be imagin'd, that *England* would refuſe to treat, upon Account of this "Clauſe, becauſe the very ſame Clauſe, in the ſame expreſs Words, was inſerted "in the Act of Treaty, in the Reign of King *James* the VIth, and to the ſame "Purpoſe in moſt of the ſubſequent Acts of Treaty; and yet neither that King, "(who would have had good Reaſon to be offended at any Diſreſpect or Diſtruſt "ſhewn towards him) nor his Succeſſors, nor the Parliament of *England*, made "any Scruple upon that Account, to meet and treat with the Commiſſioners "of *Scotland*. Theſe, and many other Arguments were urged, for and againſt the "Clauſe; but the Queſtion being put, whether it ſhould be added, or not? It was

* *Aug.* 28.

† *Lockhart Ubi ſupra, p.* 162, *&ſeq.*

carried in the Negative, by Two Voices only, through the Neglect of Seven or Eight of the Cavaliers, and Country Parties, who happen'd to be abſent.

This being over, another Clauſe was offer'd, importing, "That the ſaid "Commiſſioners ſhould not go out of *Scotland*, to enter into any Treaty with "thoſe to be appointed for *England*, until there were an Act paſſed by the Parlia-"ment of *England*, reſcinding that Clauſe in the *Engliſh* Act, by which it was en-"acted, That the Subjects of *Scotland* ſhould be adjudged, and taken as Aliens, af-"ter the 25th of *December*, 1705." The Cavaliers inſiſted upon this Clauſe, as neceſſary to vindicate the Honour of the Nation, from the Injuſtice of the *Engliſh* in that Act; upon a Belief, that if it were added, the *Engliſh* would not comply with it, and ſo the Treaty would come to nothing. Upon the ſame Conſideration, the Courtiers oppoſed it; but obſerving it took with the Houſe, they did not preſume to do it openly, but by this artful Motion, *viz. That the Clauſe ſhould be approved, though not, as was propoſed, engroſſed with the Body of the Act for a Treaty; but a Reſolve of the Houſe paſs'd, that, after the foreſaid Act were finiſhed, the Houſe would immediately proceed to conſider, whether the Clauſe ſhould be of Force by a particular Act, or by an Order of the Houſe*; and the Queſtion being ſtated; Add the Clauſe to the Act, or by a ſeparate way, the latter was carried. By this the Courtiers were ſure of having a Treaty; for, if the Clauſe was turned into an Act at the cloſe of the Seſſion, (when they had no more to require of the Parliament) they might grant the Royal Aſſent to the Act of Treaty, or refuſe it to this, as they ſhould be directed from *England*: And in Caſe the Clauſe was turned into an Order of the Houſe, then they might diſſolve the Parliament; by which Means the Act, impowering Commiſſioners to treat, remain'd in Force, and the Order ceaſed. Before the Vote was ſtated, upon the Act for a Treaty, the Duke of *Athol* enter'd * his Proteſtation in theſe Terms: In regard, that "By an *Engliſh* Act of Parlia-"ment, made in the laſt Seſſion thereof, intituled, *An Act for the effectual ſecu-"ring* England *from the Dangers that may ariſe from the ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in* "Scotland, the Subjects of this Kingdom are to be adjudged Aliens, born out of "the Allegiance of the Queen, as Queen of *England*, after the 25th of *December*, "1705: I do therefore proteſt for my ſelf, and in the Name and Behalf of all ſuch "as ſhall adhere to this my Proteſtation, That, for ſaving the Honour and In-"tereſt of her Majeſty, as Queen of this Kingdom, and maintaining and preſerv-"ing the undoubted Rights and Privileges of her Subjects, no Act for a Treaty "with *England* ought to paſs in this Houſe, unleſs a Clauſe be adjected thereto, "prohibiting and diſcharging the Commiſſioners that may be nominated and ap-"pointed for carrying on the ſaid Treaty, to depart the Kingdom, in order there-"to, until the ſaid Act be repealed, and reſcinded by the Parliament of *England*: To which moſt of the *Cavaliers* and *Country Parties*, and all the *Squadrone*, did adhere, making in all Twenty Four Peers, Thirty Seven Barons, and Eighteen Boroughs. While the Rolls were calling upon this *Reſolve*, (it being very late) many of the Members, after they had given their Votes, went out of the Houſe, expecting the Parliament would not have proceeded to any more Buſineſs that Night: But immediately after the laſt Name in the Roll was called, the Duke of *Hamilton* addreſſing himſelf to the Chancellor, moved, That the Nomination of the Commiſſioners for the Treaty ſhould be left wholly to the Queen. Upon this unexpected Motion, Fourteen or Fifteen of the *Cavaliers* ran out of the Houſe in Rage and Deſpair, *ſaying*, aloud, *'twas to no Purpoſe to ſtay any longer, ſince the Duke of* Hamilton *had deſerted, and ſo baſely betray'd them*: However, thoſe that remain'd, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Motion, and a hot Debate aroſe upon it, wherein the Cavaliers uſed the very Arguments that the Duke of *Hamilton* had often urged before. *What! leave the Nomination to the Queen? No: She is, in a manner, a Priſoner in* England; *and the Eſtates of* Scotland *had taught us our Duty, in a Caſe nearly related to this, during the Captivity of King* James *the Firſt. Our Queen knows none of us, but as introduc'd by her* Engliſh *Miniſtry, and recommended by our Inclinations to ſerve that Kingdom. Our Queen never had an Opportunity to know the true Intereſt of our Country; and though ſhe did, yet, in her preſent Circumſtances, cannot ſhew her regard for it; and who then ſo proper to nominate* Scotch *Commiſſioners to treat of* Scotch *Affairs, as a* Scotch *Parliament?* Little or nothing was offer'd in Anſwer, either to theſe Arguments, or againſt the Motion, *That no Perſon that had any Eſtate in* England, *ſhould be of the Number of the Commiſſioners*, which was levell'd at the Duke of *Hamilton*: But the Courtiers ſtill inſiſting, that the Senſe of the Houſe might be known in this Matter, the Queſtion was put, *Whether the Nomination of the Commiſſioners be left to the Queen, or to the Parliament?* And, by reaſon of the Abſence of the Members before-mention'd, it was carry'd for the Queen, by a Majority of Eight Voices only. The Duke of *Hamilton*'s Proceeding in this Affair, was highly reſented by the

* *Sept.* 9.

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*Cavaliers*; but his Grace endeavour'd to vindicate himſelf, by alledging, That after the Parliament had rejected the ſeveral Clauſes that were propoſed to be added to the Act, he thought it in vain to contend any longer; and ſince the Court would have had a Majority, to give the Nomination to the Queen, he might be allow'd to make her the Compliment. Beſides, it was his Grace's Opinion, That if the Commiſſioners named by the Queen, ſhould do any Thing that ſhould not be approved in the ſubſequent Parliament, they might be the more ſeverely cenſured for it, than if the Parliament had named them: But the *Scotch* Memorialiſt aſſures us, That the Duke had a Mind to be one of the Commiſſioners himſelf, and fearing he ſhould not be named by the Parliament, he reſolv'd to rely upon the Duke of *Argyle*'s and the Earl of *Mar*'s Promiſe of his being named by the Queen. To ſupport this Conjecture, the ſame Writer ‖ aſſures us, *That the Queen having refuſed to name the Duke of* Hamilton, *the Duke of* Argyle *reſented it ſo far, that he would not ſuffer himſelf to be named; and even threaten'd to oppoſe the Union, tho' Means were afterwards found to induce him to alter his Mind.* To return to the Parliament, in their next ·.· Sitting, Two Draughts of an Addreſs were preſented, one by the Earl of *Sutherland*, the other by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, beſeeching her Majeſty to uſe her Endeavours with the Parliament of *England* to reſcind that Part of the *Engliſh* Act, declaring the Subjects of *Scotland* to be *Aliens*; both which Draughts were read, as was alſo the Overture of an Act, ordaining that the Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland* ſhould not enter upon the Treaty for an *Union* with *England*, until the ſaid Clauſe were repealed. Hereupon the Courtiers moved, That the Parliament ſhould proceed by way of Order to their Commiſſioners, and by Addreſs to her Majeſty, and not by way of Act; and, after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, was carried for the Order and Addreſs, which were immediately drawn up, and unanimouſly agreed to. Then an Overture of *an Act* was preſented, *diſcharging the Peers of* Scotland *from going into* England, *without Leave of the Privy-Council*: But the next Day * after a firſt Reading of this Overture, the ſame was rejected. After this, the Houſe conſider'd the *Act for a Treaty with* England, and made ſome Amendments to the Clauſe containing the Powers to be given to the Commiſſioners. The Cavaliers took this Occaſion to renew the Motion, *That the* Union *ſhould not derogate from any fundamental Laws, ancient Privileges, Offices, Rights and Dignities, and Liberties of the Kingdom of* Scotland; but after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, Whether that Clauſe ſhould be added, it was carried in the Negative; and then the Act was approved. However, the Duke of *Athol* proteſted againſt it, for the Reaſons contained in his former Proteſt, and was adhered to by Twenty Noblemen, Thirty Three Barons, and Eighteen Boroughs. Two Days † after, the Act for granting to the Queen a Supply of Six Months Ceſs, amounting to the Sum of 432,800 *l.* (*Scotch* Money) for maintaing the Army, Garriſons and Frigats for one Year, was approved. On the 18th of *September*, the Houſe went upon the publick Accounts, and allowed to the Commiſſioners of the ſame 200 *l. Sterling* each; 50 *l.* to the Clerk, and 20 to other Servants: 1500 *l.* to the Lord *Belhaven*; 300 *l.* to the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and 2000 *l.* to the Duke of *Argyle*, as being due to his Grace; which Sums were to be paid out of the 50000 *l Sterling*, granted to the Queen. Three Days * after, the Lord High-Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for a Treaty with* England; the *Act for a Supply*, and to ſome other Publick (*a*) and private Acts; and then the Parliament was adjourn'd to the 20th of *December* next. Before we diſmiſs this Seſſion, we muſt take notice, that on the 10th of *Auguſt*, it was moved and reſolved, That Mr. *James Anderſon*, Writer to her Majeſty's Signet, having written a Book, entituled, *An Hiſtorical Eſſay, ſhewing that the Crown and Kingdom of* Scotland *is imperial and independent*, have a Reward of 4800 *l. Scotch* for that good Service; and that the Thanks of the Parliament be given him by the Lord-Chancellor, in Preſence of the Lord High-Commiſſioner; which was done accordingly. It was alſo moved and reſolv'd, That Mr. *James Hodges*, who, in his Writings, had ſerved the Intereſt of the *Scotch* Nation, ſhould have the like Reward of the Sum of 4800 *l. Scotch*. But, on the other Hand, Complaint being made of a Book, entituled, *The Superiority and direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown of* England, *over the Crown and Kingdom of* Scotland; and alſo of the Pamphlet, entituled, *The* Scots *Patriot unmaſk'd*, as ſcurrilous, full of Falſhoods, and reflecting upon the Honour and Independency of the *Scotch* Nation; both written by *William Atwood*: The ſame were order'd to be burnt by the Hand of the

‖ *Lockhart, ubi ſupra*, p. 176.

·.· *Sept.* 4.

* *Sept.* 6.

The Act for a Treaty of an *Union* approved.

† *Sept.* 8.

* *Sept.* 21. Acts paſs'd. The *Scotch* Parliament adjourn'd.

Mr. *Anderſon* and Mr. *Hodges* rewarded for aſſerting the Independency of *Scotland*.

Mr. *Atwood*'s Books order'd to be burnt.

(*a*) Viz. *An Act for diſcharging the Importation of* Engliſh, Iriſh, *and foreign Butter and Cheeſe*; *An Act for advancing the Fiſhing Trade*; *An Act for appointing a Council of* Trade; *An Act for encouraging the Exportation of Beef and Pork*; *An Act declaring Linnen and Woollen Manufactures free of Duty*. And ſome private Acts.

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common Hangman. Not long after the Adjournment of the Parliament, the Earl of *Mar*, who during the whole Seſſion had done conſiderable Service to the Court, was made * Secretary of State in the Room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, who was appointed Lord-Preſident of her Majeſty's Council in *Scotland*. The Account which the *Scotch* † Memorialiſt gives of the latter, is, that *he was a Man framed for Buſineſs, extremely capable and extremely aſſiduous; of a proud, aſpiring Temper, and a great Affector of Popularity*: But that he had ſhifted *Sides ſo often, and been guilty of ſuch mean Compliances to gain the Favour of the Party he deſign'd to engage, that no Man placed any Truſt in him*; And that the Reaſon why he was removed from the Secretary's Office, was, *becauſe he was thought to hold a private Correſpondence with the* Squadrone, *being rather inclined to favour the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion without, than with an* Union; *and therefore would not follow the Duke of* Queenſberry's *Dictates farther than he pleaſed*; *upon which Account he was much careſſed by the* Cavaliers.

* *Oct.* 13. The E. of *Mar* Secretary of State, and the M. of *Annandale* Lord-Preſident of the Council.

† *Lockhart*, ubi ſupra, *p.* 179.

Let's now attend foreign Affairs, ſo far as they relate to the grand Confederacy. The Duke of *Marlborough* having in the Year 1704. delivered the Empire, by the ever famous Victory at *Bleinheim*, his Grace, during the Winter, employ'd his Thoughts how to improve that great Succeſs; and having communicated his ſeveral Projects to the Cabinet Council, none ſeem'd ſo judiciouſly laid, as the making an Impreſſion on the Frontiers of *France*, on the Side of the *Moſelle*. To carry on this Deſign, Two Things were abſolutely neceſſary: Firſt, the Concurrence of the cautious *Dutch*, who were unwilling to let their Troops go ſo far from their Frontiers, leſt they ſhould loſe, in one Campaign, the Barrier they had gain'd in Two or Three: And the quickning the natural Slowneſs of the *Germans*, without whoſe joint Aſſiſtance the Duke of *Marlborough* could not act on the *Moſelle*, with Probability of Succeſs. Upon his Arrival ‖ at the *Hague*, his Grace had ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary, aud other Members of the States-General, wherein he laid before them the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, from the vigorous Proſecution of his Deſign; which would deprive *France* of the Means either of enlarging her Conqueſts in *Piedmont*, or of protecting *Spain*; by putting her upon the Neceſſity of defending her ſelf at Home. The *Dutch* were ſoon made ſenſible of the Plauſibleneſs of the Duke's Project; but the greateſt Difficulty remain'd behind. In order to remove it, his Grace reſolv'd to have a Conference with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and ſent Brigadier General *Cadogan* to his Highneſs to manage an Interview between them. On the other hand, the *French* being inform'd of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, endeavour'd to break his Meaſures, by an early Attempt upon the Places which his Grace had conquer'd, near the *Moſelle* and the *Saar*, after the Battel of *Bleinheim*. In order to that, the Mareſchal *de Villars* having aſſembled a conſiderable Number of Forces near *Saar-Louis*, with a ſeeming Deſign to attack *Saarbruck*, march'd on a ſudden, towards *Homburgh*, which was inveſted ·:· by Thirty Squadrons, and a Thouſand Grenadiers. Immediately upon his Arrival, the Mareſchal ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender; declaring, that the Place being unable to reſiſt his Army, he would cauſe him to be hang'd, and the Gariſon put to the Sword, if he offer'd any Reſiſtance. The Commander anſwer'd, That he was glad to hear, that Monſieur *de Villars* was ignorant of the true Condition of the Place; and ſorry that he ſhould have ſo mean an Opinion of him; but that he hop'd he ſhould convince him of his Miſtake, in Relation to thoſe Two Points: And thereupon he order'd the Cannon to play upon the Enemy, which obliged them to keep at a convenient Diſtance. The next Morning, the Mareſchal *de Villars* was much more civil than the Day before, and ſent a Perſon to tell the Commander, that he was not come with a Deſign to take the Place, but only to ſurprize Count *Naſſau-Weylburgh*, who, as he had been inform'd, was with a Body of Troops at *Landſtoul*. The Commander anſwer'd, that he ſuddenly expected Count *Naſſau*; and therefore Monſieur *de Villars*, would certainly ſee him, if he would but tarry a Day or Two; but the *French* General being apprehenſive that the Count *de Noyelles*, who had the Command in chief in *Triers*, and the neighbouring Gariſons, and who was aſſembling his Forces, might fall upon him; thought fit to retire towards *Saar-Louis*, without any other Advantage from his Expedition than the ſeizing the Baggage of ſome *German* Troops, which quitted their Quarters with too much Precipitation.

Tranſactions Abroad.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign to improve the Victory at *Bleinheim*.

‖ *April* 14. N. S.

·:· *Apr.* 19. N. S. Mareſch. *Villars*'s Expedition.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, having concerted with the Deputies of the States, and their Generals, the neceſſary Meaſures for opening the Campaign, ſet out from the *Hague* the 4th of *May*, (N. S.) and on the 8th arrived at *Maeſtricht*, where his Grace waited the Return * of Brigadier *Cadogan*, who brought Advice, that he had concerted an Interview between the Prince of *Baden* and his Grace, at *Crentzvach*, on the 20th. After the Duke, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, had review'd the *Dutch* Troops

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions.

* *May* 12.

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that were to be left on the *Maeſe*, and the *Engliſh* that were to march to the *Moſelle*, his Grace ſet out † for *Coblentz*, where he arriv'd the 17th, and intended, Two Days after, to proceed to *Creutznach*; but on the 18th, Baron *Forſtner*, Counſellor to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, came from *Raſtadt* to *Coblentz*, to acquaint the Duke, That his Highneſs, being very much indiſpoſed, could not meet him at *Creutznach*, as he deſign'd. Hereupon, the Duke reſolv'd to go and confer with the Prince at *Raſtadt*, where he was receiv'd ‖ by his Highneſs with all outward Demonſtrations of Friendſhip and Eſteem: But it was obſerv'd by ſome of his Grace's Attendants, that the Prince's Indiſpoſition was not ſo great, as to have hindred him from meeting the Duke at *Creutznach*: And therefore they look'd upon this Piece of *German* Statelineſs, as an ill Omen for the enſuing Campaign. However, the Prince and the Duke had a private Conference together, wherein it was reſolv'd to leave a ſufficient Number of *Germans*, for the Security of the Lines of *Lauterburg*, and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, and that Prince *Lewis* ſhould march with a ſtrong Detachment towards the *Saar*, to act in Concert with the Duke. On the 22d of *May*, his Grace went to view the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*; came to *Manheim* the next Day, in his way to *Triers*, where he arrived the 26th; and having aſſembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces which were encamp'd near *Igel*, on the other ſide the *Moſelle*, paſs'd the River on the 3d of *June*, over ſeveral Bridges; and from thence march'd to thoſe prepar'd for them over the *Saar*, which River they likewiſe paſs'd at *Conſaarbrug*. The *Heſſians*, *Danes* and *Lunenburghers*, paſs'd the *Saar* at the ſame Time, and ſo all the Forces join'd, without any Interruption from the Mareſchal *Villars*, who, with a numerous Army, was encamp'd near *Sirk*. After a long March of near Eight Hours, they came with their Right within a quarter of a League of *Sirk*; and the next Morning they made a Motion, and took the Camp at *Elft*, the Right being at *Perle*, near *Sirk*, on the *Moſelle*, and the Left at *Hollandorp*. Upon the Appearance of the Allies the Day before, the Enemy immediately retired, with great Precipitation, from *Sirk*, towards *Coningſmacheren*, poſſeſſing themſelves of a very advantageous Camp, which they made yet ſtronger, by caſting up Intrenchments, and felling down Trees: So that it was not poſſible to attack them in that Poſt, with the leaſt Probability of Succeſs.

† *May* 15.

‖ *May* 20.

His Grace confers with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*.

The Duke encamps at *Elft*, in Sight of the *French* Army.

Nor was this the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign: For, it ſeems, his Grace was advanc'd ſo far, only to cover the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, which was to be carried on by the Detachment of the *Imperial* Troops Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had promis'd to bring from *Lauterburg*, and by ſome Forces in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*. The taking of that Place was of great Importance; and Time being very precious, becauſe Forage was ſo ſcarce, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces could not long ſubſiſt between the *Moſelle* and the *Saar*, the Duke diſpatch'd frequent Expreſſes to quicken the March of the *Imperialiſts*, *Wirtembergers*, *Pruſſians*, and *Palatines*, and to exhort the Princes who had engag'd to furniſh Artillery, Horſes and Waggons, to ſend the ſame with all Expedition. His Grace's Exhortations, and thoſe of the *States-General*, were to little Purpoſe: But whether that Delay was occaſion'd by the Death of the late Emperor, which left the *Imperial* Army unprovided, 'till all was redreſſed, and put again into Motion, by the vigilant Application of the new Emperor; or, as ſome ſurmis'd, by Prince *Lewis*'s Unwillingneſs to contribute towards the Advancement of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Glory, I ſhall leave undetermin'd. 'Tis true, ſome *Imperial* Troops were detach'd from *Lauterburg*, for the *Moſelle*, but they march'd their own natural Pace, that is, ſo ſlowly, that inſtead of being on the *Saar* the 9th or 10th of *June*, (N. S.) as was expected, they were not arriv'd the 20th, nor were there either Horſes or Artillery provided. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had promis'd to come in Perſon, advanc'd, indeed, as far as *Creutznach*, and then falling Sick, took an Opportunity to go to the Waters of *Swalbach*, leaving thoſe Forces under the Command of the Count *de Friſe*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* made a little more Haſte with his Four Thouſand Men in the Pay of the *States*; and the *Pruſſians*, arriv'd before the Grand Army was neceſſitated to decamp.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* fails to join the Duke of *Marlborough*.

In the mean Time, the Forces of the *States-General* being very much weaken'd by the Detachments ſent to the *Moſelle*, it was thought fit, that their Army under Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, conſiſting only of Thirty Battalions, and Seventy Two Squadrons, ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive, and, for that Purpoſe, intrench themſelves on the Hill of St. *Peter*, near *Maeſtricht*, expecting that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Villeroy*, who commanded the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army in the *Netherlands*, ſhould ſend a ſtrong Detachment towards the *Moſelle*. They were deceiv'd in that Expectation: For the Enemy being inform'd how Things paſs'd on the *Moſelle*, reſolv'd to take Advantage of their own Superiority on the *Maeſe*, and

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and coming out of their Lines the 21ſt of *May*, they march'd to *Val-Notre-Dame*, near *Huy*, which Place they inveſted the 28th. The 30th, Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, and the Count *d' Artagnan*, having ſeveral Times ſummon'd the Town, which was of no Defence, it was thought fit, to prevent the Ruin of the Inhabitants, and to come to ſuch an Agreement about it, as was made when the Duke of *Marlborough* came before it; and ſo the Gariſon retired into the Caſtle. The next Day the Enemy ſtorm'd Three times Fort St. *Joſeph*, but were repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs. The 3d of *June*, (N. S.) after a vigorous Attack and Reſiſtance, they made themſelves Maſters of Fort *Picard*, and of another call'd the *Red-Fort*, and then batter'd the Caſtle and Fort of St. *Joſeph*, with a great deal of Fury. The neceſſary Preparations for a general Aſſault being made, the Governor beat a Parley on the 10th, but could obtain no other Conditions, than that the Gariſon ſhould march out of the Breach with their Arms, and afterwards lay them down, and ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War: That Part of the Gariſon which was in the Fort of St. *Joſeph* and *La-Saar*, march'd out in like Manner. Three Days after, the *French* Army march'd from *Huy* to *Horrion*, and the next † Day drew nearer to *Liege*, and inveſted the Citadel of that Place.

*Huy* inveſted by the Enemy.

The Caſtle of *Huy* ſurrender'd *June* 1[illegible] and the whole Gariſon made Priſoners of War.

† *June* 15. N. S.

The News of the taking of *Huy*, having reach'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, the Deputies of the States repreſented to his Grace, "That it was impoſſible "to ſubſiſt any longer in his Camp. That the *Germans* having by that Delay, "fruſtrated the Deſign of beſieging *Saar-Louis*, and defeated all the other Projects "on the *Moſelle*, it was to no Purpoſe to continue any longer in thoſe Parts, when "their Forces might be better employ'd in the *Netherlands*, in ſtopping the Progreſs "of the Enemy." The Duke was as ſenſible of that melancholy Truth, as the Deputies themſelves, but being willing to tarry to the laſt Extremity, that the *Imperialiſts* might have no manner of Excuſe for diſappointing him, he did not decamp from *Elſt*, his Head Quarters, 'till the 17th of *June*, (N. S.) The *French* ſaw the Confederate Army retire ſtill with greater Tranquillity than they had ſhew'd upon its firſt advancing that way: And the Duke of *Marlborough* being arrived at *Triers*, held a great Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd, That the Forces under his Command, ſhould march back to the *Maeſe*, except Seven Thouſand *Palatines*, in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, who were unfortunately left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Poſts on that Side, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*. They were to be join'd by part of the Troops of *Weſtphalia*; and the Twelve Thouſand *Pruſſians*, with the Four Thouſand Men of *Wirtemberg*, were order'd to march to *Lauterburg*, to reinforce Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* decamps from *Elſt*, *June* 17. N. S.

Mareſchal *de Villars* having now no Enemy before him, made a Detachment to reinforce the Elector of *Bavaria*; another for the Army under Mareſchal *de Marſin* in *Alſace*; and advanc'd with the reſt towards the *Saar*. Upon the firſt Notice of his Approach, the *Palatine* General ſent private Orders to the Governor of *Saerbruck*, to quit that Caſtle, and blow up the Fortifications, as ſoon as the Enemy ſhould appear, which was punctually perform'd. This Overſight was but the Preliminary of the unpardonable Blunder committed by Monſieur *d' Aubach*: For even before any Enemy appear'd in Sight, he * deſtroy'd all the Magazines the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had, at a vaſt Expence, erected in *Triers*; blew up the Fortifications; burnt the Boats deſign'd to make Bridges, and quitted that important Poſt. The *French* having taken Poſſeſſion of it Four Days after, Mareſchal *de Villars* march'd to join Mareſchal *de Marſin*, and in Conjunction with him, beat the *Imperialiſts* from the Lines of *Croon Weyſſemburgh*. General *Thurgen* had much ado to maintain himſelf in the Lines of *Lauterburgh*; the ſame fatal Influence which diſappointed the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Projects on the *Moſelle*, having kept the *German* Troops diſpers'd, to give, one would imagine, an Opportunity to the *French* to beat General *Thurgen* over the *Rhine*, and retake *Landau*. Theſe unaccountable Miſmanagements, oblig'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to ſend Colonel *Durel*, one of his *Aids de Camp*, to repreſent the ſame to the new Emperor: Which had a very good Effect.

* *June* 23.

General *d' Aubach* abandons *Triers*, and deſtroys the Magazines there.

Colonel *Durel* ſent to *Vienna* to repreſent the Miſmanagements of the *Germans*.

The Infantry under the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Train of Artillery, march'd from *Triers* the 19th of *June*, (*N. S.*) under the Command of General *Churchill*. The 20th, his Grace follow'd with the Horſe, and encamp'd at *Hopital*; the 21ſt, he came to *Bibrich*; the next Day, to *Pruyn*, where he halted the 23d; and the 24th, to *Dreyborn*. Upon Advice from Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, that the *French* had inveſted the Citadel of *Liege*, his Grace ſent Orders, the 21ſt, to General *Churchill*, to detach a Hundred Men, with all the Grenadiers, out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, Lieutenant-General, to meet the Horſe at *Duren* the 26th; and having receiv'd a Second Information from the *Dutch* Velt-Mareſchal

The Duke of *Marlborough* marches back from *Triers*, to the *Netherlands*, with incredible Expedition.

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Mareſchal, that the Enemy had been retarded Two or Three Days before *Liege*, for want of their Artillery; his Grace ſent freſh Orders to the Earl of *Orkney* to haſten his March, ſo as to be at *Duren* the 25th, or early the next Day: His Grace making this extraordinary Diligence, that he might join Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* Time enough to ſave the Citadel of *Liege*, or give Battel to Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, before he could draw off his Cannon.

The Siege of the Citadel of *Liege* rais'd, *June* 27.

It cannot be deny'd, but that this rapid and long March coſt the Allies abundance of Men, who either died under the Fatigue, or took this Opportunity to deſert; and a vaſt Number of Horſes: But yet it had this good Effect, that it chang'd entirely the Face of Affairs in the *Netherlands*: For the Enemy, upon Advice of his Grace's Approach, ſent back their Artillery to *Namur*; and, on the 27th, in the Morning, quitted the City of *Liege*, (of which they had taken Poſſeſſion ſome Days before) and retir'd to *Tongeren*. On the other hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* continued his March the 25th, with the Horſe, from *Dreyborn* to *Duren*; where the Earl of *Orkney* was already arriv'd, with the Detachment of Foot. The ſame Day, upon Advice from Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, that the Enemy's Forces were preparing to retire from before *Liege*, his Grace thought fit to make a Halt with the Horſe, on the 26th; but the Detachment of Foot continued their March: And that Day, General *Churchill* join'd the Duke his Brother, with the reſt of the Foot. The

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *Maeſtricht*, June 27.

27th, his Grace having left Orders for all the Troops to advance by eaſier Marches, came away from *Duren*; arriv'd, about Noon, at *Maeſtricht*; and concerted Meaſures with Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, to march, on the 1ſt of *July*, (*N. S.*) to the Enemy: But that very Day the *French* retir'd from *Tongeren*, and encamp'd at *Monteraken*, within a League and a half of their Lines; whereupon the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Generals thought fit to give their weary'd Troops one Day's Reſt more. The

* *July* 2. *N. S.*

next * Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſs'd the *Maeze*, over Two Bridges, near *Viſelle*, and advanc'd to *Honeff*; and the Forces commanded by Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* march'd, at the ſame Time, to *Theis* upon the *Jaar*. The Enemy having Notice of this March, decamp'd that very Evening, with great Precipitation, and retir'd into their Lines; having ſent away moſt of their Baggage the Day before. The 3d of *July*, (*N. S.*) the Confederate Armies made a Halt; but march'd the next Day, That under the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Lens les Pequinves*, and the *Dutch* under Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* to St. *Servalin* and *Lative*. The

The *French* retreat within their Lines.

The Caſtle of *Huy* inveſted by the Confederates;

*French* having ſecur'd themſelves by their precipitate Retreat within their Lines; the Confederate Generals reſolv'd to retake the Caſtle of *Huy*, before they proceeded further; and for that Purpoſe, they made a Detachment under General *Scholten*, which inveſted that Place the 6th of *July N. S.* The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a ſmall Motion, extending the Right of his Army to *Courtis*, and the Left to *Avennes* on the *Mehaigne*, the better to cover the Opening between that River and the *Jaar*; and the Army of the *States* march'd at the ſame Time to the Left, encamping near *Vignamont*, that it might be near at hand, to cover, and help to carry on the Siege of *Huy*. On the 9th, Fort *Picard*, and the *Red* Fort, were abandon'd by the *French*; and the 10th and 11th, Two Batteries were brought to play againſt the Caſtle with ſuch good Succeſs, that the Enemy beat a Parley, deſiring Leave to march out, and be conducted to *Namur*; which being refus'd, they ſurrender'd upon the ſame Conditions as were allow'd to the *Dutch* Gariſon, when the *French* took that Place a Month before; and ſo were made Priſoners of War. The 12th, the Gariſon march'd out, to the Number of Four Hundred and fifty Men, beſides the ſick and wounded, and were carry'd to *Maeſtricht*. Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, having caus'd the Approaches to be levell'd, and left Two Battalions to gariſon *Huy*, march'd the 16th of *June*, *N. S.* with the reſt of the Detachment under him to *Tourinne*, and join'd, the next Day, Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*'s Army; which made, at the ſame Time, a ſmall Motion over the *Mehaigne*, in order to be nearer to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s. Colonel *Durell*, whom his Grace had ſent Expreſs from *Triers* to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor an Account of the Reaſons which induc'd him to return towards the *Maeze*, arriv'd at his Grace's Camp the 16th, with a very obliging Anſwer from the Emperor to his Grace's Letter.

And retaken, *July* 11.

The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolves to force the *French* Lines.

The Diſappointment on the *Moſelle* lying heavy on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Mind, his Grace reſolv'd to recover that Misfortune, by attempting ſomething of *Eclat*, on the *Maeſe*: And as no Undertaking appear'd more difficult in it ſelf, and more advantageous in its Conſequences, than the Attack of the Enemies Lines; his Grace ſent General *Hompeſch* to propoſe it to the States-General. Monſieur *Hompeſch* being return'd with their High-Mightineſſes's Anſwer, "That having an entire Confidence "in the Conduct and Prudence of his Grace, they left it entirely to him, to do "whatever he ſhould think fit for the Good of the Common Cauſe." The Duke of

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of *Marlborough* held Two Councils of War, wherein the Generals of both Armies were preſent. Some of the *Dutch* oppos'd the Propoſal of attacking the Lines, and gave ſtrong Reaſons againſt it; but Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, Count *de Noyelles*, and ſome others, declar'd their Opinion, That the Enterprize was neither dangerous, nor the Succeſs of it improbable, if the judicious Meaſures propos'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* were put in Execution; and ſo the Attack was reſolv'd upon. The Enemy were poſted along the Lines with near a Hundred Battalions, and a Hundred and forty ſix Squadrons; and the Allies having Ninety two Battalions, and a Hundred and ſixty Squadrons, the two Armies were pretty near equal. It was therefore reſolv'd to make a Feint, to divide the Enemy's Forces; and accordingly, the Army under Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* decamp'd from *Vignamont*, the 17th of *July N. S.* and march'd towards *Bourdine*, on the other ſide of the *Mehaigne*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Motion at the ſame Time, as if he intended to ſupport Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines about *Meffelen*, where they were not ſo ſtrong, as in other Parts. This Stratagem ſucceeded to Wiſh: For, the paſſing of the *Mehaigne* having given great Jealouſy to the *French*, they bent their Attention on the ſide of *Gerbiſé*, towards *Namur*; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Diſpoſition to march with the whole Army, on the Night between the 17th and 18th. Lieutenant-General *Scholten* having rejoin'd the Army with Ten Battalions, and Ten Squadrons only; Thirteen Squadrons more, out of the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Second Line, were added to them; and Five of thoſe Squadrons were given to Colonel *Charclos*, who being perfectly acquainted with the Lines, and the Nature of the Ground, was order'd to march at the Head of all. Eleven Battalions, and all the Horſe of the Right Wing of his Grace's Army, to the Number of Twenty four Squadrons, were alſo detach'd, in order to march at the Head of the firſt Line: And thoſe Two Detachments were to be commanded by Count *Noyelles*, General of the Infantry. On the 17th, about Four in the Afternoon, his Grace gave Orders for the whole Army to get ready to march; That all the Baggage ſhould aſſemble at Six, near *Tourine*, behind the Camp, under the Guard of a Colonel, with Four Hundred Foot, and a Hundred Horſe: That at Nine in the Evening, Count *Noyelles* ſhould advance with the Two Bodies before-mention'd, filing off by their Right, directly towards *Wangen* and *Elixheim*; which two Poſts they were to attack, if the Poſture the Enemy were in would permit. That his Grace's Army ſhould march likewiſe at Ten a-Clock, following in the ſame *Route* which the Two Detachments took. That the Artillery ſhould move, at the ſame Time, on the Right of the Army: That Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*'s Artillery ſhould follow the ſame way. That an Hour before the Army march'd, all the Horſe of the Left Wing of his Grace's Army, ſhould move along the Two Lines, and repair to the Right of the Infantry. That the Body of Horſe commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, ſhould advance forwards from their Camp. That Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*'s Army ſhould repaſs the *Mehaigne*, over the Twelve Bridges made there for that Purpoſe, and ſhould join with the Right of his Foot, the Left of his Grace's Army. That when Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* ſhould begin to move, he ſhould detach a ſtrong Party of Dragoons towards *Gerbiſé*, to alarm the Enemy's Lines on that ſide; and that the Detachment commanded by my Lord *Albemarle*, ſhould bring up the Rear of all. This Diſpoſition being made, and the Gun which is uſually fir'd for the *Tat-too*, being now the Signal for taking down the Tents; the two Armies began their March between Ten and Eleven in the Evening, filing off by their Right, in Two Columns, and marching directly towards the Line, where the Two firſt Detachments were to attempt to force their Paſſage at *Elixheim*, Caſtle of *Wangh*, and the Villages of *Wangh*, *Neerheſpen*, and *Ooſtmalen*.

Some *Dutch* Generals are againſt it: But the Duke's Opinion prevails.

The Diſpoſition in order to attack the Lines.

The extream Darkneſs of the Night, ſomewhat puzzled the Guides that conducted the Detachments; which ſo retarded their March, that 'twas Half an Hour paſt Four in the * Morning, and broad Day, when they arriv'd before the foremention'd Poſts; which, according to Information, were found to be but thinly guarded. Count *de Noyelles* caus'd the Caſtle of *Wangh*, which defended a Stone-Bridge, that was on the *Geet*, to be attack'd: But the Enemy immediately abandon'd that Poſt, and gave an Opportunity to the Grenadiers, that were order'd upon that Service, to march forwards, and attack the Barrier of the Line; which the Guard there did not defend much better, than the other had done the Caſtle of *Wangh*; and ſo the Troops enter'd the Line, on that ſide, with little or no Oppoſition; altho' the Enemy had Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons encamp'd behind *Ooſtmalen*, (within a Cannon-ſhot of the Place where the firſt Detachment enter'd) which immediately mounted their Horſes, but durſt not advance to defend their Barriers. At the ſame Time, Three Battalions poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Bridge

* *July* 18.

The Lines forc'd.

A. D. 1705. and Village of *Heilisheim*, a quarter of a League from *Wangh*, on the Left, which was done with as little Oppoiition: Nor did Lieutenant-General *Scholten* meet with greater Reſiſtance at the Villages of *Over-heſpen*, and *Neer-heſpen*: So that being Maſters of thoſe Bridges and Barriers, and having made ſeveral other Bridges, the Horſe went over the ſame, and immediately form'd themſelves on the Height, extending their Right towards the Village of *Hackendoren*; and ſome Battalions drew up along the Line, and behind the Horſe. The Duke of *Marlborough* arriving thereupon with the whole Army, his Cavalry went over the Lines with extraordinary Expedition, and march'd towards the Enemy, who, by this Time, being reinforc'd to the Number of Fifty Squadrons and Twenty Battalions, had advanc'd beyond the hollow Way, from *Elixheim* to *Tirlemont*. Some Battalions of the Confederates fired ſo briſkly upon them, that they were obliged to retire beyond the Reach of their Muſkets, which having given an Opportunity to the Confederate Horſe to paſs the hollow Way, the Duke of *Marlborough* put himſelf at their Head, and charg'd the Enemy with ſo much Vigor and Succeſs, that their Horſe being ſoon broke and routed, their Infantry had much ado to get away in Diſorder. In this Action the Marquis *d'Alegre* and Count *de Horne*, Lieutenants-General, a Major-General, Two Brigadiers-General, ſeveral other Officers of all Ranks, and Abundance of private Men were made Priſoners; beſides which, the Allies took Ten Pieces of Cannon, Nine Standards, Four Colours, and one Pair of Kettle-Drums. After this Misfortune, the Elector of *Bavaria* and Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, wiſely conſulted for the Safety of the reſt of their Army; and decamped, in Sight of the Confederates, paſs'd the *Great Geete* and the *Dyle*, with all imaginable Diligence, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the ſtrong Camp at *Parck*, with their Left at *Rooſelar*, and their Right againſt the Height of *Louvain*. The ſame * Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſs'd the *Great Geete*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Roſebeeck*, and the Left behind *Tirlemont*; and that of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* extended it ſelf with the Right to *Grain*, and the Left to *Elixheim*. On the 9th of *July* (N. S.) the Confederate Army moved; and in their March through the Plain of *Parck* took above a Thouſand Priſoners, who could not follow the precipitate Retreat of the Enemy's Army. In the Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd with the Right at the Abbey of *Ulierbeck*, and the Left before *Birbeck*, under the Canon of *Louvain*: But tho' by this Succeſs the Enemy were forc'd to abandon *Dieſt*, *Sichem*, *Arſchot*, and ſome other ſmall Places, yet the ſuffering them to take the advantageous Poſt at *Parck*, which might eaſily have been prevented, and whereby they ſecured *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*, was certainly an Overſight, which Hiſtory knows not where to charge: Some pretending that the Troops were too much fatigu'd to march to that Camp the Day of the Action: and others, that ſome *Dutch* Generals oppoſed that March. Be that as it will, Colonel *Richards*, one of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Adjutants, was ſent to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor an Account of that Succeſs; and Colonel *Durel*, his Grace's *Aid-de-Camp* was diſpatch'd to the Queen of *Great Britain*, for the ſame Purpoſe. Hereupon a Proclamation was iſſued † out, appointing the 23d of *Auguſt* for a Day of Publick and General Thankſgiving; which prompted the Biſhop and Clergy of *Exeter*, and the Magiſtrates of *Dover*, to ſend up Addreſſes to her Majeſty, congratulating the Duke's Victory. However, their Example was not followed by other Corporations; and it appearing that the Forcing of the Lines was not attended with ſuch advantageous Conſequences as were at firſt expected; it was even whiſper'd at Court, That the Thankſgiving Day would not have been ſolemnized, but for the good News, which, at this very Juncture, was brought from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, and for which the Guns of the *Tower* were fired.

* *July* 18.

Overſight of the Confederate Generals.

† *July* 21. O. S.

To return to *Flanders*. On the 30th of *July*, N. S. the Confederates made an unſucceſsful Attempt to paſs the *Dyle*; and the Attack of the Enemy proving impracticable on that Side, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* to propoſe a new Scheme to the States-General. Their High-Mightineſſes ſeem'd to cloſe with his Grace, and directed their Deputies, in Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army, to permit the Duke to make Two or Three Marches, without calling a Council of War. Hereupon the Two Armies march'd to *Genap*, where they join'd ‖ into one Body; and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, N.S. advanc'd to *Fiſchermont*, the Right being at *Hulpen*, and the Left at *Braine-la-leu*. Upon this Motion, the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, only ſtretch'd out their Right to *Over-Yſche*, near the Wood *Soignies*, and kept ſtill their Left at *Nether-Yſche*, with the little River *Yſche* before them, whereby they cover'd both *Bruſſels* and *Louvain*. Early the next ∴ Day, the Confederate Army paſs'd the long narrow Road of the Line, near *Hulpen*, and about Noon, drew up in Sight of the Enemy, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* reſolv'd to attack immediately, without giving them

‖ *Aug.* 16. N. S.

∴ *Aug.* 18. N. S.

them Time to recover the apparent Conſternation they were under. But the Artillery not being yet come up, as ſome pretended, through General *Slangenburgh*'s Fault; and that General, who had a Pique againſt the Duke, for attempting the Paſſage of the Lines without either his Privity or Conſent, having perſuaded ſome other *Dutch* Commanders to join with him in oppoſing his Grace; They made their unanimous Report to the States-Deputies, that the Enterprize was neither adviſeable nor practicable; whereupon the Deputies abſolutely refuſed to conſent to it. His Grace ſubmitted, tho' with a great deal of Regret, as appears by the expoſtulatory Letter he wrote the next Day to the States-General, which being made publick at the *Hague*, undoubtedly by his Grace's private Directions, occaſion'd great Murmurings among the People. On the other Hand, the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals endeavour'd to juſtify their Conduct, by ſeveral Letters they wrote to the States-General, which were alſo induſtriouſly diſpers'd: But nevertheleſs their High Mightineſſes thought fit to ſend Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, to *Tirlemont*, to aſſure his Grace of their Readineſs to give him all reaſonable Satisfaction, for the Diſguſt he had taken at ſome Paſſages at *Over-Yſche*, and to make him, for the future, more eaſy in his Command. Nor was this an unpolitick Step in the *Dutch*: For the Generality of the *Engliſh* Nation, did, at this Time, ſo warmly eſpouſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Reſentment, that very ſevere Reflections were made, in Print, on the *Hollanders* in general, and on the States Field-Deputies in particular, for not ſuffering his Grace to fight the Enemy; and the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Council, was named to go Envoy Extraordinary to *Holland*, chiefly to expoſtulate the Matter with the States: But their High Mightineſſes prevented his Journey, by giving Satisfaction to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in removing General *Slangenburgh*. Towards the End of *October*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* gave the neceſſary Directions for the Attack of *Sandvliet*, which made no long Reſiſtance, and ſurrender'd to Count *de Noyelles* on the 29th; but while the Allies were employ'd in this Siege, a Detachment of the *French* Army, under the Command of Count *d'Artagnan*, ſurpriz'd the Gariſon of *Dieſt*. And ſo the Armies on both Sides went into Winter-Quarters.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign to attack the *French* at *Over-Yſche* oppoſed by the *Dutch*.

General *Slangenburgh* removed.

*Sandvliet* taken by the Allies, and *Dieſt* by the *French*.

Some Days before, upon a preſſing Invitation from the Emperor, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out * for *Vienna*, both to concert the Operations of the next Campaign, and to forward the Negociation of his Son-in-law, the Earl of *Sunderland*, who ſome Time before had been ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Imperial Court, to endeavour to compoſe the Troubles in *Hungary*, in Conjunction with Mr. *Stepney*, alſo Envoy Extraordinary from the Queen; and the Baron *Rechteren*, and Monſieur *Eruyninx*, Envoys from the States-General. Upon his Arrival at *Duſſeldorp*, his Grace was complimented on the Part of the Elector *Palatine*, who, the next † Day, met his Grace on the Road, about Two Leagues from his Reſidence at *Bernſberg*, and entertain'd him magnificently under ſeveral Tents. On the 30th of *October*, N. S. his Grace receiv'd Compliments from the Elector and Chapter of *Triers*; and on the 31ſt arrived at *Frankfort*, where he was, the next Day, entertain'd at Dinner, by the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, who was lately come there with his new Wife *Adelaida de Paleotti*. The Duke of *Marlborough* intended to have gone, the next Day, to *Heydelberg*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, but the latter reſolv'd to return his Grace the Compliment he paſs'd on his Highneſs, in going ſo far as *Radſtat* to ſee him, and ſo came to *Frankfort* that very Day. The Prince and Duke conferr'd together that Night, and the next * Morning, in the Preſence of Monſieur *Geldermalſin*, Plenipotentiary of the States-General, who entertain'd them both at Dinner; after which, Prince *Lewis* return'd to his Army; and on the 3d early, his Grace continued his Journey to *Vienna*, where he arrived the 12th by Water from *Ratiſbonn*. At his Landing, his Grace was attended by the Earl of *Sunderland* and Mr. *Stepney*, who were lately return'd from *Preſburgh* and *Tyrnau*, where they had ſeveral fruitleſs Conferences with the Imperial Commiſſioners, and thoſe of the *Hungarians*. His Grace had, the next † Day, his Audience of their Imperial Majeſties, and of the Arch-Dutcheſſes; and the 14th and 15th receiv'd and return'd ſeveral Viſits. The 16th, he had a Conference with the Prince of *Salme*, and other publick Miniſters, at which the Emperor was preſent; and being afterwards ſeized with a ſmall Fit of the Gout, which confined him for Three Days to his Chamber, he was viſited by all Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction. On the 19th, the Earl of *Sunderland* had his Audience of Leave of the Emperor and Empreſs; and Three Days ‖ after, the Duke of *Marlborough* going to ſee the famous Chamber of Rarities, the Emperor met him, and, in a very obliging Manner, preſented him with a Ring of conſiderable Value. Moreover, in Conſideration of the ſignal Services done by his Grace to the *Auſtrian* Family, and the Empire, the Emperor was pleaſed to make him a Grant of the Lordſhip of *Mindelheim*, in *Suabia*, lately poſſeſs'd by Duke *Maximilian*

† *Oct.* 26. The Duke of *Marlborough* goes to *Vienna*.

† *Oct.* 29.

* *Nov.* 2. N. S.

The Earl of *Sunderland*'s Negociation † *Nov.* 13.

‖ *Nov.* 22.

The Duke of *Marlborough* made Prince of *Mindenheim*.

A. D. 1705.

*milian*, Uncle to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which Fief was now erected into a Principality; whereby his Grace was diſtinguiſh'd throughout the Empire, by the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. On the 22d in the Evening, his Grace had his Audience of Leave of all the Imperial Family: The next Day he ſet out from *Vienna*, accompanied by the Earl of *Sunderland*; and having viſited the Courts of *Berlin* and *Hanover*, where they were both received with extraordinary Marks of Diſtinction and Reſpect, they arriv'd at the *Hague*, on the 14th of *December*, N. S. Some Days after, they embark'd * for *England*; together with the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, the Earl of *Rochford*, Monſieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality; taking along with them Count *de Horne*, and ſeveral other *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Bavarian* Officers, made Priſoners at the forcing the Lines in the *Netherlands*.

He embarks for *England*, with the Earl of *Sunderland*.

* *Dec.* 27. O. S.

Affairs in *Italy*.

The moſt important Affair which the Duke of *Marlborough* negotiated at the *Hague*, was the taking Ten Thouſand Men more into the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, to reinforce Prince *Eugene*'s Army in *Italy*, where Things were, at this Time, in a very dubious Poſture. The long and brave Defence of *Verue*, had, indeed, ſomewhat diſordered the Enemy's Projects, and given Time to the Duke of *Savoy* to caſt up new Intrenchments at *Chivas*, to ſave his Capital City from being beſieged, till the *Imperial* Army were in a Condition to give a ſtrong Diverſion to the *French*. But though Prince *Eugene*, with admirable Conduct, Reſolution and Succeſs, croſs'd the Lake of *Garda*, open'd himſelf a Paſſage through the Mountains of the *Ereſcian*; ſurmounted all the Obſtacles he met in his Way, poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſts on the *Oglio*, and advancing to the *Adda*, drew the Enemy into the Battle of *Caſſano*, where, without gaining a compleat Victory, he had his principal Aim, which was, to diſable the *French* from beſieging *Turin* this Year; yet the *German* Forces were ſo reduced, that they were not in a Condition, either to maintain themſelves long in their Poſts, or to protect the Duke of *Savoy*, unleſs they receiv'd ſtrong Supplies.

Affairs in *Germany*.

In *Germany*, Things had, at firſt, a very diſmal Aſpect: For upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſappointment on the *Moſelle*, the *French* retook *Triers*, *Hombourg*, and ſome other Poſts: But yet they found it impoſſible to force the *German* Camp at *Lauterbourg*, which was bravely maintain'd againſt both the Mareſchals *de Villars* and *Marſin*, 'till Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* could draw together a ſufficient Force to enter the Enemy's Lines; after which his Highneſs took *Druſſenheim*, *Haguenau*, and other Poſts, and extend his Quarters into the Enemy's Country, the advanced Seaſon not permitting him to recover *Hombourg*.

Affairs of *Portugal*.

The Campaign in *Portugal*, had, this Year, a very ſmiling Beginning: For the vigorous Defence of *Gibraltar*, as it obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* to draw moſt of their Forces that Way, ſo gave it an Opportunity to the *Portugueze*, and their Allies, to invade *Spain*, both on the Frontiers of *Beyra*, and thoſe of *Alentejo*. This, however, was undertaken againſt the Advice of ſome great Men at the Court of *Liſbon*, who urged, that, conſidering how much the Auxiliary Forces had been weakned, by the Detachments ſent by the Lord *Galway* to *Gibraltar*, the Confederate Army could not take the Field, 'till they were join'd by the Recruits expected from *England* and *Holland*: But the Earl of *Galway* over-rul'd that Pretence, and by his indefatigable Care and Induſtry, the Preparations for an early Campaign were not much retarded by the King of *Portugal*'s Indiſpoſition, during which the Queen Dowager of *England* was entruſted with the Regency of the Kingdom. Moſt of the Troops appointed to take the Field, being aſſembled near *Eſtremos*, they began their March from thence on the 24th of *April*, N. S. the *Conde das Galveas*, a *Portugueze*, having the chief Command; the Conde *de la Corſova*, the Earl of *Galway*, and Baron *Fagel*, commanding under him, each his Week, alternately; the Conde *de Villaverde* being General of the Horſe, and the Viſcount of *Barbacena*, General of the Artillery. Four Days after, the Army being join'd by a conſiderable Number of Horſe and Foot from *Elvas*, was found to conſiſt of above Twenty Four Thouſand Men; and having no Enemy to oppoſe them in the Field, the Gerals reſolv'd to attack their fortify'd Towns. *Valencia d' Alcantara*, was firſt beſieged, and carried † by Storm: The Gariſon of *Albuquerque* fearing the ſame Fate, ſurrendred ‖ the Place upon Articles; after which, ſeveral Councils were held, in which the Earl of *Galway*, and General *Fagel*, propoſed the Siege of *Badajox*; but the ſame was oppoſed by the *Portugueze*, upon ſeveral Pretences. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Generals continuing their Inſtances, and offering ſeveral Expedients to remove all Difficulties, it was reſolv'd to draw near *Badajox*, and endeavour to fall on the Mareſchal *de Theſſé*, who was poſted with about Four Thouſand Horſe and Foot, on the Banks of the *Guadiana*, to cover that important Place. Accordingly, the Army march'd on the 4th of *June*, N. S. and made ſome Preparations to paſs the

† *May* 8. N. S.

‖ *May* 22. N. S.

the *Guadiana*, but not being able to get a ſufficient Number of Pontons to make Bridges, and wanting other Neceſſaries for a Siege, it was thought fit to put off that Enterprize; and, in the mean Time, to ſend the Troops into Quarters of Refreſhment. While theſe Things paſs'd on the Side of *Alentejo*, the Marquis *das Minas*, who commanded the *Portugueze* Forces in the Province of *Beyra*, attack'd the Town of *Salvaterra*, and made the Gariſon Priſoners of War; after which the *Portugueze* plunder'd and burnt *Sarca*, which the *French* Gariſon, and Inhabitants, had abandon'd upon their Approach. But the Marquis *das Minas*'s Progreſs was ſoon ſtopp'd, by a Body of *French* and *Spaniards* that march'd againſt him, and obliged him to retire to *Penamacor*. A. D. 1705.

Notwithſtanding the Earl of *Galway*'s inceſſant Sollicitations, and indefatigable Care, and the ſolemn Engagements of the *Portugueze* to King *Charles*, to take the Field in the beginning of *September*, in order to give the *Spaniards* a Diverſion, they continued in their Quarters 'till the End of that Month; when all the Confederate Forces being drawn together in the Neighbourhood of *Elvas*, ſeveral Councils of War were held to regulate the Operations of the *Autumn* Campaign. Some propoſed to march directly to *Merida*, to deſtroy the Magazines the Enemy had in that Place; others, to march into *Spain* another way, than by *Eſtremadura*; and others again, the Siege of *Badajox*, which was, at laſt, reſolv'd upon, as the moſt reaſonable and advantageous Enterprize. The Generals being ſenſible, that the Diviſions amongſt them, about the Niceties of Command, had hitherto been a great Hindrance to the Execution of their Projects, reſolv'd, if poſſible, to prevent the like Inconveniencies for the future, and, in order thereto, agreed, that the Earl of *Galway*, Baron *Fagel*, and the Conde *de Corſana*, ſhould command each, in Turn, for a Week, as Camp Maſters-General, under the Marquis *das Minas*, Generaliſſimo. This great Difficulty about the Command being remov'd, the Army march'd on the 1ſt of *October*, N. S. towards *Badajox*, which they reach'd the 3d, and open'd the Trenches the next Day. The Siege was carried on with ſo good Succeſs, that it was thought almoſt impoſſible the Enterprize ſhould miſcarry, as it did by an unforeſeen Accident. On the 11th of *October*, in the Afternoon, a Bomb of the Enemy falling on one of the Batteries of the Beſieged, and blowing up the Powder, with ſome of the Gunners, the Earl of *Galway*, and Baron *Fagel*, repair'd thither immediately, to encourage the Soldiers, and give the neceſſary Directions; and as they had both their Arms lifted up, a Cannon-Ball from the old Caſtle came between them, took off the Sleeve of Monſieur *Fagel*, and ſtruck off the Lord *Galway*'s Right Hand, a little below the Elbow. His Lordſhip being obliged to be carried away, and have his Arm cut off, General *Fagel* took upon him the Command of the Army, and Direction of the Siege; and the Batteries continued firing with ſo great Execution, that the Beſiegers reckon'd to ſtorm the Place on the 15th. But the Marquis *de Theſſé* having aſſembled Three Thouſand Horſe, and Five Thouſand Foot at *Talavera*, march'd the Night between the 13th and 14th, with ſuch Expedition and Secrecy, that in the Morning they were drawn up in Battalia, flanking the Left Wing of the Confederates. After ſome Time ſpent in Conſultations, the whole Confederate Army paſs'd the *Guadiana*, in order to fight the Enemy; but the Marquis *de Theſſé* having thrown a Relief of a Thouſand Men into *Badajox*, retired over the *Chevora*, with as great Diligence as he came up; and Two or Three Days after *, the Confederates thought fit to raiſe the Siege. Baron *Fagel*, who being weary of a Service where there was little or no Harmony among the Generals, had ſome Time before demanded and obtain'd to be recall'd, ſet out immediately for *Liſbon*, and there embark'd for *Holland*, with the Mortification of having the Miſcarriage before *Badajox* laid at his Door, of which he endeavour'd to clear himſelf, in Print. As for the Earl of *Galway*, beſides his being condoled with by the King of *Portugal*, and receiving a handſome Preſent from the Queen his Miſtreſs, upon the Loſs of his Right Hand, he had alſo the good Fortune to have it generally imagin'd, that had it not been for that Accident, *Badajox* had certainly been taken.

*Autumn* Campaign in *Portugal*.

*Badajox* beſieged.

The Earl of *Galway* has his Right Hand ſhot off.

* *Oct.* 17. N. S.

The Siege of *Badajox* raiſed.

By this Time, all *Europe* was attentive to the wonderful Succeſs of the Confederates in *Catalonia*. Towards the latter End of *May*, the *Engliſh* Fleet, with about Five Thouſand Land-Forces on Board, under the joint Command of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and the Earl of *Peterborow*, ſail'd from St. *Hellens*, and arrived at *Liſbon* the 20th of *June*, N. S. a Week after the *Dutch* Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Allemonde*, was come into that River. The Earl of *Galway*, with the other Generals, being about the ſame Time come to *Liſbon*, ſeveral Councils were held, about the intended Expedition of the Confederate Fleet; and upon the preſſing Inſtances of the Earl of *Peterborow*, the Earl of *Galway* was prevail'd with to let him take with him the beſt Part of Two *Engliſh* Regiments of Dragoons, *viz.* the Lord *Raby*'s and *Cunningham*'s. The Prince of *Heſſe d' Armſtadt* arriving at this

Succeſs of the Fleet, and Land-Forces, under the Earl of *Peterborow*, and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*.

A. D. 1705. Juncture at *Liſbon*, from *Gibraltar*, gave King *Charles* the Third poſitive Aſſurances of the Inclinations of the Province of *Catalonia*, and Kingdom of *Valencia*, to declare for his Majeſty; which, together with his being weary of *Portugal*, made him reſolve rather to try his Fortune with the adventurous Earl of *Peterborow*, than to remain in a doubtful, melancholy, and idle Condition in *Liſbon*. This Council, however, (out of what Motives, is uncertain) was vehemently oppoſed by ſome *Spaniſh* Grandees; but their Reaſons being over-ruled by the Earl of *Peterborow*'s ſtronger Arguments, the *Catholick* King was confirm'd in his Reſolution, and having ſent back the Prince of *d'Armſtadt* to *Gibraltar*, to get the Gariſon of that Place in Readineſs to embark, his Majeſty went on Board the *Ranelagh*, with the Earl of *Peterborow*. They put to Sea the 28th of *July*, N. S. and a few Days after, arrived in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, where his Catholick Majeſty was receiv'd as lawful Sovereign; and having taken on Board the Battalion of *Engliſh* Guards, and Three old Regiments, which had lately ſo valiantly defended the Place, and left Two new raiſed Battalions in Gariſon there, they ſailed again the 5th of *Auguſt*, N. S. Six Days after, they came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Altea*, in order to water; and thereupon the Earl of *Peterborow* cauſed a Manifeſto to be publiſh'd in *Spaniſh*, declaring, "That "he was not come into theſe Parts to take Poſſeſſion of any Place in the Name of "her *Britannick* Majeſty, or of the States-General, but to maintain the juſt Right "of the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria* to the Monarchy of *Spain*, and to defend the "good and loyal Subjects of the ſaid Monarchy, and to free them from the inſup-"portable Yoke of a Government of Foreigners." Hereupon, all the Inhabitants of *Altea*, and of the neighbouring Villages, came to acknowledge his Catholick Majeſty, imploring his Protection; and brought with them Fruits of the Country, and other neceſſary Proviſions. At the ſame Time, about Eight Hundred or a Thouſand Men in the adjacent Mountains, being weary of the *French* Yoke, declared for King *Charles* III. and ſeized the Town of *Denia*, not far from *Altea* Bay; whereupon his Catholick Majeſty appointed Major-General *Ramos*, who had aſſiſted the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt* in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, to be Governor of that Place, ſending with him about Four Hundred Men for its greater Security. All this while the Motions of the Confederate Fleet not only kept the *French* and *Spaniards* in Alarms, but the Allies themſelves in ſuſpence; there being various Conjectures about the true Deſign of this Expedition. It appears by a Letter * from a good Hand on Board the *Britannia*, in *Altea Bay*, "That the Earl of *Peterborow* having "got Nineteen Battalions of good Infantry, about One Thouſand Three Hundred "Horſe, with a good Train of Artillery, and the King of *Spain* on Board the "Fleet, his Lordſhip deſigned to have gone directly for *Italy*, where with the For-"ces that were to join him, either from the Duke of *Savoy*, or Prince *Eugene*, he "might have driven the *French* out of *Italy*, and ſet his Royal Highneſs at Li-"berty to employ his Forces another Way. But when Letters arrived at *Liſbon* "from *Turin* and *Genoa*, adviſing of the good Diſpoſition of the *Catalans* in Favour "of *Charles* the Third; and that Four Thouſand of them had actually taken up "Arms, this broke his Lordſhip's former Meaſures, and obliged him, contrary to "his Inclinations, to frame Deſigns upon *Catalonia*, according to new Orders." Be that as it will, the Fleet having ſail'd from *Altea Bay*, about the Middle of *Auguſt*, N. S. arrived in the Bay of *Barcelona* the 22d of the ſame Month.

K. *Charles* III. goes on Board the Confederate Fleet.

* Dated *Aug.* 14. N. S.

The Prince of *d'Armſtadt* being ſent before with Two Frigats, to enquire into the Poſture of Affairs in thoſe Parts, his Highneſs put into *Mataro*, Four Leagues from *Barcelona*; and having adviſed the People of *Vich*, who had declared for King *Charles*, to come down to the Sea-Side, he rejoined the Fleet on the 23d of *Auguſt*, and thereupon the Infantry were landed, not only without any Diſturbance, but even with the Aſſiſtance of the Country People, who expreſs'd great Joy for the Arrival of the Fleet, and of the Catholick King. The next † Day, the Dragoons, and Part of the Horſe, were ſet on Shore, and join'd the reſt of the Forces, which were encamp'd about a quarter of a League from the Town of *Barcelona*, on the *Eaſt* Side, in a Place well fortified by Nature: This Camp extending it ſelf on the Left near to the Sea, and being cover'd on the Right by the River *Secchia*, and defended on the Rear by the River *Baſſoz*, and by divers Hills and Defilees. The Circumference of the Town being ſo large, that the Forces from the Fleet were not ſufficient to inveſt it, the People of the Country aſſiſted them in ſecuring all the Avenues.

† *Aug.* 24. N. S.

After the Artillery and heavy Baggage were landed, King *Charles* reſolv'd to go on Shore to encourage this Expedition by his Preſence, and ſhew himſelf to the People of the Country, who came from divers Parts, in great Multitudes, to ſee him. Accordingly, his Majeſty landed the 28th, at Four in the Evening; and when he went from on Board, the whole Fleet ſaluted him; that by this the Inhabitants of *Barcelona* might be aſſured, that his Catholick Majeſty was come with the Fleet.

K. *Charles* lands, *Aug.* 28. N. S.

As

As ſoon as his Majeſty got on Shore, an infinite Number of People, who came from *Vich*, and divers other Towns and Villages, with great Acclamations and repeated Cries of, *Long live the King*, ran to the Water Side, caſt themſelves at his Majeſty's Feet, and kiſſed his Hand with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy; inſomuch that it was a difficult Matter for his Majeſty to get from among ſo great and joyful a Multitude: But, at laſt, mounting on Hoſeback, he rid to the Camp, where the Forces were all drawn up in a Line to receive him; and when his Majeſty was got to his Quarters, they ſaluted him with a treble Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms. The King having taken his Quarters near *St. Martin*'s, behind the Right Wing of the Camp, the Earl of *Peterborow* order'd a Line to be drawn, to ſecure both againſt any Enterprize; and placed advanc'd Guards at convenient Diſtances for the ſame Purpoſe.

Before the King landed, it was propoſed to attack the Town in form, and to open the Trenches on the ſame Side where the Confederate Army was encamp'd; of which Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, who commanded in Perſon in *Barcelona*, being apprehenſive, he cauſed a new Work to be caſt up between the Two Baſtions, that were moſt like to be attack'd; and beſides, the Ground proving marſhy on that Side, and unfit to make the Approaches, that Deſign was laid aſide. The Truth is, upon encamping * "before this City, the Earl of *Peterborow* found "the Scene of Affairs quite otherwiſe, than he either expected, or was promiſed he "ſhould meet with. Inſtead of Ten Thouſand Men in Arms to cover his Landing, "and ſtrengthen his Camp, he ſaw only ſo many Higglers and Suttlers flocking into "it; inſtead of a City in a weak Condition, and ready to ſurrender upon the Appearance of his Troops, he found an orderly Gariſon, and a Force almoſt equal to "his Army. In theſe Circumſtances, his Lordſhip called frequent Councils of War, "wherein for near a Fortnight together, it was ſometimes unanimouſly, and always "by a Majority, agreed, That conſidering the Weakneſs of the Confederate Forces, and the Strength of the Enemy; conſidering that the Batteries would be almoſt as long a raiſing as the Fleet could well ſtay; in ſhort, conſidering "the extreme Want of every Thing neceſſary towards ſuch an Enterprize, the "Siege was utterly impracticable. The Earl of *Peterborow*, indeed, did twice "give his Vote for the Undertaking; but rather out of the extreme Paſſion he had "to comply with the Deſires of the King of *Spain*, (who ſeem'd to lay the whole "Streſs of his Affairs upon making an Attempt on *Barcelona* for Eighteen Days,) "than out of any Confidence he had of ſucceeding. At the ſame Time, his Lordſhip propoſed and offer'd to his Majeſty, either to ſail with the Fleet to *Italy*, in "order to ſupport the Duke of *Savoy*; or to march by Land, along the Sea-Coaſt, "where with the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of the Fleet, many Towns of Conſequence might be reduced, the whole Country diſpoſed to declare for his Catholick "Majeſty, and upon any reaſonable Encouragement from *Catalonia*, and the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, Winter-Quarters might be ſecured, and a Body "of Troops raiſed, which might enable his Majeſty to march to *Madrid* next "Spring." According to his Lordſhip's firſt Deſign, the Council of War came at laſt, † to an unanimous Reſolution, *That the Forces be immediately embark'd for the probable Service, and Support of the Duke of* Savoy. But the King of *Spain*, undoubtedly by the Advice of the Prince of *d'Armſtadt*, taking a ſudden Reſolution to ſtay by his *Catalans*, the Earl of *Peterborow* ſaw himſelf reduced to this *Dilemma*, either to go Home without attempting any Thing, or to take this Attempt upon himſelf, contrary to the Opinion of the other Generals. On the other hand, the Sea-Officers, who were all very hearty and unanimous for the Attack, propoſed, That the Town might be bombarded and cannonaded by the Ships, at the ſame Time that the Approaches were carried on by Land: But the King not conſenting to have that fair City deſtroy'd, all Thoughts of attacking it ſeem'd to be entirely laid aſide. All this while, the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*, whoſe Honour and Credit were moſt at Stake, as being the chief Adviſer and Promoter of this Expedition, was contriving ſuch Methods of carrying on the Siege as might be liable to the leaſt Hazard and Difficulty: And (according to the beſt Information I could procure) propoſed, at laſt, to the Earl of *Peterborow*, as a Thing moſt expedient, and at the ſame Time very feaſible, to take the Citadel and Caſtle of *Montjuich* by Surprize, which would be a Means to reduce the City of *Barcelona* with the greater Eaſe, by reaſon of the advantageous Situation of that Fort, which commands the Place; and deſired that his Lordſhip would give him only a Thouſand Men for that Purpoſe, offering himſelf to conduct and command them. The Earl of *Peterborow* having taken a View of the Fort of *Montjuich*, and of the Town of that Side, and maturely weigh'd his Highneſs's Reaſons, and conſider'd the Manner in which he intended to proceed in the Attack, not only concur'd with the Prince, and readily granted him the Thouſand

* See the E. of *Peterborow*'s Conduct in *Spain*, p. 10. *& ſeq.*

† *Aug.* 28. O. S.

A. D. 1705.

ſand Men he deſir'd; but likewiſe reſolv'd to ſupport his Highneſs himſelf with a Thouſand Men more, and ſome Dragoons.

A late * Writer, who made it his Buſineſs to extol and vindicate the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct, pretends, *That his Lordſhip now made uſe only of his own Thoughts, and, by an uncommon Artifice, made that never-to-be-forgotten Attack upon Fort* Monjuich, *the very Foundation of our Footing in* Spain: *That the brave Prince of* Heſſe *had, indeed, too great a Share in this Undertaking; but as he had no Command in the Army, ſo he was not in the leaſt concern'd in the Forming of this Deſign: That the injudicious, or rather impracticable Propoſals made by the Prince of* Heſſe, *and inſiſted upon by him to the laſt, were the Occaſion of thoſe unanimous Councils of War, againſt an Enterprize which promiſed ſuch certain Ruin; and the Freedoms taken in Diſcourſe by that Prince, had, for ſome Time, prevented any Correſpondence between him and the Earl of* Peterborow. *That ſo far was this Project from being propoſed by that Prince, that, in truth, the Earl was forc'd to make it a Secret even to the Court; where Reſentments were very publick and remarkable, upon Orders to embark the Artillery and the King's Baggage, which his Lordſhip gave out, the better to diſguize his real Deſign. That the Excuſe the Earl of* Peterborow *made to the Prince of* Heſſe, *for inviting him to aſſiſt in an Action he could not yet acquaint him with, was, that the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of deceiving the Enemy, had made him reſolve to ſurprize his Friends in an Attempt, which, however deſperate, was yet the only poſſible Way of carrying on the Siege with Succeſs. That 'twas own'd by all who were there, that, had not his Lordſhip ſhewn an unexampled Vigor and Courage, and expos'd himſelf more than perhaps became one in his Poſt, the Efforts of the Enemy, and the Miſtakes of ſome of his own People, had put this important Enterprize beyond all Retrieve: So that few Generals could have accompliſh'd what he did, and that fewer, conſidering his Circumſtances, would have attempted it.* Thus far the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Panegyriſt and Apologiſt: And as I would do no Injuſtice either to his Lordſhip, or to the Memory of the Prince of *Heſſe*, I leave my Readers at full Liberty to determine, which of the Two had the greater Share in the Enterprize againſt Fort *Monjuich*; and ſhall purſue relating Matters of Fact.

* Dr. *John Friend*, ubi ſupra, *p.* 32, & ſeq.

The better to conceal this Deſign from the Enemy, the Cannon, Stores and Baggage, were drawn off to be reimbark'd; and 'twas given out, that the Army was to march by Land, to meet the Fleet at *Terragona*. In the mean Time, Scaling-Ladders, and all Things neceſſary for the Attempt upon *Monjuich* being got in Readineſs; on *Sunday* the 13th of *September*, *N. S.* about Six a-Clock in the Evening, a Detachment of Four Hundred Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Southwell*, with Six Hundred Foot to ſupport them, were order'd to march by the way of *Seria*, towards *Terragona*; but about Ten at Night, the Earl of *Peterborow* order'd them to march directly to Fort *Monjuich*. About Midnight, that firſt Detachment was follow'd by another of a Thouſand Men more; and to theſe were join'd ſome Dragoons, who poſted themſelves in a Place call'd the *Cover'd Croſs*, to oppoſe any Horſe that ſhould attempt to come out of the Town. The greateſt Part of the Way not being paſſable for above one Man a-breaſt, and the Night very dark, it was Break of Day before the firſt Detachment could reach the Foot of the Mountain: And ſome Miquelets, belonging to the Enemy, having given the Alarm to thoſe in the Caſtle, and in the Town, the Prince of *Heſſe*, upon his Arrival, found the Cariſon in Arms, who receiv'd the Confederates with a general Diſcharge of their Artillery and Muſkets. Hereupon the Prince, and the Lord *Charlemont*, who commanded as Brigadier, order'd Colonel *Southwell* to begin the Attack; which he did with ſo much Vigor and Bravery, that he enter'd the Cover'd Way, and the Ditch, got upon a Curtain not yet finiſh'd, and, notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Enemy from all Parts, drove them from all their Out-works, and obliged them to retire into the Caſtle. Upon this Succeſs, the Prince of *Heſſe* advancing, with great Eagerneſs, thro' all the Fire from Two Bulwarks and a Curtain, without any Shelter, was unfortunately ſhot with a Muſket-Ball, which paſſing thro' his Thigh, tore an Artery; by which he loſt ſo great a Quantity of Blood, that after he had march'd about Fifty Paces, ſtill animating his Men, as tho' he knew nothing of his being wounded, at laſt he dropt down; and being carry'd to an adjacent Cottage, expir'd, before the Surgeon could look upon his Wound. This Accident caſt an immediate Damp upon the Spirits of the Soldiers, who had great Confidence in the Prince: And as one Misfortune is generally attended by another, it happen'd that the Enemy, who was retir'd into the Donjon, perceiving ſome Diſorder among the Confederates, either to deride, or decoy them, cry'd out, *Long live King* Charles! and, by Signs, invited the Aſſailants to come to them. Hereupon Colonel *Allen*, with about Two Hundred and fifty Men, advanc'd towards the Fort, whoſe Gate the *Spaniards* open'd, the better to cover their Stratagem; but when he came near it, they put themſelves in a Poſture to fire upon him, and his Men,

Attack of Fort *Monjuich*, Sept. 14. *N. S.*

The Prince of *Heſſe* kill'd.

and bid him ſurrender; which he was oblig'd to do, there being no Poſſibility of retreating. What diſhearten'd the Beſiegers yet more, was, that the Marquis *de Riſbourg*, marching out of *Barcelona* to ſuccour the Line of Communication, eaſily diſpers'd ſome *Catalans* that guarded a Paſs, and ſo brought a Supply of about Two Hundred Grenadiers into the Citadel: Whereupon the Officer that commanded in Chief, order'd all the ſeveral Detachments of the Confederate Forces to retreat. The News of theſe Miſchances being ſpeedily brought to the Earl of *Peterborow*, (by Colonel *Rientort*, the late Prince of *Heſſe*'s Aid de Camp) his Lordſhip, juſtly tranſported with Indignation at the Orders that had been given for a Retreat, immediately order'd the Troops to face about; and drawing his Sword, and throwing away the Scabbard, ſaid, *He was ſure, all brave Men would follow him.* With that, he put himſelf at the Head of the Detachments, and ſo animated them by his Example, that they ſoon regain'd all the Ground they had quitted: His Lordſhip expoſing himſelf to the greateſt Danger, and poſting himſelf at the Foot of the *Donjon*. Hereupon the Marquis of *Riſbourg*, who had contributed to the taking of Colonel *Allen*, having reinforc'd the Gariſon of the Caſtle with Part of his Grenadiers, and ſent the *Engliſh* Priſoners to the Town, and fearing to be intercepted himſelf by the Earl of *Peterborow*, retir'd thither with all Speed. A little while after, the Miquelets made themſelves Maſters of St. *Bertram*'s Fort, whereby the Communication between the Town and the Citadel was entirely cut off. A. D. 1705.

The Confederates having made Lodgments to cover themſelves, began to batter the Caſtle with Five Pieces of Cannon, that were found in St. *Bertram*'s Fort, and Four others gain'd by the *Engliſh* in another Poſt; but theſe Pieces being of too ſmall a Bore, and the Walls very thick, this Cannonading had but little Effect. Hereupon it was reſolv'd to ply the Enemy with Bombs and Grenadoes, to oblige them to ſurrender; but the Prince *Caraccioli della Torrella*, a *Neapolitan*, who commanded in the Abſence of the Governor, held out reſolutely for Two Days. On the 17th of *September*, (*N. S.*) the Fort ſurrender'd, by this extraordinary Accident: Colonel *Southwell*, who commanded in the Trenches, obſerving that the Bombs thrown by a *Dutch* Bombardier from a ſmall Mortar in the Trenches, fell to the Left of the Fort, and concluding, that there was a Magazine in the Place, he travers'd the Mortar himſelf more to the Right, and fir'd it; and the Bomb falling directly into a little Chapel, where the Gariſon kept their Powder, blew up the Commanding-Officer, with Three or Four more. As ſoon as the Blaſt was over, all the Gariſon came running out, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners to Colonel *Southwell*; who, upon the Succeſs of the Bomb, was already advancing Sword in Hand, at the Head of his Men, to improve the Confuſion which he obſerv'd the Gariſon to be in. In Acknowledgment of this ſignal Piece of Service, the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborow*, made him Governor of that Fortreſs. Fort *Monjuich* taken.

This Succeſs was the more conſiderable, in that it facilitated the Attack of the Town of *Barcelona*, whoſe Fortifications were weakeſt on that ſide. Nor did the Earl of *Peterborow* (who, being rid of his Rival, was now to have all the Honour of the Enterprize) loſe any Time in improving that Advantage: For as ſoon as *Stanhope*'s Brigade, and ſome other Troops were come up, he caus'd the Trenches to be open'd, and Four Batteries of Cannon, and Two of Mortars, to be erected; in which Service, both the Miquelets, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Seamen were very uſeful. In the mean Time, the Bomb-Veſſels threw above Four Hundred Shells into the Town, which occaſion'd a great Conſternation among the People; and the Batteries fir'd with ſo much Succeſs, that on the 4th of *October N. S.* Don *Franciſco de Velaſco* conſented to capitulate; and thereupon Brigadier *Stanhope* was exchanged with Count *de Ribeira*, as Hoſtages. The Viceroy made ſeveral extravagant Demands, the debating of which continued till the 9th; when it was agreed, That the Gariſon ſhould march out with all the Marks of Honour, be tranſported by Sea to St. *Felix*, near *Talamos*, and conducted from thence to *Gironne*: But upon Advice that *Gironne* had ſurrender'd to King *Charles* III. it was agreed, that Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, with his Gariſon, ſhould be tranſported to *Roſes*; which, by this Time, was the only Place in *Catalonia*, that had not declar'd for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Thus was accompliſh'd the Conqueſt of the largeſt and richeſt Province of *Spain*, with an Army ſcarce double the Number of the Gariſon of *Barcelona!* *Barcelona* capitulates, and ſurrenders, *Oct.* 9. *N. S.* *Gironne* ſurrenders alſo.

King *Charles* III. having made his Entry into that City, and receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity of his Subjects; a Council of the Land and Sea Generals was held, wherein it was thought fit to comply with his *Catholick* Majeſty's Reſolution, of venturing his own Perſon with the *Catalans*; and that the Earl of *Peterborow* ſhould continue with that Prince, with the Land-Forces, and as many of the Marines as could be ſpar'd from the Service of the Ships. The Seaſon of the Year being far ſpent, it was, at the ſame Time, reſolv'd, That Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* and Admiral *Allemonde*

A. D. 1705. ſhould make the beſt of their way Home; that Twenty Five *Engliſh*, and Fifteen *Dutch* Men of War, ſhould Winter at *Liſbon*, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, and Rear-Admiral *Waſſenaer*; and that Four *Engliſh*, and Two *Dutch* Frigats, ſhould be left at *Barcelona*. The Fleet ſail'd from thence, a few Days after; and Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, not thinking himſelf ſafe at *Roſes*, and having deſired to be tranſported to *Malaga* and *Alicant*, was, accordingly, landed there, with about a Thouſand Men of the Gariſon of *Barcelona*. The reſt having readily liſted themſelves in the Service of King *Charles*, a Regiment of Five Hundred Dragoons was form'd out of them, for his Majeſty's Guard; and Six other Regiments, were afterwards raiſed by the States of *Catalonia*.

The Kingdom of *Valencia* reduced by Colonel *Nebot*, and Major-General *Ramos*.

While the well-affected *Miquelets* and *Catalans*, ſome of them headed by the Count *de Cifuentes*, and aſſiſted by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces, ſecured themſelves in the Cities and Towns of *Terragona*, *Tortoza*, *Lerida*, *San Mattheo*, *Gironne*, and other Places, Don *Raphael Nebot*, a *Catalan*, having quitted King *Philip*'s Service, came with his whole Regiment (of Five Hundred Horſe, and One Hundred and Fifty Horſe more that join'd him) to *Denia*, where being reinforc'd by Major-General *Ramos*, with Part of the Gariſon, they made themſelves Maſters of *Xabea*, *Oliva*, *Gandia*, and *Alzira*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. Fluſh'd with theſe Succeſſes, they march'd to the Capital City, with a Thouſand Horſe, Five Hundred Foot, and a great Number of the Militia, and, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome of the Inhabitants, made themſelves Maſters of that Place, where they took the Marquis *de Villa-Garcia*, the Viceroy, and the Archbiſhop, Priſoners. Hereupon the whole Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Towns of *Alicant* and *Peniſola*, excepted, declared for King *Charles* the Third, who immediately raiſed Colonel *Nebot* to the Poſt of a Major-General, and, a few ∴ Days after, appointed the Count *de Cifuentes* Viceroy of *Valencia*, at which the Earl of *Peterborow*, who began to grow jealous of that Count, was not a little diſguſted.

∴ *Dec.* 29. N. S.

* See the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct, *&c.* p. 197, *& ſeq.*

In the firſt Conſultation * about the War, after the taking of *Barcelona*, the *Engliſh* General was of Opinion, That the Forces ſhould be divided; and the better Half march immediately into *Valentia*, the reſt into *Arragon*. The Major-Generals *Conyngham* and *Schrotenbach*, were againſt fatiguing and diminiſhing the Troops, ſince they were hardly ſufficient to defend the Places already poſſeſs'd in *Catalonia*. The latter Opinion had its Weight, and prevail'd: But, however, the Earl of *Peterborow* obtain'd univerſal Conſent, to ſend a good Body to *Lerida*, and about One Thouſand Foot, and Two Hundred Horſe, to *Tortoſa*. With this ſmall Force, his Lordſhip impatiently preſs'd for marching into *Valentia*; but there were ſome at Court, who were better pleaſed, that the Reduction of that Kingdom ſhould be procured by their Correſpondence and Management, than that it ſhould be owing to the *Engliſh* General, who treated King *Charles*, and his Miniſters, with more Frankneſs, and Familiarity, than is agreeable to the *German* Gravity and Grandeur. In the mean Time, the City of *Valencia* was brought to declare for the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but the Rejoicings upon this Occaſion, were of ſhort Continuance, and the

Diviſions at the Court of *Barcelona*.

Diviſions at the Court of *Barcelona*, gave the Enemy Time to bring a Body of Three Thouſand Horſe, and as many Foot, into the Kingdom of *Valencia*, under the Command of the *Conde de las Torres*, an experienced General, who laid Siege to *San Mattheo*, where Colonel *Jones*, a brave *Welſhman*, commanded ſome Hundreds of Miquelets. This Place being of great Importance by its Situation, in regard that all Communication between *Catalonia* and *Valencia* muſt have been cut off, had it fallen into the Enemy's Hands, the News of its being beſieged, gave great Alarms to the Court. However, upon a Report, that the Country People of *Catalonia*, *Valencia*, and *Arragon*, had taken up Arms, to the Number of Sixteen Thouſand Men; that they had ſurrounded Count *Tilly*, who had with him One Thouſand Horſe, and One Thouſand Foot; and that there was nothing wanting to the entire Deſtruction of thoſe Troops before St. *Mattheo*, but a few Officers, and ſome of the Diſciplin'd Troops that were in *Tortoſa*, to encourage and direct this Multitude, ſo conveniently poſted, the King of *Spain* order'd †, or rather deſir'd the Earl of *Peterborow* to give ſpeedy Directions in it. His Lordſhip regretted the loſt Time too much, to loſe one Moment more, and inſtead of ſending to a Subaltern the Orders required, he immediately went Poſt to *Tortoſa*; and though St. *Mattheo* was above Thirty Leagues from *Barcelona*, in about Eight Days from his Departure, he found ways to raiſe that Siege, though he found the Report of the Country being up in Arms, entirely falſe; and though he had nothing to depend upon, but One Thouſand Foot, and Two Hundred Dragoons. The Methods his Lordſhip purſued in this, and other remarkable Services, were ſo uncommon and extraordinary, that *notwithſtanding all the Care a late Writer* ‖ *has taken, to relate what paſs'd, with the utmoſt Veracity and Exactneſs, the Account of them has more the Air of Romance,*

† *Dec.* 31. N. S.

The Siege of *San Mattheo* raiſed.

‖ Dr. *Friend*, *Ubi ſupra*, p. 196.

*Romance, than Hiſtory.* After the raiſing of the Siege of *San Mattheo*, the Earl of *Peterborow*, reſolv'd to make a Shew of purſuing the Enemy, without entirely expoſing his little Body, if they ſhould be better inform'd, and lay aſide their panick Fear. So while they march'd through a narrow Plain, leading to *Valencia*, his Lordſhip took along the Edge of it, to a Place call'd *Albocazor*. Here he receiv'd an Expreſs from the King, with the diſmal Account, " That the Duke of *Noailles* " was entring, with near Eight Thouſand Men, into *Catalonia*, from the Side of " *Rouſſillon*; that the Body under Prince *Iſerclaes Tilly*, in *Arragon*, was Four Thou- " ſand, or Five Thouſand, preſſing upon all the Places near *Lerida*; that the Duke " of *Anjou*, with Mareſchal *de Theſſé*, was forming a Body of Ten Thouſand Men " near *Madrid*, which would ſoon be in Motion; beſides the Troops under the " Duke of *Berwick*, on the Side of *Portugal*. At the ſame Time, the King ac- " quainted his Lordſhip, that he was obliged to countermand the One Thouſand " Foot, and Three Hundred Horſe, which were appointed to join him, and were " already come almoſt as far as *Tortoſa*." And the other Letters from Court repreſented the Neceſſity of defending *Catalonia*, and above all, the Care and Preſervation of the King's Perſon; but in this Matter his Lordſhip had no poſitive Orders from the King. In theſe Circumſtances, his Lordſhip adviſed with his Officers, who were unanimouſly of Opinion, that all Endeavours ought to be uſed, for the ſpeedy ſupport of *Catalonia:* Whereupon his Lordſhip ſo far comply'd with the Council of War, as to give Orders to the Foot, with a ſmall Party of Horſe, to march back to *Vinaros*, Six Leagues diſtant from *Tortoſa*, where, in caſe of Neceſſity, he could embark the Foot in Boats, and fling them ſecurely into the *Ebro*; but being fully reſolv'd never to repaſs that River, without poſitive Orders from the King, he ſet out with a Party of Horſe to purſue the Enemy. The Earl expreſs'd himſelf very freely upon that Subject, in a Letter he wrote from *Alcala* * to the King, wherein he told him, *That if his Majeſty would have believed him, he probably had not only had, at this Time, a Viceroy of* Valencia, *but the Kingdom*; concluding, That *if the Time loſt expoſed his* Lordſhip *to a Sacrifice, at leaſt he would periſh with Honour, and as a Man deſerving a better Fate.* At the ſame Time, the Earl ſent Orders to the One Thouſand *Spaniſh* Foot, and Three Hundred Horſe, to enter into *Valencia*; and in Caſe the King ſhould again remand them to *Lerida*, his Lordſhip had ſent poſitive Orders for Colonel *Wills* to march immediately with an equal Number of Horſe and Foot to his Aſſiſtance. This Reſolution produced the deſired Effect; and Orders were ſent from the Court at *Barcelona*, to the *Spaniſh* Forces, to follow the Direction of the *Engliſh* General. Hereupon the Earl of *Peterborow* continued the Purſuit of the Enemy, who retired from him with the ſame Precipitation, as they fled from *San Mattheo*, being ſtill, (by the ſame Artifices and Stratagems uſed to make them raiſe the Siege) perſuaded, that they were follow'd by conſiderable Forces. After ſeveral Days March, his Lordſhip poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Nules*, where he began to form that Cavalry which ſecured the Kingdom of *Valencia*, and afterwards contributed to ſave *Barcelona*; taking near Two Hundred Horſe in a Place, where the Enemy had Three Thouſand Men the Day before. After this, his Lordſhip came to *Caſtillon de la Plana*, a Town populous, rich, and well affected, where having procured and bought near Eight Hundred Horſes, he not only recruited the diſmounted *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Dragoons, but form'd a new Regiment of Dragoons out of Part of the Lord *Barrymore*'s Regiment of Foot, the Command of which new Corps, he gave to Lieutenant-Colonel *Pierce*, ordering the remaining Officers of the Old to return to *England*, to recruit the ſame. Having drawn together Ten Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, and Four Battalions of Foot, regular Forces, beſides about Three Thouſand Militia, his Lordſhip march'd to *Morviedro*, the ancient *Saguntum*, ſo famous in the *Roman* Hiſtory, Four Leagues diſtant from *Valencia*, where Brigadier *Mahoni*, an *Iriſh* Officer, had under his Command about Eight Hundred Men, near half of whom were his own Regiment of Dragoons. The Town and Caſtle were an old Fortification, ſecured by a River, which the Earl of *Peterborow* was to paſs, and ſo were capable of making ſome Reſiſtance: But Brigadier *Mahoni* having conſented to have an Interview with the *Engliſh* General, the latter made ſo advantageous a Shew of his Strength, that *Mahoni* was, at laſt, perſuaded to ſurrender the Town, being allow'd to withdraw his Troops. At the ſame Time, the Earl of *Peterborow* ſo dextrouſly raiſed Jealouſies of *Mahoni*, in ſeveral of the *Spaniſh* Officers, and in the Duke of *Arcos*, who had ſucceeded the *Conde de las Torres*, that his Lordſhip met with no Diſturbance in his March through the Plain from *Morviedro* to *Valencia*, where his Lordſhip was receiv'd with extraordinary, and, indeed, extravagant Demonſtrations of Joy. Whole Bodies of Prieſts and Fryars, in their ſeveral Habits, were regimented, and drawn up under Arms,

A. D. 1705.

* Dated *Jan.* 27. N. S.

The Earl of *Peterborow* enters *Valencia.*

A. D. 1705.

Arms, to attend him, publickly acknowledging they ow'd their Preſervation to his Lordſhip's unparallel'd Reſolution and Activity.

About this Time, a conſiderable Action happen'd near St. *Iſtevan de Litera*. Major-General *Connyngham*, who was lately advanc'd to the Poſt of Lieutenant-General, and commanded in *Lerida*, with a ſtrong Gariſon of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, having Intelligence, † that the Enemy about *Balbaſtro*, deſign'd to attack ſome of his Dragoons at *Tamarite*, he immediately ſent thither Colonel *Wills*, with Six Hundred Men: Whereupon the Enemy repaſs'd the River, and retired to *Balbaſtro*. Three Days after, ‖ the Chevalier *d' Asfeld*, with Nine Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, and as many Battalions of Foot, all *French*, advanc'd to attack Colonel *Wills*, who, the Day before, had march'd to St. *Iſtevan de Litera*, with no more than Four Hundred Foot, and Thirty Dragoons. Upon the Enemy's Approach, Colonel *Wills* drew out his ſmall Number, and attack'd their advanc'd Guard ſo briſkly, that he beat them back to their Body; and purſuing them a League, obliged them to retire in Confuſion to *Fons* and *Almana*. At Night, Colonel *Wills* was join'd by Lieutenant-General *Connyngham*, and Colonel *Palm*, with the reſt of the Troops, to the Number, in all, of between Eleven and Twelve Hundred Men. The next Morning, the Chevalier *d' Asfeld* advanc'd with his Troops to attack the Confederates, who thereupon drew out, and poſted their Foot on a Hill, towards which the Enemy's Foot was marching. About Eight a Clock they were fully engag'd, and the Enemy puſh'd Two Companies of *Engliſh* Grenadiers; but Major *Buſton* march'd up with ſome Plotoons, and beat them back again: At which Time Lieutenant-General *Connyngham* receiv'd a Shot through his Belly, and was carry'd off. Colonel *Wills* having then the Command, continu'd the Fight 'till Three in the Afternoon; but though the Enemy employ'd a great Part of their Forces to drive the Confederates from the Hill, yet the latter kept their Ground with ſo much Reſolutation, that the Enemy thought fit to retreat again to *Fons* and *Almana*. The Troops fought with extraordinary Bravery on both Sides, ſo that the Muzzles of their Pieces met. The Confederates had ſeveral Officers, and about One Hundred and Fifty private Men kill'd or wounded, but had no Priſoners taken from them; whereas the Enemy had Four Hundred Men kill'd; and left behind them a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Lieutenant of Dragoons, who were made Priſoners. Colonel *Wills* continued till Five on the Field of Battel, and then march'd to *Balaguer*, where Lieutenant-General *Connyngham* died, Three Days after, of his Wounds. With this Action we ſhall conclude the Account of Foreign Affairs, during the Year 1705, and ſo return to *England*.

† *Jan.* 22. N. S.

‖ *Jan.* 25.

A conſiderable Action at St. *Iſtevan de Litera*, *Jan.* 26. N. S.

Lieutenant-General *Connyngham* dies of his Wounds, *Jan.* 29. N. S.

On the 29th of *September*, the Common-Hall of the City of *London*, (according to Cuſtom) proceeded to the Election of a Lord-Mayor; and having return'd Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, and Sir *Robert Bedingfield* to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimouſly made Choice of the Firſt, who was accordingly declared Lord-Mayor Elect, for the Year enſuing. A Week after, * her Majeſty was pleas'd to beſtow the Dignity of a Baronet of this Kingdom, upon *William Fleming* of *Rydall*, in the County of *Weſtmoreland*, Eſq; in Conſideration of the Antiquity of his Family, and the faithful adhering of him and his Anceſtors to the Intereſt of the Crown. Four Days after ∴, the Queen, and his Royal Highneſs went from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*; where, the next Day, her Majeſty in Council, was pleaſed to commit the Cuſtody of the Great-Seal to *William Cowper*, Eſq; one of her Majeſty's Learned Council in the Law, with the Title *of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of* England: And the uſual Oaths being adminiſtred to him, his Lordſhip took his Place at the Board accordingly. About the ſame Time, her Majeſty thought fit to remove the Earl of *Abingdon* from being Lord-Lieutenant of *Oxfordſhire*, and Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*: And on *Tueſday*, the 23d of *October*, being the firſt Day of the Term, the Lord *Keeper* went in great State to the Court of *Chancery* in *Weſtminſter*, being accompanied by many of the Nobility and Gentry. Two Days before, the Learned Dr. *Wake*, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Lincoln*, at *Lambeth* Chapel, where Dr. *Kennet*, preach'd upon that Occaſion, with great Applauſe. The 30th of the ſame Month, Dr. *John Arburthnot* was ſworn her Majeſty's Phyſician Extraordinary, by her Majeſty's ſpecial Command, in Conſideration of his good and ſucceſsful Services, perform'd as Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs.

*Sept.* 29. Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon* elected Mayor of *London*.

* *Oct.* 6. *William Fleming*, Eſq; made a Baronet.

∴ *Oct.* 10. The Queen comes to *Kenſington*.

*William Cowper*, Eſq; made Lord *Keeper*, *Oct.* 11.

The Earl of *Abingdon* loſes his Places.

Dr. *Wake* conſecrated Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Oct.* 21.

Dr. *Arburthnot* ſworn Phyſician to the Queen.

On the 6th of *September*, the Parliament met, according to their laſt Prorogation, and purſuant to her Majeſty's Proclamation were further prorogu'd to the 25th of *October*, upon which Day they met again; and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons ſent for up, and attending, the Lord *Keeper*, by her Majeſty's Command, ſignified to them her Royal Pleaſure, *That they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him to her Majeſty the* 27th. The Commons thereupon return'd

The Parliament meets *Oct.* 25.

turn'd to their own Houſe, where the Appearance was greater than had been known at the opening of any Parliament for Fifty Years paſt; no leſs than Four Hundred Fifty Six Members having now been ſworn. The whole Nation was at a Gaze, and no leſs divided in their Affections, than in their Hopes and Fears about the good or ill Succeſs of this Parliament, which, all Parties agreed, muſt depend upon the Choice of a Speaker. Nor was there leſs Contention within, than Expectation without: The Two Candidates for that high and important Station, were *William Bromley*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and *John Smith*, Eſq; the Firſt put up by the *High-Church*, the other by the *Low-Church Party*. The Marquis of *Granby*, Son to the Duke of *Rutland*, who firſt propoſed Mr. *Smith*, was ſeconded by Mr. *Robert Walpole*; and Sir *John Holland*, the Marquis of *Hartington*, Sir *William Strickland*, Sir *Charles Turner*, and ſome others, ſpoke, by Turns, on the ſame Side. On the other Hand, the Earl of *Diſert* recommended Mr. *Bromley*, and was ſupported by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *William Drake*, Mr. *Frederick Herne*, Mr. *Anneſley*, and Sir *Roger Moſtyn*: But after a Debate of about an Hour and Half, the Houſe divided, and Two Members being appointed to tell the Voices, Mr. *Smith* had Two Hundred Forty Eight, and Mr. *Bromley* Two Hundred and Five only. Mr. *Smith*, being on the appointed * Day, preſented to her Majeſty, ſeated on her Throne, in the Houſe of Peers, her Majeſty approved his Choice, and then made the following Speech to both Houſes.

A. D. 1705.

Debates about the Choice of a Speaker.

Mr. *Smith* choſen.

* *Oct.* 27.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, *Oct.* 27.

" I Have been very deſirous to meet you as early as I thought you might be call'd " together, without Inconvenience to your ſelves.

" And it is with much ſatisfaction I obſerve ſo full an Appearance at the open- " ing of the Parliament, becauſe it is a Ground for me to conclude, you are all con- " vinc'd of the Neceſſity of proſecuting the juſt War, in which we are engag'd, " and therefore are truly ſenſible, that 'tis of the greateſt Importance to us, to be " timely in our Preparations.

" Nothing can be more evident, than that if the *French* King continues Maſter of " the *Spaniſh Monarchy*, the Balance of Power in *Europe* is utterly deſtroy'd, and he " will be able, in a ſhort Time, to engroſs the Trade, and the Wealth of the " World.

" No good *Engliſhman* could, at any Time, be content to ſit ſtill, and acquieſce " in ſuch a Proſpect: And at this Time we have great Grounds to hope, that, by " the Bleſſing of GOD upon our Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, a good Foundation " is laid for reſtoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; the Conſe- " quences of which will not only be ſafe and advantageous, but glorious for " *England*.

" I may add, We have learnt, by our own Experience, that no Peace with *France* " will laſt longer, than the firſt Opportunity of their dividing the Allies, and of " attacking ſome of them with Advantage.

" All our Allies muſt needs be ſo ſenſible, this is the true State of the Caſe, that " I make no doubt but ſuch Meaſures will ſoon be concerted, as that, if we be not " wanting to our ſelves, we ſhall ſee the next Campaign begin offenſively, on all " Sides, againſt our Enemies, in a moſt vigorous Manner.

" I muſt therefore deſire you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, to grant me " the Supplies, which will be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both " by Sea and Land; and, at the ſame Time, to conſider, that the giving all poſ- " ſible Diſpatch, will make the Supply it ſelf much more effectual.

" The Firmneſs and Conduct which the Duke of *Savoy* has ſhewn amidſt extreme " Difficulties, is beyond Example.

" I have not been wanting to do all that was poſſible for me, in order to his be- " ing ſupported.

" I ought to take Notice to you, that the King of *Pruſſia*'s Troops have been very " uſeful to this End; your Approbation of that Treaty laſt Seſſions, and the En- " couragement you gave upon it, leave me no Doubt of being able to renew it for " another Year.

" I take this Occaſion to aſſure you, that not only whatever ſhall be granted " by Parliament for bearing the Charge of the War, ſhall be laid out for that Pur- " poſe, with the greateſt Faithfulneſs and Management: But that I will continue " to add, out of my own Revenues, all I can reaſonably ſpare, beyond the neceſ- " ſary Expences for the Honour of the Government.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" By an Act of Parliament paſs'd the laſt Winter, I was enabled to appoint " Commiſſioners for this Kingdom, to treat with Commiſſioners to be impower'd

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" by Authority of Parliament in *Scotland*, concerning a nearer, and more compleat " *Union* between the Two Kingdoms, as ſoon as an Act ſhould be made there for " that Purpoſe: I think it proper for me to acquaint you, that ſuch an Act is late- " ly paſs'd there, and I intend, in a ſhort Time, to cauſe Commiſſions to be made " out, in order to put the Treaty on Foot, which I heartily deſire may prove ſuc- " ceſsful; becauſe I am perſuaded, that an *Union* of the Two Kingdoms will not " only prevent many Inconveniencies, which may otherwiſe happen, but muſt con- " duce to the Peace and Happineſs of both Nations; and therefore I hope I ſhall " have your Aſſiſtance in bringing this great Work to a good Concluſion.

" There is another *Union*, I think my ſelf oblig'd to recommend to you, in the " moſt earneſt and affectionate Manner, I mean an *Union of Mind and Affections* " amongſt our ſelves: It is that which would, above all Things, diſappoint and " defeat the Hopes and Deſigns of our Enemies.

" I cannot but with Grief obſerve, there are ſome amongſt us, who endeavour to " foment Animoſities; but I perſuade my ſelf, they will be found to be very few, " when you appear to aſſiſt me in diſcountenancing and defeating ſuch Pra- " ctices.

" I mention this with a little more Warmth, becauſe there have not been want- " ing ſome ſo very malicious, as, even in Print, to ſuggeſt the CHURCH of ENG- " LAND, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, to be in DANGER at this Time.

" I am willing to hope, not one of my Subjects can really entertain a Doubt of " my Affection to the *Church*, or ſo much as ſuſpect that it will not be my chief " Care to ſupport it, and leave it ſecure after me: And therefore we may be cer- " tain, that they who go about to inſinuate Things of this Nature, muſt be mine " and the Kingdom's Enemies, and can only mean to cover Deſigns, which they " dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to diſtract us with unreaſonable and " groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.

" I muſt be ſo plain as to tell you, the beſt Proofs we all can give, at preſent, " of our Zeal for the Preſervation of the *Church*, will be to join heartily in proſe- " cuting the War againſt an Enemy, who is certainly engag'd to extirpate our Re- " ligion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to *Slavery*.

" I will always affectionately ſupport and countenance the *Church* of *England*, as " by Law eſtabliſh'd.

" I will *inviolably maintain the Toleration.*

" I will do all I can to prevail with my Subjects to lay aſide their Diviſions, and " will ſtudy to make them all ſafe and eaſy.

" I will endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue amongſt them, and to encou- " rage Trade, and every Thing elſe that may make them a flouriſhing and happy " People.

" And they, who ſhall concur zealouſly with me, in carrying on theſe good De- " ſigns, ſhall be ſure to find my Kindneſs and Favour.

This pathetick and comprehenſive Speech, penn'd by the new Lord Keeper, was receiv'd with great Applauſe, by the Generality of the People, and the Majority in both Houſes of Parliament. On the 1ſt Day of *November*, the Lords attended the Queen with an Addreſs, wherein having taken Notice of what had been deliver'd from the Throne, they aſſured her, That *they concurr'd in theſe her Majeſty's wiſe and noble Sentiments; and that no Dangers ſhould deter them, nor any Artifices divert them, from doing all that was in their Power, to aſſiſt her Majeſty in carrying on the War, till ſhe ſhould be enabled to procure ſuch a Peace for* Europe, *as ſhe had mention'd in her Speech.* They commended, or, as they expreſs'd it, *admired in her Majeſty, that tender and indulgent Affection to her People, which ſhe had ſhewn from the beginning of her Reign: That earneſt Deſire to unite them among themſelves, and to make them all eaſy, ſafe, and happy: That ſteddy Zeal for the* Church *of* England, *and that Compaſſion for thoſe who were ſo unhappy, as to diſſent from her.* And promiſed, *to do all they could to diſcountenance and defeat the Deſigns and Practices of thoſe who fomented Animoſities among her People; ever to ſhew the utmoſt Deteſtation of thoſe* ungrateful *and* wicked Men, *who labour'd to diſhonour her Majeſty's Reign, and diſtract her Subjects with* unreaſonable *and* groundleſs Jealouſies *of* Dangers *to the* Church *of* England: *And to be ready to concur in all Meaſures requiſite to put a Stop to the Malice of thoſe* INCENDIARIES. The *Queen return'd their Lordſhips her hearty Thanks for this Addreſs; aſſured them it was a great Satisfaction to her to find they were ſo ready to concur in thoſe Things ſhe had recommended to them:* And the Commons having, Five Days * after, waited on her Majeſty with their Addreſs, wherein they alſo repeated, and concurr'd in all the eſſential Parts of her Speech, the Queen told them, *She took very kindly the Confidence expreſs'd in her Care of the Publick, and their Concern for the Occaſion ſhe had to complain; and return'd them her hearty*

The Lord's Addreſs to the Queen.

The Queen's Anſwer.

* *Nov.* 6. And to the Addreſs of the Commons.

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*hearty Thanks for the Aſſurances of their Support and Aſſiſtance, which ſhe would always endeavour to improve for the Advantage and Happineſs of her People.*

On the 9th of *November*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, voted a *Supply* to her Majeſty; which Reſolution was, the next * Day, reported, and approv'd; and *order'd*, That Eſtimates of the Sea-Service, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance; as alſo, Accounts of other particular Expences; of the Number of Ships and Men employ'd in the Sea-Service, from the 1ſt of *November* 1704, to the ſame Day 1705; of the Sums of Money that had ariſen by Prizes, *&c.* might be laid before the Houſe: Which was readily comply'd with. Three † Days after, the Commons having taken the Queen's Speech into Conſideration, *reſolv'd* to "addreſs her Ma- "jeſty, to return her Thanks for her tender Regard to the Good and Welfare of "both her Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; for her great Care and Endeavour to "ſettle the Succeſſion of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*; for "preſerving the Peace, and promoting the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms: And to "aſſure her Majeſty, That this Houſe would, to the utmoſt of their Power, aſ- "ſiſt her Majeſty to bring this great Work to a happy Concluſion. And like- "wiſe, That ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to direct, that the whole Proceed- "ings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament in *Scotland*, relating to the *Union* of the "Two Kingdoms, and the Settlement of the Succeſſion of *Scotland* in the Houſe of "*Hanover*, be laid before this Houſe.

* *Nov.* 10.

† *Nov.* 13. Addreſs of the Commons about the intended *Union*.

Two Days after, Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Houſe, That this Addreſs having been preſented to her Majeſty, She was pleas'd to give an Anſwer in theſe Words: *I take very kindly the Senſe you expreſs of my Endeavours to promote the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *and the Treaty of* Union *in* Scotland. *I have given Direction for complying with your Addreſs; and you ſhall have the State of that Matter, as ſoon as it can conveniently be ſent you.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

On the 12th of *November*, the Lords took her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration; and, after a long Debate, which was begun by the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Nottingham*, a Committee was order'd to ſit the next Day, to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen, to deſire, *That her Majeſty would be pleas'd to order all Papers, relating to the Proceedings of the laſt Seſſions of the Parliament of* Scotland, *to be laid before the Houſe*: Which Orders the Queen gave accordingly. On the 15th, their Lordſhips went upon the State of the Nation, her Majeſty being preſent: And the Lord *Haverſham* made the following Speeeh:

Debate of the Lords Houſe about the State of the Nation.

*My* LORDS,

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech.

"IT may, perhaps, be expected, ſince I mov'd to you the *State of the Nation*, "that I ſhould ſay ſomewhat to you upon this Occaſion: And tho' I never la- "bour'd under more Difficulties than I do at preſent, yet being conſcious to my ſelf "of a *Heart full of Loyalty and Duty to her Majeſty, and Zeal for her Service, as is "poſſible for any Subject to have*; and knowing, that the *beſt Way* of *preſerving* Liberty "of Speech in Parliament, is, to *make uſe of it*; I will mention Three or Four "general Heads to your Lordſhips, and ſpeak to them with a great deal of Free- "dom and Plainneſs.

"The firſt Thing I ſhall ſpeak to, is, the *preſent Confederate War*, in which "we are engag'd: And becauſe the beſt way of judging what we may reaſonably "expect for the future, is to conſider the Actions that are paſt; give me Leave a "little to take notice to your Lordſhips, of the *Operations of the laſt Campaign*. I "ſhall not ſay much of our *Forcing the* French *Lines*, and *our Beating the* French "*Troops afterwards* (tho' that was a very great and brave Action); but becauſe there "was ſuch a *Mixture of Victory and Misfortune*, and that this is ſuch a *chequer'd Pi- "cture*, I purpoſely forbear taking further Notice of it.

"But there were Two other Actions, which, I think, take in your whole Cam- "paign; *The March of our Army* to the *Moſelle*, and, the *Buſineſs* of *Over-Yſche*: In "both which, give me Leave to ſay, (not to give it a harder Term) *I think, we "were not uſed, as we might have reaſonably expected.* Our General, with a great "deal of Conduct, cover'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s Army; nor can it be doubted, "he might eaſily have join'd us, if he had pleas'd, without the leaſt Danger "from the *French*; which if he had done, by the beſt Account I could ever get, "(and, I think, I have a very true one) we had been at leaſt *Five and Twenty "Thouſand ſtronger than the* French *there*: But being diſappointed of being join'd "by Prince *Lewis*, and of the Aſſiſtance we expected from him, that great De- "ſign prov'd abortive.

"The next, was the Buſineſs of *Over-Yſche*; where, by the Conduct of my Lord "Duke of *Marlborough*, we had a fair Opportunity of *putting an End to the War*

"*at*

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" *at once.* The Dutch *held our Hand, and would not let us give the deciding* " *Blow.*

" Thus ended your Campaign; tho' it began with more promiſing Hopes of Suc- " ceſs, than this next, I believe, will. You had then an Enemy to deal with, " *whoſe Counſels were diſtracted, whoſe Troops were broke, and the Courage of his Ar-* " *my ſunk.*

" From all this, give me Leave to conclude, That it is neither Men nor Money, " Courage and Conduct, that are the only Things neceſſary to carry on a ſucceſsful " Confederate War.

" Thoſe who command your Army, are Men of that Bravery, and every Com- " mon Soldier hath ſo much Courage, that no equal Number of Men in the World, " I think, can ſtand before them: But *let our Supplies be never ſo full and ſpeedy*, let " our *Management be never ſo great and frugal*; yet if it be our *Misfortune* to have " *Allies* that are as *ſlow* and *backward*, as we are *zealous* and *forward*; that hold " our Hands, and ſuffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers; that are " coming into the *Field*, when we are going into *Winter-Quarters*; I cannot " ſee, what it is we are reaſonably to expect.

" The next Thing I ſhall take the Liberty to ſpeak to, is, the Point of *Trade*: " Every one ſees, how our Merchants go off daily; and how low the *Trade* of this " Nation at preſent is. I know, *My Lords*, there is a *Word we are very fond of*, " which we call the *Ballance* of *Power*; but the *Dutch*, who are *a very wiſe People*, " have a double View, and *take as much Care of the Ballance of Trade*, as *they do of* " *the Ballance of Power*; and are as fearful of our *Power at Sea*, as of the *Power of* " France *by Land*. *My Lords*, The beſt Knowledge of Things, is by their Cauſes; " 'Tis *Trade begets Wealth*, as *Wealth begets Power*: And it ſeems very hard for *Eng-* " *land*, that *while the* Dutch *live at Peace under the Protection of our Arms*, we, if " we will have any Part of Trade with them, *muſt have it under the Protection of* " *their Paſſes.* But it will be yet much harder, if, after their having the Advan- " tage of a *Trading War*, we ſhould make a *Tradeleſs Peace.*

" I know, My Lords, *the* Dutch *generally complain they are very poor*: *But, give me* " *Leave to ſay, I cannot ſee how they have been* out of Pocket One Shilling *ſince this* " *War*; for they have *more by* Remittances, *and* Money *from* England, *than all the* " *Money that goes out of their Country*, *to* Portugal, Savoy, *and the* German " Princes.

" There is one Thing more, which I take to be of the greateſt Importance to us " all: 'Tis this I had chiefly in my Intention, and with which I ſhall conclude what " I have to ſay.

" But before I come to it, give me Leave to take notice of one Thing to your " Lordſhips: *My Lords*, *'Tis the Happineſs of* England, *and that which ever did, and* " *ever will keep the greateſt Miniſters in Awe*; *that, by the* Law *and* Cuſtom *of* Parlia- " ment, *the meaneſt Member of either Houſe has undoubted Right to debate on any Sub-* " *ject, and to ſpeak his Thoughts with all Freedom, without being liable to be call'd in* " *Queſtion by any Perſon whatever, till the Parliament it ſelf hath firſt taken any No-* " *tice of them.* This is grounded on the greateſt Equity and Reaſon; becauſe *that* " *which concerns all, ſhould be debated by all*: Nor is it poſſible for a Parliament to de- " bate, or come to a clear Reſolution on any Queſtion, or to *give Advice to her Ma-* " *jeſty, as they ought, without this Freedom.* I give good Authority to juſtify what I " ſay: Sir * *Robert Atkins* tells us, in his Treatiſe of the *Power and Privilege of Par-* " *liaments*, of the Caſe of one Sir *Thomas Haxey*, in the Time of King *Richard* II. " who having deliver'd a Petition to the King, with which he was diſpleaſed; " *the King ſent to the Speaker, to know who it was that deliver'd that Petition?* By " which, ſays Sir *Robert*, it is apparent, the King cannot take notice of any Thing " done in Parliament, (*he names the Houſe of Commons*) but as it is repreſented to " him by the Houſe it ſelf.

* *Fol.* 54.

" Having ſaid this, give me Leave to read to your Lordſhips a Paragraph of her " Majeſty's Speech to her laſt Parliament laſt Year: *My Lords and Gentlemen, We* " *have, by the Bleſſing of God, a fair Proſpect of this great and deſirable End, if we do* " *not diſappoint it by our own unreaſonable Humour and Animoſity*; *the fatal Effects* " *of which we have ſo narrowly eſcap'd in this Seſſion, that it ought to be a ſufficient* " *Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the future.*

" I ſhall not go about to ſhew the Grammatical Conſtruction of theſe Words, but " chuſe rather to ſay, That as we enjoy many Bleſſings under her Majeſty's happy " Government, ſo I hope we ſhall have this too, *That her Majeſty will never give Ear* " *to any ſecret and private Information, but as it comes to her in a Parliamentary Way, by* " *the Houſes themſelves.*

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" The laſt Thing, *My Lords*, is that which I take to be of the greateſt Concern-
" ment to us all, both Queen and People : I love always to ſpeak very plain ; and
" ſhall do ſo in this Point.

" My Lords, *I think there can be nothing more for the Safety of the Queen, for the*
" *Preſervation of our Conſtitution, for the Security of the Church, and for the Advan-*
" *tage of us all, than if the* Preſumptive Heir to the Crown, *according to the Act of*
" *Settlement in the Proteſtant Line*, ſhould be here amongſt us. 'Tis very plain, that
" nothing can be more for the *Security* of any *Throne*, than to have a *Number*
" of Succeſſors round about it ; whoſe *Intereſt is always* to defend the Poſſeſſor from
" any Danger, and *prevent any Attempt againſt him*, and *revenge any Injury done him.*
" Is there any Man, *My Lords*, who doubts, that if *the Duke of* GLOCESTER *had*
" *been now alive*, her Majeſty had not been more ſecure than ſhe is ? We cannot think
" of that Misfortune, without the greateſt Grief ; but yet we are not to *neglect our*
" *own Safety* : And tho' a *Succeſſor* be not the *Child* of the *Prince*, yet is he *the Child*
" *of the Queen and the People.*

" Beſides, *My Lords*, the *Heats* and *Differences* which are among us, make it very
" neceſſary, that we ſhould have the *Preſumptive Heir reſiding here : The Duty and*
" *Reſpect we pay her Majeſty, and the Authority of the Law, can hardly keep us in*
" *Peace and Union amongſt our ſelves at preſent* ; what then may we not fear, when
" *theſe Bonds* ſhall ever happen to be *broken ?*

" And would it not be a great Advantage to the CHURCH, for the *Pre-*
" *ſumptive Heir* to be perſonally acquainted with the *Reverend the Prelates ?* Nay,
" would it not be an Advantage to all *England*, that whenever the Succeſſor comes
" over, he ſhould not bring a *Flood of Foreigners* along with him, to *eat up* and
" *devour* the *Good of the Land ?*

" I will ſay no more to your Lordſhips, but conclude with this *Motion* :

" *That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty by this Houſe, That her Majeſty*
" *will be graciouſly pleas'd to invite the Preſumptive Heir to the Crown of* England,
" *according to the Acts of Parliament made for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown in*
" *the* Proteſtant Line, *into this Kingdom, to reſide here.*

This Motion was back'd by ſome Lords, but oppos'd by a great Majority ; ſo that after a Debate of Four Hours, the Queſtion being put, *Whether the Princeſs* Sophia *ſhould be ſent for over into* England, *or not ?* The previous Queſtion was put, Whether that Queſtion ſhould be put ? and carry'd in the Negative. However, ſome Lords, who were for the Affirmative, enter'd their Proteſts, in the following Words : *We humbly conceive, that having a Preſumptive Heir to the Crown reſiding in the Kingdom, will be a great ſtrengthening to her Majeſty's Royal Hands, in the Adminiſtration of the Government, and Security of her Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the Proteſtant Line.*

The Queſtion, *Whether the Princeſs* Sophia *ſhould be invited to come into* England ? carry'd in the Negative. Some Lords proteſt againſt it.

It was obſerv'd, that when the Lord *Haverſham* mention'd, in his Speech, the late Duke of *Gloceſter* ; the Queen was ſo touch'd with the Sound of that dear Name, that ſhe went out of the Houſe, to vent her Grief.

Tho' the Majority of the Houſe of Peers did not think fit to invite the Princeſs *Sophia* to come into *England* ; yet, to ſhew their Zeal for the Security of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, they appointed the 19th of the ſame Month, to take the ſame into Conſideration. The Queen was preſent in that Day's Debate ; which being over, it was carry'd without dividing, That a *Bill* be brought in, *for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* England, *in the Proteſtant Line : And that for continuing the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Name of the next Proteſtant Succeſſor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom, at the Time of her Majeſty's Demiſe) until her or his Arrival, the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *the Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, the High-Treaſurer, the Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the High-Admiral, and the Lord Chief-Juſtice of the* Queen's-Bench, *at that Time being, be conſtituted Lords Juſtices of* England, *and impower'd, in the Name of ſuch Succeſſor, to act, as if preſent.* This Bill the Judges brought in accordingly Two † Days after ; and, at the ſame Time, the Lords order'd another Bill to be brought in, for Naturalizing the Houſe of *Hanover*, being Proteſtants. The ‖ next Day, the Lord *Haverſham* mov'd, That *the Miſcarriages of the laſt Campaign, occaſion'd by the Allies, might be enquir'd into :* Which being put to the Vote, was carry'd in the Negative by a great Majority. The 23d, their Lordſhips went upon the *Scotch* Affairs, the Queen being preſent ; and, after a long Debate, reſolv'd, " That, in order to come to an *Union* with the Kingdom of *Scot-*
" *land*, the Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of the preceding Parliament, entituled, *An*
" *Act for the effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of* England, *from the apparent Dangers*
" *that may ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, ſhould

The Lords order a Bill to be brought in, for the Security of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, *Nov.* 19.

† *Nov.* 21.

‖ *Nov.* 22.

The Lords order a Bill to be brought in, for an *Union* with *Scotland.*

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" be repeal'd; except the Clauſe, that empowers her Majeſty to appoint Commiſ-
" ſioners to treat of an *Union* with that Kingdom: *Order'd*, the Judges bring in a
" Bill for that Purpoſe; and that a Committee ſhould ſit thereon: And *Reſolved*,
" That the Thanks of their Houſe be given to her Majeſty, for her Care about
" *Scotland*, and for her promoting the Intereſt of that Kingdom, by the Succeſſion
" to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line." Whilſt theſe Things paſs'd in the Houſe of Peers, the Commons proceeded, with great Unanimity and Chearfulneſs, in the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs; and on the 15th, 17th, 20th, 22d and 24th of *November*, voted ſeveral Branches of the Supply. It is to be obſerv'd, That the Queſtion * being propos'd by the *Tory Party*, and put, *Whether it ſhould be refer'd to the Committee, to conſider, That in the Clauſe for adding Ten Thouſand Men, to act in Conjunction with the* Dutch, *it ſhould be provided, That they* (the *Dutch*) *be obliged to leave off Trading with* France? The ſame was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of a Hundred Eighty four Voices, againſt a Hundred and ſeventeen.

The Commons vote ſeveral Branches of the Supply.

* *Nov.* 22. Motion for obliging the *Dutch* to leave off Trading with *France*, rejected.

The *Engliſh* Nation had, a long Time, been kept in Suſpence, about the Succeſs of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Expedition, after the taking of Fort *Monjuich*, by reaſon of the Unfaithfulneſs of the Relations tranſmitted hither from *France*: But, at length, Captain *Norris* (of the *Britannia*) arriv'd at St. *Helen*'s, the 22d of *November*, on Board the *Canterbury*; being ſent Expreſs from *Barcelona*, to bring the welcome News of the Reduction of that City, in the manner before-mention'd. The Lord *Shannon*, and Brigadier-General (late Earl) *Stanhope*, came in the ſame Ship; and brought Letters to the Queen from the King of *Spain*, the *Junta* of the Military Arm of *Catalonia*, the City of *Barcelona*, the City of *Vich*, and the Earl of *Peterborow*: Upon the Receipt of which, her Majeſty † went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe was pleas'd to make the following Speech to both Houſes.

† *Nov.* 27.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, about the Succeſſes in *Catalonia*.

" HAving newly receiv'd Letters from the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of
" *Peterborow*, which contain a very particular Account of our great and
" happy Succeſſes in *Catalonia*, and ſhewing, at the ſame Time, the Reaſonableneſs
" of their being immediately ſupported; I look upon this to be a Matter of ſo
" much Conſequence in it ſelf, and ſo agreeable to you, that I have order'd a
" Copy of the King of *Spain*'s Letter to my ſelf; a Letter from the *Junta* of the
" Military Arm of *Catalonia*; and another Letter from the City of *Vich*; as alſo
" an Extract of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Letter to Me, to be communicated to both
" Houſes of Parliament.

" I recommend the Conſideration of them to you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Com-*
" *mons*, very particularly, as the *ſpeedieſt Way* to reſtore the Monarchy of *Spain* to
" the Houſe of *Auſtria*: And therefore, I aſſure my ſelf, you will enable me to
" proſecute the Advantages we have gain'd, in the moſt effectual manner; and to
" improve the Opportunity, which God Almighty is pleas'd to afford us, of putting
" a proſperous End to the preſent War.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I muſt not loſe this Occaſion, of deſiring you to give as much Diſpatch to
" the Matters before you, as the Nature of them will allow; that ſo our Prepa-
" rations for next Year may be early, which cannot fail of being of great Advan-
" tage to us.

The Commons congratulate the Queen thereupon.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* laid before 'em the Letters mention'd in her Majeſty's Speech; after the Reading of which, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, " That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Maje-
" ſty, to congratulate the glorious Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her
" Allies in *Catalonia*, and to aſſure her Majeſty, that this Houſe would, to the ut-
" moſt of their Power, enable her Majeſty to proſecute the great Advantages al-
" ready obtain'd there:" Which Addreſs being preſented the ſame Day, her Majeſty *return'd them many Thanks for the Aſſurances they had given, which ſhe did not doubt would have a good Effect at Home and Abroad.* Two Days * after, both Houſes attended the Queen with an Addreſs, importing, " That being juſtly alarm'd by the
" many Artifices which the Emiſſaries of *France* had put in Practice the laſt Year,
" in order to raiſe Jealouſies, and create Miſunderſtandings amongſt the Allies;
" and being apprehenſive leſt ſuch malicious Inſinuations, if they ſhould paſs un-
" obſerv'd, might, in Time, ſo far take Place, as to abate the *Spirit*, and ſlacken
" the Zeal of the Confederacy, they moſt humbly beſought her Majeſty, to uſe all
" poſſi-

* *Nov.* 27. Addreſs of both Houſes, for a good Correſpondence with all the Allies, and the *Dutch* in particular.

" poſſible Endeavours to preſerve a good Correſpondence amongſt all the Confede-
" rates, and, in a moſt particular Manner, to maintain and cultivate a ſtrict Friend-
" ſhip with the States-General of the *United-Provinces*; *as alſo*, by all proper Means,
" to excite the whole Confederacy to make early and effectual Preparations, and to
" exert their utmoſt Vigor in the Proſecution of the War againſt *France*." The Queen anſwer'd the Two Houſes, *That their joining in this Addreſs, was a very particular Satisfaction to her: That their Opinion would always be of the greateſt Weight with her; That ſhe would readily comply with their Deſire; and that ſhe made no Queſtion but it would meet with a juſt Regard from all their Allies.* The ſame * Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, on the Supply, voted the granting of ſeveral Sums, and, in particular, Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds, *for her Majeſty's Proportion of the Charge of the proſecuting the Succeſſes already gain'd by King* Charles *the Third, for Recovery of the Monarchy of* Spain *to the Houſe of* Auſtria.

The Queen's Anſwer.

* *Nov.* 29.

On the 15th of *November*, the Duke of *Montague* was in that Quality introduced into the Houſe of Peers; as was, on the 3d of *December*, the Duke of *Argyle*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as Baron and Earl of the Kingdom of *England*, by the Stile, Name and Title, of Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*. The ſame † Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for exhibiting a Bill in this preſent Parliament, for Naturalizing the moſt excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.* The next ‖ Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Conſideration the Papers communicated to their Houſe, relating to the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Scotland*, concerning the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*: Upon which Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Baronet, made a Motion for inviting the Princeſs *Sophia* to come over. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Benſon*, and ſupported by Mr. *Bromley*, and ſome other Gentlemen of the *Tory-Party*: But another Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, *That the Chairman leave the Chair*, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative without dividing; and ſo Sir *Thomas Hanmer's* Motion dropp'd. It was, to the Generality, Matter of Wonder and Surprize, that the moſt apparent Means for ſecuring the *Hanoverian* Succeſſion, ſhould be propoſed by that very Set of Men, who were ſhrewdly ſuſpected of being no great Friends to that Succeſſion: But that Riddle was explain'd by thoſe who were acquainted both with the *preſent Cabals*, and the Arts often practis'd in Parliament; who plainly ſaw, That the Motion for inviting the Princeſs *Sophia*, was made by the *Tories*, with a Deſign to put a Slur upon it, being well aſſured, that the *Court-Party* would not come into it; which could not fail of being of ſome Uſe to the *Jacobites*.

The Duke of *Montague* and Duke of *Argyle*, as Earl of *Greenwich*, introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers.

Acts paſs'd,

† *Dec.* 3.

‖ *Dec.* 14.

Motion made by the Tories in the Houſe of Commons to invite the Princeſs *Sophia*, dropp'd.

Reaſons why the Tories made the ſaid Motion.

Notwithſtanding what her Majeſty had been pleaſed to declare, in her Firſt Speech to this Parliament, a great many People made it their Buſineſs to inſinuate, *That the Church of* England *was in Danger*: Wherefore, to juſtify her Majeſty's Aſſertion to the contrary, and to remove all unreaſonable and ill-grounded Jealouſies, the Lord *Halifax* mov'd the Houſe of Peers, That a Day might be appointed to inquire into that *pretended Danger*. The 6th of *December* being appointed accordingly, the Earl of *Rocheſter* began the Debate, (the Queen preſent) and told their Lordſhips, " That the Subject Matter of it was of ſo tender a Nature, that it was
" difficult to ſpeak to it; for her Majeſty had expreſs'd her ſelf ſo concluſively in
" her Speech, that it ſeem'd to be to contradict the Queen, *to ſpeak freely*; but in
" regard that the Miniſters might be ſuppoſed to make the Speeches, he deſired,
" that what he ſaid might not be offenſive to the Queen, for whom he had all the
" Affection and Reſpect that could be. He urged, that Miniſters might miſtake,
" and not always act for the publick Good; and inſtanc'd in the Miniſtry of *Por-*
" *tugal*, where the King was our Friend, but the Miniſtry ſeem'd to be otherwiſe;
" inſomuch, that that Alliance was of no Benefit to us: And added, That the Duke
" of *Buckingham*, and Archbiſhop *Laud*, were heartily in the Intereſt of King
" *Charles* the Firſt, but did many Things that very much injur'd him. The full
" Expreſſions in the Queen's Speech, he compared to the Law in King *Charles* the
" Second's Time, to make it *Treaſon to call the King a* Papiſt; for which very Rea-
" ſon, he ſaid, he always thought him ſo. The Reaſons he gave for his Fear of
" the *Church's Danger*, aroſe from theſe Three Cauſes; Firſt, the *Act of Security in*
" Scotland; Secondly, the Heir of the Houſe of *Hanover* not being ſent for over;
" Thirdly, the not paſſing the *Occaſional Bill*. Upon the Firſt, he ſaid, the Preſby-
" terian Church in *Scotland* was fully eſtabliſh'd without a *Toleration*: That to arm
" that People, was to give them a Power to invade *England*; where they had a
" powerful Party for their Friends, who never wanted the Will to deſtroy the
" *Church*: That he thought the Heir to the Crown ought to be preſent among us,
" in order to be fully acquainted with us, and our Conſtitution, and thereby ena-

Debates in the Houſe of Peers, about the Church of *England*'s being in Danger.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*'s Speech.

A. D. 1705.

" bled to prevent any Evil Deſigns upon the *Church* and *State*; and that the *Occa-*
" *ſional Bill* was in it ſelf ſo reaſonable, and the Church's Requeſt in it ſo ſmall,
" that the Induſtry for oppoſing it, gave the greater Ground for Suſpicion."
When that noble Lord had ended, the Houſe ſate ſtill near a quarter of an Hour, expecting ſome Body would ſecond him; but no other Member ſpeaking on that Side, the Lord *Halifax* ſaid, " That he having moved for the preſent Debate, it
" might be expected that he ſhould ſpeak to it. He ſaid, the *Act of Security* in
" *Scotland*, was a National Thing, wholly *Foreign* to *Church-Affairs:* That it was
" paſs'd only to prevent an immediate War, which the *Scotch* ſeem'd to have re-
" ſolv'd upon: That, in Caſe it ſhould ever be made Uſe of, it would be but as
" other Wars with that Nation had been in former Days, wherein *England* was al-
" ways able to defend it ſelf, and would be ſure, hereafter, to be more able to do
" it, inſomuch as the Strength of *England* was increaſed much more, in Proportion,
" than that of *Scotland*; ſo that unleſs *France*, whoſe Hands were already too full,
" ſhould come into the Quarrel, it would ſignify little: But that, by GOD's Bleſſing,
" Things were ſo well compromiſed with the *Scotch*, and their former Heats ſo
" much abated, that there was no Reaſon to doubt of an amicable Iſſue of that
" Difference. As to the Houſe of *Hanover*, he ſaid, that was a *Danger* but of Eight
" Days Standing; for he durſt ſay, a Fortnight ago, no Body made the Abſence of
" the Princeſs *Sophia* a *Danger* to the Church; and as for her Abſence upon the
" Queen's Demiſe, that was now ſo well to be provided for, by the Act for *Lords*
" *Juſtices*, that he thought no Evil could poſſibly happen to the Church before her
" Arrival: That he wondred the Houſe of *Hanover* ſhould be now eſteem'd ſuch a
" Security to the *Church*, whereas, when the Laws were made for the Security of
" that Succeſſion, it was generally reckon'd a Hardſhip upon the *Church*; urging,
" That a Clergyman, in a Company of Convocation-Men, had openly call'd the
" Princeſs *Sophia* AN UNBAPTIZED LUTHERAN; the Truth of which he could
" prove. As to the *Occaſional Bill*, he ſaid, That Matter had been canvaſſed al-
" ready, and it was then the Opinion of that Houſe, that it would not prove of
" any Advantage and Security to the *Church*, but rather the contrary. That upon
" the whole, there had been Times in their Memory, wherein the *Church* might be
" ſaid to be in Danger: That King *Charles* the Second was a *Roman Catholick*; at
" leaſt, his Brother thought fit to declare it after his Death; and the Succeſſor, who
" had the Management of all Affairs, was known to be ſuch; and yet the *Church*
" thought her ſelf then ſecure; and thoſe Patriots that ſtood up in its Defence, and
" endeavour'd to prevent the Evils which might enſue, from a *Popiſh* Succeſſor,
" were diſcountenanced and puniſhed. Nay, added his Lordſhip, when that Suc-
" ceſſor came to the Throne, and that the *Church* was very apparently in the
" greateſt Danger, by the *High-Commiſſion-Court*, and otherwiſe, we were then, in-
" deed, generally alarmed, but we know who ſat in that Court, and went large
" Steps in the Work then on Foot. That ſoon after the Acceſſion of King *William*
" to the Crown, the Cry of the *Church's Danger* began, and was continued all his
" Reign; but with what Ground, his Lordſhip was yet unacquainted with: That
" upon her Majeſty's happy Succeſſion, for ſome Time, the Complaint was ſilent,
" but that when ſhe was pleaſed to make ſome Alterations in her Miniſtry, it was
" immediately revived, and ever ſince continued; and ſo concluded, that the
" *Church was now in no Danger.* The Biſhop of *Lincoln* coming into the Houſe juſt
" as theſe laſt Words were delivered, immediately took up the Lord *Halifax*; giving for his Reaſon, *of the Church's being in Danger*, That *Prophaneneſs and Irreligion was ſo rife among us, and the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs ſo intolerable, that a moſt vile Book had been lately publiſh'd, by a Clergyman in his Dioceſe*, (meaning Mr. *Hickeringhill*) *whom he had endeavour'd to puniſh, but that he had ſuch Subterfuges in the Quirks of the Law, that he could not come at him: And that Sermons were preach'd, wherein Rebellion was countenanced, and Reſiſtance to the Higher Powers encouraged.* To this the Biſhop of *Sarum* reply'd, " That his Lordſhip ought to have been the laſt Man to
" complain of that Sermon, (meaning Mr. *Benjamin Hoadly*'s, now * Biſhop of
" *Bangor*, before the Lord-Mayor) for if the Doctrine of that Sermon was not
" good, he did not know what Defence his Lordſhip could make, for his appearing
" in Arms at *Nottingham.* Then the Biſhop of *Saliſbury* proceeding to the Queſtion
" in Debate, inſtanc'd in a Piece of *French* Hiſtory, in the Reign of *Henry* the
" Third, (which he ſaid had been much in Vogue of late, in † a Neighbouring
" Houſe) in whoſe Time the Catholicks ſet up the ſame Cry of the *Church's*
" *Danger* from the *Hugonots*, and forced the King to comply with them; but that
" their Power thereby becoming great, they turned it upon the King himſelf, and
" he found he ſhould be thruſt into a Monaſtery, if he did not ſpeedily cruſh them,
" and therefore ſtabb'd the Duke of *Guiſe*, their Head. To the Reaſons which the
" Noble

The Lord *Halifax*'s Speech.

The Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Speech.

The Biſhop of *Sarum*'s Anſwer.

* 1717.

† Sir *Humphrey Mackworth* had made Uſe of it.

A. D. 1705.

" Noble Lord, who began the Debate, gave for the *Church's Danger*, he replied, " That as to the *Scotch* Affairs, he was particularly acquainted with them, and " therefore he would venture to ſpeak with the more Aſſurance: That the *Scotch* " *Kirk* being eſtabliſh'd without a *Toleration*, was an unfair Allegation; for there " needed no Law for *Toleration*, where there was no Law to inhibit. The *Epiſcopa-* " *lians* were not forbid to worſhip God their own way, being *only excluded from Li-* " *vings*; and that there were, at that Time, Fourteen Epiſcopal Meeting-Houſes " in *Edinburgh*, as open as the Churches, and as freely reſorted to; in many of " which the *Engliſh* Liturgy was uſed, but that in ſeveral of them the Queen was " not pray'd for: And the *Bill for giving Patrons Liberty of Conferring their Benefices* " *on Clerks Epiſcopally ordain'd*, would have paſs'd, (at leaſt, King *William* had al- " low'd it) if they would have put in a Clauſe, to *oblige 'em to take the Oath to* " *the Government*; but upon the offering that Clauſe, the Perſon that ſollicited " it, let it drop. That if the Lord, who had mention'd the Act of *Security*, had " look'd Two Years backwards, he might have found another Law, which ſeem'd " much more to his Purpoſe; namely, *the Act for confirming Preſbytery*, 1°. Annæ; " but his Lordſhip was a *Miniſter of State when that Act was paſs'd*, and ſo perhaps " advis'd it." As to the Argument of the *Hanover* Family, it was not obſerved, that that Prelate offered any Thing remarkable; and for the Act againſt *Occaſional Conformity*, he ſaid, " It had been there already ſufficiently argued, and he was " glad that they were rid of it; but as to what a Noble Prelate had advanced, he " own'd, that the Church would always be ſubject to the Enmity of *Prophaneneſs* " and *Irreligion*; that the Devil would have his Agents in the World, be the Go- " vernment never ſo careful; but he hoped he might ſay, that *Irreligion and Pro-* " *phaneneſs were not now at a higher Pitch than uſually*; that he hoped quite the con- " trary, and thought the *Society* ſet up for *Reformation* in *London*, and other Cities, " had contributed conſiderably to the ſuppreſſing of Vice: He was ſure the Corpora- " tion for *Propagation of the Goſpel*, had done a great deal towards inſtructing Men in " Religion, by giving great Numbers of Books in Practical Divinity; by erecting " Libraries in Country Pariſhes; by ſending over many able Divines to the " Foreign Plantations; erecting Libraries for their Uſe, and ſetting up Schools " to breed up Children in Chriſtian Knowledge; that to his Knowledge, One Thou- " ſand Two Hundred Pounds, had been expended the Year before, in Books to " theſe Purpoſes, all collected by voluntary Contribution; *but*, in Truth, *very lit-* " *tle from thoſe who appeared ſo wonderfully zealous for the Church.* That the Preſs " was, indeed, become very Licentious, and Sermons were preach'd, wherein very " ſtrange Expreſſions were publiſh'd: That he would read ſome of them to their " Lordſhips; and then pulling out *Tilly*'s and *Madder*'s Sermons, and having read " ſome Paragraphs, theſe, ſaid he, were preached at *Oxford*, and theſe are the Men " picked out for publick Occaſions." Then the Lord Archbiſhop of *York* ſtanding up, ſaid, He apprehended Danger from the *Increaſe of Diſſenters*, and particularly from the many Academies ſet up by them; and moved, *That the Judges might be conſulted what Laws were in Force againſt ſuch Seminaries, and by what Means they might be ſuppreſs'd.* Hereupon the Lord *Wharton* moved, " That the Judges might " alſo be conſulted about Means of ſuppreſſing Schools and Seminaries held by " *Nonjurors*, in one of which, a Noble Lord of that Houſe had both his Sons edu- " cated." Upon which the ſame Archbiſhop ſtood up again, and ſaid, " He ſup- " poſed he was the Perſon meant, and therefore he muſt explain that Matter. He " own'd his Two Sons were taught by Mr. *Ellis*, a ſober, virtuous Man, and a " Man of Letters, who had qualified himſelf according to Law, when they were " ſent to him, but when the *Abjuration Oath* was enjoined, it ſeems, he refuſed it; " which, as ſoon as he was inform'd of, he took his Sons from him." The Lord *Wharton* having made a Reply to this, went on, and ſaid, " That although he had " been born and bred a *Diſſenter*, yet he ſoon conform'd to the *Church*, when he " grew up, and became acquainted with its Doctrine and Diſcipline: That he was " now firmly reſolv'd, by GOD's Bleſſing, always to continue in that Church, and " would go as far in defending it, as any Man; wherefore, if he were now ſenſible " that it was in any *Danger*, he would heartily concur in providing Remedies " againſt it; but that, after all the Cry and Expectation they were ſcrewed up to, " hearing wherein thoſe *Dangers* conſiſted, it appeared juſt as he expected, namely, " That it was only repeating the *Memorial*, which Pamphlet he had carefully read " over, but could learn nothing from it, except that the D—— of *B*———*, the " E—— of R———†, the E—— of *N*———‖, were *out of Place.* What theſe " *B*'s, *R*'s, and *N*'s meant, he could not tell, perhaps there might be ſome Charms " in it for the Church's Security; but if theſe Letters meant ſome *Noble Peers* there " preſent, he remembred very well, that ſome of them ſate in the *High-Commiſſion*

The Archbiſhop of *York*'s Speech.

The Lord *Wharton*'s Speech.

* *Buckingham.*
† *Rocheſter.*
‖ *Nottingham.*

A. D. 1705.

" *Court*, and then made no Complaints of the *Church's Danger*; but now that we " had a Queen, who was her ſelf a real Lover of the Church, and had given ſuch " Encouragement and bountiful Tokens of her Affection to it, we muſt be amus'd " with the Church's Danger: But he concluded with being of Opinion, *That the* " *Church was in no Danger.*" Then the Biſhop of *Ely* ſtood up, and moved, " That " the Judges might be conſulted, what Power the Queen had in viſiting the Uni- " verſities; complaining of the Heat and Paſſion of the Gentlemen there, which " they inculcated into their Pupils, who brought the ſame Fury with them to the " Pariſhes, when they came Abroad, to the great Diſturbance of publick Charity. " That at the Election of *Cambridge*, 'twas ſhameful to ſee a Hundred, or more, " young Students, encouraged in Hollowing, like School-Boys and Porters, and " crying out, *No Faraticks, no Occaſional Conformity*, againſt Two worthy Gentlemen " that ſtood Candidates. Adding, another Complaint of *the Undutifulneſs of the* " *Clergy to their Biſhops, and the Difficulty the latter had to govern them regularly.*

The Biſhop of *Ely*'s Motion.

" The Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* made the ſame Complaint; ſpoke of the " opprobious Names the Clergy gave their Biſhops, and of Calumnies they laid on " them, as if they were in a Plot to deſtroy the *Church*; and had compounded to " be the laſt of their Order, and, when the Plot was ripe, to reſign their Biſhop- " ricks, and accept a Penſion for Life. He alledged, that the *Church* was as well " govern'd, as it had, at any Time, been; challeng'd any Body to charge the Bi- " ſhops with any Omiſſion of their Duty, or any Action wherein they ſtrain'd their " Power, or injured any Body; mention'd the Honour he had to ſuffer in a good " Cauſe: And added, He thought that might have protected his Reputation from " the Aſperſion of being an Enemy to the Church. The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, complained of the Terms of *High-Church* and *Low-Church*; ſaying, " That it was " an *invidious Diſtinction*, tending to ſet us at Enmity: That, by *High-Church*, Peo- " ple were made to believe a Man inclined to *Popery*; or, at leaſt, one that endea- " vour'd to carry *Church-Power beyond our Conſtitution*, which he thought was great " Injuſtice to the Gentlemen that bore that Character, who meant nothing more " than to keep up the juſt Dignity and Diſcipline of the *Church*; neither did he " believe that the others, called the *Low-Church*, had any Deſigns of lowering or " levelling it with Preſbytery, as was, on the other Hand, maliciouſly ſuggeſted."

The Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*'s Speech.

And of the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The Duke of *Leeds* ſtood up, and ſaid, " He apprehended the Church in Danger, " and could not be ſafe without the Act againſt *Occaſional Conformity*: Adding, that " the Queen had, in Diſcourſe with him, declared her ſelf of that Opinion. The " Lord *Somers* recapitulated all the Arguments on both Sides, added his own Judg- " ment, and ended with a Declaration, That the Nation was happy, and under a " moſt wiſe and juſt Adminiſtration, wherein the publick Money was juſtly ap- " plied, the *Treaſury* kept in a moſt regular Method, and thereby the publick Cre- " dit in the higheſt Eſteem: The Armies and Fleets were ſupplied, and the Succeſs " of her Majeſty's Arms, gave the Nation greater Honour and Reputation than had " ever been known; and that we had a fair Proſpect of bringing the War to a " happy Concluſion, to the immortal Honour of the preſent Age, and the inex- " preſſible Benefit and Safety of Poſterity: Wherefore for Men to raiſe groundleſs " Jealouſies, at this Time of Day, could mean no leſs, than an Intention to imbroil " us at Home, and to defeat all thoſe glorious Deſigns Abroad." The Debate, at length, being over, the Queſtion was put, Whether the Church of *England* was in Danger? " Which, upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative, by a Majority " of Sixty one Voices, againſt Thirty: And then their Lordſhips made the follow- " ing Vote; *viz.* Reſolved, *By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, That the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, which was reſcued from the extreameſt Danger, by King* William *the Third, of Glorious Memory, is now, by God's Bleſſing, under the happy Reign of her Majeſty, in a moſt ſafe and flouriſhing Condition; and that whoever goes about to ſuggeſt and inſinuate, That the Church is in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom.* However, this Reſolution was oppos'd by many Lords, who entred the following Reaſons for Diſſenting: Firſt, " Becauſe they conceived there might be Dangers to the Church, al- " ways impending on ſeveral Accounts: That the Prayers ſet forth to be uſed on the " ſolemn Faſt-Days, under the Head *of a Prayer for Unity, imploring God Almighty's* " *Grace, that every Body may ſeriouſly lay to Heart, the great Danger we are in by our* " *unhappy Diviſions*, ſhew'd plainly, that in the Opinion of the Compilers of the " Form of that Prayer, and in her Majeſty's Judgment, who commanded it to be " uſed in all the Churches and Chapels throughout *England* and *Wales*, there were " very many Dangers. Secondly, They conceiv'd the Church in Danger from a " neighbouring Kingdom, which, though under her Majeſty's Sovereignty, during " her

Lord *Somers*.

The Lords vote the Church not to be in Danger.

Several Lords proteſt againſt it.

A. D. 1705.

" her Life, had not yet been induced to ſettle the ſame Succeſſion to the Crown, as " was eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom in the Proteſtant Line : But that on the contra- " ry, that Succeſſion had been abrogated by *the Act of Security*, which with ſeveral " other Acts paſs'd in that Kingdom, had been judged, by this Houſe, to be dan- " gerous to the preſent and future Peace of this Kingdom. Thirdly, They con- " ceived there might be very great Dangers to the *Church*, for want of a Law, to " prevent any Perſons whatſoever from holding any Offices of Truſt and Authority, " both in Church and State, who were not conſtantly of the Communion of the " Church eſtabliſh'd by Law; and therefore on the Account of the unhappy Divi- " ſions in Points of Religion and Divine Worſhip, as alſo on the Account of the " Calamities of the Age, in the too publick and common diſowning any Religion " at all, the *Church* might be in Danger. Fourthly, Though they had an entire " Confidence in her Majeſty's Zeal and Piety to the Church, they durſt not, in " Duty to her Majeſty, and the Service of the Government, condemn all ſuch as " might have Fears, in relation to the Preſervation of the Church, and Safety " of the Crown. And, Fifthly, being ſincerely convinced, that theſe Reaſons, " among others, mention'd in the Debate, were ſufficient to juſtify their Fears, " they conceived, *That it is not a proper Way to prevent Dangers, by voting there are* " *none*. Theſe Reaſons were ſigned by the following Peers.

D. *Buckingham*,
E. *Northampton*,
E. *Carnarvan*,
E. *Weymouth*,
Ld. *Oſborn*,
E. *Denbigh*,
(Bp.) *George*, *Bath* and *Wells*,
Ld. *Granville*,
D. *Beaufort*,
E. *Winchelſea*,
E. *Nottingham*,
Ld. *North* and *Grey*,
E. *Angleſea*,
Ld. *Craven*,
Ld. *Chandos*,
E. *Guernſey*,
E. *Thanet*,
E. *Scarſdale*,
E. *Rocheſter*,
Ld. *Conway*,
Ld. *Howard Eſcrick*,
Bp. *Henry*, *London*,
D. *Leeds*,
Ld. *Guilford*,
E. *Abingdon*,
Ld. *Haverſham*.

It is to be obſerv'd, that the Lord *Haverſham* proteſted only for the Firſt, Second, and Fourth Reaſons : That the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, the Earl of *Suſſex*, and the Lord *Leigh*, were of the Thirty that voted againſt the Reſolution, but did not then enter their Proteſt; and that the Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, proteſted afterwards.

The next * Day, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them with their Proceedings, and deſire their Concurrence to their Reſolution, in relation to the *Church* : Whereupon the Queſtion was † put, Whether they ſhould conſider of that Meſſage in a Committee, or in a full Houſe? It being carried for the latter, by a Majority of Two Hundred and Twenty Two Voices againſt One Hundred and Sixty One, Mr. *Bromley* open'd the Debate with a Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to prove the *Church* to be *in Danger*, by the ſame Arguments that had been inſiſted on in the Houſe of Peers, ſuch as, " The Power of the *Preſbyterians* in *Scotland*, " where the Church of *England* was not ſo much as tolerated; the Abſence of the " next Proteſtant Succeſſor, in caſe of the Queen's Demiſe; the want of an Act " againſt *Occaſional Conformity*; the Increaſe of *Preſbyterian Schools* and *Seminaries*; " Prophaneneſs, Immorality, and Irreligion; and the Act of *Security*, paſs'd in " *Scotland* : To which he added another, *viz.* the Abuſe, and ill Diſpenſation of " her Majeſty's late Bounty to the Clergy." Sir *John Packington*, who ſpoke on the ſame Side, urg'd the *Licentiouſneſs* of the Preſs; and the great Numbers of *Libels* which were daily publiſh'd againſt the *Church*; the Increaſe of *Preſbyterian Conventicles*; and the *Lords Reſolution* it ſelf, which was the Subject-Matter of their Debate; as Proofs of the *Church*'s being *in Danger* : Adding, " That if the Commons agreed to that " Reſolve, the ſame would, in ſome Meaſure, have the Force of an Act of Parlia- " ment; which would be a dangerous Weapon in the Hands of ill Miniſters of State, " who thereby might awe People into Silence, in Caſe the Fancy ſhould take them " to ſuppreſs Epiſcopacy." The oppoſite Party did ſolidly anſwer moſt of theſe Arguments; and, after a long Debate, agreed with the Lords Reſolution; but divided upon the latter Part, (viz. *is now in a moſt ſafe*, &c.) Two Hundred and twelve Members being for the Affirmative, and One Hundred and Sixty two for the Negative.

* *Dec.* 7.

† *Dec.* 8.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons, about the *Church* being in Danger.

Mr. *Bromley*'s and Sir *John Packington*'s Reaſons for the *Church*'s being in Danger.

In

A. D. 1705.

In this memorable Debate, ſome ſevere Reflections were made on the Men in Power: But not many Days * after, the Commons agreed likewiſe with the Lords in an Addreſs to the Queen, containing the Reſolution before-mention'd, relating to the *Church: Beſeeching*, withal, *her Majeſty, to take effectual Meaſures for making the ſaid Reſolution publick; and alſo for Puniſhing the Authors and Spreaders of the ſeditious and ſcandalous Reports of the* Church *being in Danger.* The Queen anſwer'd, *That ſhe ſhould freely comply with their Addreſs; and was very well pleas'd to find both Houſes ſo forward to join with her, in putting a Stop to theſe malicious Reports.* And, according to the *Deſire of both Houſes*, her Majeſty order'd a † Proclamation to be iſſued out, for making their *Reſolution* publick; " and for Diſcovering the Author of " the MEMORIAL *of the Church of* England; and apprehending *David Edwards*, " a profeſs'd *Papiſt*, charg'd upon Oath, to be the Printer and Publiſher of that " Libel.

* *Dec.* 14. Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen thereupon. The Queen's Anſwer.

† *Dec.* 20. Proclamation againſt the Author and Printer of the *Memorial of the Church of* England.

On the 19th of *December*, an Engroſs'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* England *in the Proteſtant Line*, being read a Second Time; a Debate aroſe thereupon, wherein *Charles Cæſar* Eſq; Member for the Borough of *Hertford*, ſaid, among other Things, That *there was a Noble Lord, without whoſe Advice the Queen did nothing, who, in the late Reign, was known to keep a conſtant Correſpondence with the Court of St.* Germains. This being a bitter Reflection on the Lord Treaſurer, the Words were directed to be ſet down in Writing, at the Table; upon which Mr. *Cæſar* endeavour'd to excuſe himſelf; and being withdrawn, after a ſhort Debate, it was reſolv'd, " That the ſaid Words were highly diſhonourable to her " Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and that the ſaid *Charles Cæſar* Eſq; be, for " his ſaid Offence, committed Priſoner to the *Tower*." Two ‖ Days after, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Land-Tax* Act, for the Year 1706; *an Act to repeal ſeveral Clauſes in the Statutes made in the Third and Fourth Year of her preſent Majeſty's Reign, for ſecuring the Kingdom of* England *from ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland; *an Act for the Naturalization of the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electoreſs and Dutcheſs-Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body*; and to Three private Acts: After which, her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe took Notice of *the Unanimity of their Proceedings, and of the good Diſpoſition they had ſhewn towards an* Union *with* Scotland; *and returning the Commons Thanks for the great Diſpatch of this ſeaſonable Supply; not doubting but, after the Receſs, they would return with the ſame good Diſpoſitions, to give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs ſtill depending.* The Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks for this Speech; and then adjourn'd themſelves to the 7th of *January* next.

*C. Cæſar* Eſq; committed to the *Tower*, for reflecting on the Lord *Godolphin*.

‖ *Dec.* 21. Acts paſs'd.

∴ *Dec.* 30.

Not many ∴ Days after, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, in a private Audience, deliver'd to the Queen a Letter from the King his Maſter, notifying the Death of the Princeſs Royal, *Louiſa Dorothea Sophia*, his only Daughter, who was marry'd to the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*. In the Courſe of the Year 1705, we may alſo reckon the Deaths of ſeveral other Princes, and eminent Perſons. For the Court of *Berlin* was already in Mourning, for the great Loſs of the Queen of *Pruſſia*. The Court of *France* was receiving the Congratulations upon the Birth of the Duke of *Britany*, when Death ſnatch'd away that Prince in the Cradle. The Court of *Vienna* loſt afterwards the Emperor *Leopold*, who died in the Midſt of a War, but with the Comfort of leaving a worthy Succeſſor on the *Imperial* Throne, and his Intereſt united with that of the Allies. The Court of *Zell* was depriv'd of its moſt Serene Prince, who deſerv'd ſo well of the Common Cauſe. The Court of *Denmark* loſt Prince *William*, Brother to the preſent King: That of *Savoy* loſt the Princeſs of *Soiſſons*, illuſtrious and worthy Siſter to Prince *Eugene*. The Houſe of *Lorrain* loſt the Prince of *Elbeuf*, kill'd in *Italy*, in the Service of *France*; and Prince *Joſeph* of *Lorrain*, kill'd in the Emperor's Service, in the Battel of *Caſſano*. The Queen Dowager of *England*, who, during her Regency of *Portugal*, us'd all her Endeavours to promote the Confederate Cauſe, died at *Liſbon* on the 31ſt of *December N. S.* leaving the Court, and the whole Kingdom, under an inexpreſſible Sorrow for the Loſs of ſo virtuous, pious, wiſe, generous, and affable a Princeſs. The High Allies alſo loſt the *Admirante* of *Caſtile*, and the valiant and wiſe Prince of *Heſſe-D'armſtadt*, who had both ſo ſucceſsfully laid the Foundation of the great Advantages gain'd in *Catalonia*. Nor muſt we omit the Death of the Prince of *Holſtein*, Biſhop of *Eutin*, (or *Lubeck*) whoſe Succeſſion occaſion'd new Troubles in the *North*.

Deaths of ſeveral Princes, &c. in 1705.

Thanks given to the Duke of *Marlborough* by the Houſe of Commons.

As ſoon as the Commons met again, they reſolv'd, to " give the Thanks of their " Houſe to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his great Services perform'd to her Ma- " jeſty and the Nation, in the laſt Campaign, and for his prudent Negotiations

" with

" with her Majeſty's Allies :" And appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe ; who having attended his Grace accordingly, his Grace ſaid, " He was ſo ſenſible of the " great Honour that was done him by this Meſſage, that he could not have the " leaſt Concern at the Reflections of any private Malice, while he had the Satiſ- " faction of finding his faithful Endeavours to ſerve the Queen, and the Kingdom, " ſo favourably accepted by the Houſe of Commons." The next Day, the Commons reſolv'd, " That towards raiſing the Supply, a Tax be laid upon all Grants of " Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Penſions, made ſince the Sixth Day of " *February*, 1684. That the ſaid Tax be a Fifth Part of the Value of the Grant, " at the Time of the Grant made. That the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and " Perry, be further continued, from the 23d of *June* 1706, until the 24th of " *June* 1707 ; and a further Duty be laid upon all Low-Wines, or Spirits of the firſt " Extraction, from any foreign Materials :" And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions. On the 18th of the ſame Month, the Commons voted, That the Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders, which were to continue until the 15th Day of *May* 1708, ſhould be further continued from the 14th Day of *May* 1708, until the 30th Day of *September* 1710. The ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Houſe, " That her Majeſty, in Purſuance of the Addreſs of " both Houſes, had put out a Proclamation, in which was an Encouragement for " Diſcovery of the Author of the *Memorial of the Church of* England, &c. The " Printer of which Book being now in Cuſtody, and other Perſons examin'd, in " whoſe Depoſitions there appear'd the Names of ſome Members of this Houſe ; " her Majeſty's Tenderneſs for any Thing which had the Appearance of the Privi- " leges of this Houſe, had inclin'd her to command him to acquaint this Houſe, be- " fore ſhe directed any further Proceedings in the ſaid Examination." Thereupon the Commons reſolv'd, " That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, " returning the Thanks of this Houſe for her gracious Meſſage and her tender Re- " gard to the Privileges of this Houſe ; and to deſire, That ſhe would be pleas'd to " give Order for the further Examination into the Authors of the Libel mention'd " in the ſaid Meſſage." Which Addreſs being preſented accordingly ; her Majeſty anſwer'd, *That ſhe was glad to find this Houſe expreſs ſo much Reſentment againſt the Libel mention'd in her Meſſage ; and took very kindly the Confidence this Houſe repoſed in her, which ſhe would make the beſt Uſe of for the Advantage of the Publick.*

It is to be obſerv'd, That on the 15th of *January*, *David Edwards*, Printer of the *Memorial*, who had a long Time abſconded, and was left without any Support by the Party that employ'd him, was (by his own Conſent) taken into Cuſtody of a State Meſſenger, upon a Promiſe, in Writing, from Mr. Secretary *Harley* ; " That " he ſhould have his Pardon, provided he diſcover'd the Author, or Authors of " that Pamphlet." Three Days after, being examin'd before the ſame Secretary, he pretended he could fix it upon Three Gentlemen, Members of the Houſe of Commons ; *viz.* Mr. *Pooley*, Mr. *Ward*, and Sir *Humphry Mackworth* ; and related, That a Woman in a Maſk, with another bare-fac'd, brought the Manuſcript to him, and made a Bargain with him to have Two Hundred and fifty printed Copies of it ; which he deliver'd to Four Porters, ſent to him by the Perſons concern'd. But tho' the Woman, that came to *Edwards*'s without a Maſk, and ſome of the Porters were found out, and taken up ; yet it was impoſſible to carry on the Diſcovery any further : Which gave Occaſion to a Member of the Houſe of Commons (Mr. *Pooley*) to ſay, " That it was not uſual to accuſe Members of their Houſe of being con- " cern'd in any Thing to the Prejudice of the Government, without naming their " Names.

After this, the Commons proceeded, with great Chearfulneſs, in the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs ; and on the 16th of *February*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Malt-Bill* ; to *an Act for continuing an additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage, certain Duties on Coals, &c. and additional Duties of Exciſe, for Payment of Annuities* ; and to ſome other publick and private Acts ; after which her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein, in particular, ſhe thank'd the Commons *for perfecting ſo great Supplies in ſo ſhort a Time.* The Lords having, by the *Regency Bill*, (Intituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* England, *in the Proteſtant Line*,) repeal'd the Clauſe inſerted in an Act paſs'd ſome Years before, for ſettling the Succeſſion ; by which, all Civil and Military Officers were made incapable to ſit, or vote, as Members of the Houſe of Commons, after her Majeſty's Deceaſe : And having ſent down that Bill to the Houſe of Commons, for their Concurrence ; the latter, who ſaw that Dike againſt the future Power, and Influence of the Court, thrown down, reſolv'd, in ſome Meaſure, to repair it, by admitting only Forty ſeven Civil and Military Officers into their Houſe ; and amongſt them,

A. D. 1708.

His Grace's Anſwer.

Votes about the Supply, *Jan.* 8.

*Jan.* 18. The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons, about the Authors of the *Memorial*.

Their Addreſs about it.

The Queen's Anſwer.

*Edwards*'s Diſcovery.

Acts paſs'd, *Feb.* 16.

Account of the Regency Bill.

A. D. 1705.

them, Ten Privy-Counſellors, Five Flag-Officers, and as many Land-Generals. The Bill thus amended, was ſent * up again to the Lords, who made ſome Alterations to the Clauſe inſerted by the Commons; their Lordſhips excluding only the Commiſſioners of the *Prize-Office*, and all ſuch new Officers, as the Court might create for the Time to come. Two Conferences were held about theſe reſpective Amendments, between the Two Houſes; and the Report of the latter Conference being made in the Houſe of Commons, on the 15th of *February*; the ſame occaſion'd a long and warm Debate. " The Court-Party endeavour'd to ſhew the In-
" juſtice of excluding from the Houſe, ſuch as are actually performing Services to
" the Nation: Urging, that as all Counties, and Corporations of *England*, have,
" by their Charters, Liberty to elect ſuch as they think beſt qualify'd to repreſent
" them in Parliament; they ſhould, in great meaſure, be depriv'd of that Liber-
" ty, by this Excluſion of ſeveral Officers, Military and Civil; who, by reaſon of
" the great Eſtates they have in thoſe Corporations, ſeldom fail, and have more
" Right than any others, to be choſen. And that the Excluſion of thoſe Officers,
" would very much abate the noble Ardor which ſeveral Gentlemen ſhew'd at this
" Juncture, to ſerve the Nation, in this juſt and neceſſary War; ſince they could
" not but look upon it as a Diſgrace, to be made incapable of ſerving likewiſe
" their Country in Parliament." The oppoſite Party, which chiefly conſiſted of *High-Church-Men*, with whom not a few of the *Low-Church* were join'd, on this Occaſion, urged " the ill Uſe a bad Prince might make of a Parliament, in which
" there ſhould be many of his Creatures; ſuch as generally are all thoſe that have
" Employments immediately depending on the Crown:" And their Arguments had ſuch Weight, that the other Party, foreſeeing they ſhould loſe the Queſtion, agreed to the poſtponing of Three of the Lords Amendments, having already agreed to One of them. But, Three † Days after, the *Court-Party* being reinforc'd, by the Return of thoſe, who, for ſome Time, had voted on the contrary Side; the Lords Amendments were approved, with ſome few Alterations; to which the Lords agreed, on the 19th of *February*. The ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, That their Addreſs relating to the *Newfoundland* Trade, having been preſented to the Queen; her Majeſty was pleas'd thereupon to ſay, *That ſhe was fully ſenſible of the great Importance of the Trade and Fiſhery of* Newfoundland, *and would be very careful to encourage and protect it*. Two ‖ Days after, the Commons proceeded to take into further Conſideration, the Accounts of the Revenues and Debts, ever ſince her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown; and reſolved, " That it appear'd to
" this Houſe, that the Publick Revenues, granted, or ariſen ſince her Majeſty's
" happy Acceſſion to the Crown, had been duly apply'd to the Advancement of
" the Publick Credit, and for the Advantage and Honour of the Nation.

On the 27th of *February*, a Petition of the Gentry and Clergy of the *South* Parts of *Lancaſhire*, at their Monthly Meeting, (*February* the 12th, 1705.) in the Borough of *Wigan*, for ſuppreſſing Prophaneneſs and Immorality, was preſented to the Houſe, complaining of ſeveral Grievances they labour'd under from the Prieſts, *Romiſh* Gentry, and *Popiſh* Emiſſaries, and praying for Redreſs and Relief therein. After the reading of this Petition, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, to " addreſs her
" Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd to iſſue out her Royal Proclamation, for
" the putting in Execution the Laws in Force againſt all ſuch Perſons, as had,
" or ſhould endeavour to pervert her Majeſty's Subjects to the *Popiſh* Religion:" And order'd, That a Bill be brought in, for making more effectual the Act of the Eleventh Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, *for the further preventing the Growth of Popery*. This Bill was acordingly preſented, the next ∴ Day, by Sir *James Montague*, and read the firſt Time: And on the 1ſt of *March*, the Commons gave it a Second Reading, and went thro' it in a grand Committee. By the Act of the Eleventh Year of King *William* the IIId, *for the further preventing the Growth of Popery*, it was provided, *That all* Papiſts *ſhould, within Six Months after they had reach'd the Age of Eighteen, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or declare themſelves* Proteſtants; *in Default whereof, their Eſtates were to go to the next Heirs, being* Proteſtants. Now this Clauſe was ſo lamely expreſs'd, that the *Roman-Catholicks* found Two ways to evade it. Firſt, There being, in all Families, a Gradation of Age among the ſeveral Heirs to the ſame Eſtates; it happen'd, that tho' the Perſon that was come to the Age of Eighteen, did not take the Oaths preſcrib'd by that Law, yet the Title of the *Proteſtant* Heir remain'd undecided, as long as any next *Popiſh* Heir was under Age. Secondly, (and this was the main Inconveniency) It lying, by that Clauſe, upon the next Heir to him who at the Age of Eighteeen refus'd to declare himſelf *Proteſtant*, to prove that he had not made the ſaid Declaration; it was impoſſible for the ſaid next Heir to prove ſuch a Negative. Now, to make that Clauſe binding and effectual, it was enacted, in this Bill, *That all* Papiſts, *and reputed*

* *Jan.* 25.

Debate about Civil and Military Officers.

† *Feb.* 18.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs about *Newfoundland*.

‖ *Feb.* 21.

The Publick Revenues voted to have been duly apply'd.

Complaint againſt the *Papiſts* in *Lancaſhire*.

Bill to prevent the further Growth of *Popery*.

∴ *Feb.* 28.

*puted* Papiſts, *ſhould, within Six Months after they had reach'd the Age of Eighteen, not only declare themſelves* Proteſtants, *but prove alſo, that they had made ſuch a Declaration.* A. D. 1708.

On the 2d of *March*, when Sir *James Montague* was to report to the Houſe the Amendments made to the Bill by the Grand Committee, the Duke of *Norfolk*, (the chief among the *Roman* Catholicks in *England*,) petition'd, "That he might be "heard by his Council, for Explanation of ſome Words in the Bill, and for ſuch "Relief to him, as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet. Upon the Reading of this Petition, the Commons order'd that the Duke of *Norfolk* be heard by his Council, as to the Property in the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England* only: But his Council not being then ready, the Houſe heard Sir *James Montague*'s Report, and then order'd the Bill, with the Amendments, to be engroſs'd. Two Days † after, the Bill was read the Third Time, and ſeveral other Amendments were made to it, after which, the Queſtion was put, *That the Bill do paſs?* This occaſion'd a great Debate, wherein Colonel *Godfrey*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, and Mr. *Aſgil*, endeavour'd to ſhew the Injuſtice of ſuch a Law; urging, "That the depriving *Papiſts* of their Eſtates, was "almoſt as hard as taking away their Lives; that it would look as if they approv'd "the Perſecution exercis'd by the *French* King, and other Catholick Princes, over "their Proteſtant Subjects, if they ſhould imitate their violent Proceedings; and "that this Act would certainly diſoblige the *Roman* Catholick Powers in Alliance "with us, ſome of whom, out of Reſpect to the *Engliſh* Nation, had lately ſhew'd "ſome Favour to their Proteſtant Subjects." There was little ſaid againſt theſe Reaſons, and ſo the Bill was rejected, by a Majority of One Hundred and Nineteen Votes againſt Forty Three. The Lords had alſo made a Bill againſt *Popery*, but upon the Commons rejecting theirs, their Lordſhips alſo dropp'd their own; and contented themſelves with addreſſing ‖ the Queen, "That a more watchful Eye "ſhould be had over the *Romiſh* Prieſts, and Papiſts, for the future; and, for that "Purpoſe, that a diſtinct and particular Account ſhould be taken, of all Papiſts, "and reputed Papiſts, in the Kingdom, with their reſpective Qualities, Eſtates, "and Places of Abode;" and that the ſeveral Accounts of theſe Enquiries be laid before their Houſe, at the next Seſſion of Parliament. To this Addreſs the Queen anſwer'd, *She was fully convinc'd, That the inſolent Behaviour of the Papiſts, had made what their Lordſhips adviſed neceſſary to be done, for the Safety of her Perſon and Government, and the Welfare of her People; and that ſhe would give the neceſſary Orders for every Thing their Lordſhips deſired:* But whatever Orders were given in this Matter, they were but perfunctorily executed.

The Duke of *Norfolk* petitions againſt it.

† *March* 4.

Arguments againſt the Bill.

The Bill rejected *March* 14.

The Lords alſo drop their own Bill againſt Popery.

‖ *March* 14. The Lords Addreſs againſt Papiſts.

On the 2d of *March*, the Lords read a *Petition* of *Joſeph Boone*, Merchant, in Behalf of himſelf and many other Inhabitants of the Province of *Carolina*, and *London* Merchants trading thither; upon which the Lord *Granville*, Palatine of the Province of *Carolina*, having deſired to be heard by his Council, the ſame was granted, and the further Debate of this Affair, put off till the 9th of that Month. Their Lordſhips having then heard what the Lord *Granville*'s Council had to offer in his Behalf, came afterwards to theſe Two Reſolutions, *viz.* Firſt, "That it is the "Opinion of this Houſe, that the Act of the Aſſembly of *Carolina*, lately paſs'd "there, and ſince ſign'd and ſeal'd by *John* Lord *Granville*, *Palatine*, for himſelf and "for the Lord *Carteret*, and the Lord *Craven*, and by Sir *John Colleton*, Four of the "Proprietors of that Province, in Order to the ratifying of an Act, Intituled, *An* "*Act for the Eſtabliſhment of Religious Worſhip in this Province, according to the Church* "*of* England, *and for the erecting of Churches for the publick Worſhip of God, and* "*alſo for the Maintenance of Miniſters, and the building convenient Houſes for them,* "ſo far forth as the ſame relates to the eſtabliſhing a Commiſſion for the diſplacing "the Rectors or Miniſters of the Churches there, is not warranted by the Charter "granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, as being not conſonant to Reaſon, "repugnant to the Laws of this Realm, and deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the "Church of *England*. *Secondly*, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, That the "Act of the Aſſembly in *Carolina*, Intituled, *An Act for the more effectual Preſerva-* "*tion of the Government of this Province, by requiring all Perſons that ſhall hereafter* "*be choſen Members of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, and ſit in the ſame, to take* "*the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration appointed by this Act, and to conform to the* "*Religious Worſhip in this Province, according to the Church of* England, *to receive the* "*Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Uſage of the ſaid Church,* "lately paſs'd there, and ſign'd and ſeal'd by *John* Lord *Granville*, *Palatine*, for "himſelf, and the Lord *Craven*, and alſo for the Lord *Carteret*, and by Sir *John* "*Colleton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in order to the ratifying of it, "is founded upon Falſity in Matter of Fact, is repugnant to the Laws of *England*, "contrary to the Charter granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, is an Encou-

Reſolutions of the Lords about the Abuſes in *Carolina*.

"ragement

A. D. 1705.

" ragement to Atheiſm and Irreligion, is deſtructive to Trade, and tends to the de-
" populating and ruining the ſaid Province." Theſe Reſolutions being laid before the Queen, in an Addreſs, wherein their Lordſhips *beſought her Majeſty to deliver the ſaid Province from the arbitrary Oppreſſions, under which it lay, and to order the Authors thereof to be proſecuted according to Law*: The Queen told them, " She was very ſen-
" ſible of what great Conſequence the Plantations were to *England*, *and ſhe would do*
" *all in her Power*, to relieve her Subjects in *Carolina*, and to protect them in their
" juſt Rights.

The Debates in both Houſes, about the inviting the Princeſs *Sophia* to come over, having made a great Noiſe, Mr. *Charles Gildon*, a Writer well-affected to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, whether by Direction from others, or out of meer Zeal, handed to the Preſs, *a Letter from Sir* Rowland Gwyne, *to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Stamford, *dated at* Hanover, January the 1ſt, *O. S.* 170⅘, importing in Subſtance,

Abſtract of Sir *Rowland Gwyne*'s Letter to the Earl of *Stamford*.

See *Annals* of Queen *Anne*, Year the IVth, p. 236, *& ſeq.*

" That the Princeſs *Sophia* being inform'd, that her good Intentions for the Queen,
" and the Nation, were miſrepreſented, ſome having reported, *That ſhe might give*
" *a Riſe to Intrigues againſt the Queen and the Publick*, if ſhe came thither: She
" thought her ſelf therefore obliged to declare to my Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
" and others ſhe wrote to, and alſo to tell the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Earl of
" *Sunderland*, when they were at *Hanover*, That *ſhe would always moſt ſincerely main-*
" *tain a true Friendſhip with the* Queen, *and alſo be ready to comply with the Deſires of*
" *the* Nation, *in whatever depended upon her, though ſhe ſhould hazard her Perſon in paſ-*
" *ſing the Seas, if they thought it neceſſary towards the Eſtabliſhment of the* Proteſtant
" Succeſſion, *and for the Good of the* Kingdom: *But that, in the mean Time, ſhe lived*
" *in great Quiet and Content there, (without meddling with Parties or Cabals) and left it*
" *to the* Queen *and* Parliament *to do whatever they ſhould think fit.* That none but
" *Jacobites* can have the Malice to invent, and to inſinuate to others, *That the Pre-*
" *ſence of the Succeſſor was dangerous.* That we had been proud to ſay, That the
" Houſe of *Hanover*, the People of *England*, and our Poſterity, were moſt oblig'd
" to the *Whigs*, next to the King, for ſettling the Succeſſion upon that moſt *Serene*
" *Houſe*; and how much ſhould we be to be blam'd, if we ſhould loſe this Merit,
" by parting with our *Principles*, that were ſo well grounded upon *Honour*, and the
" publick Good; and by deſtroying the Work of our own Hands, for a *baſe* and
" *uncertain Intereſt*; or for a *blind Obedience* to thoſe, *who led others where they*
" *pleaſed*, and yet *were led themſelves* by their *Paſſions*, or imaginary *Proſpects*, of
" which they might yet be diſappointed? For if they hoped to get into Favour by
" ſuch Methods, they could not be long ſerviceable, nor preſerve the Favour they
" ſought; for they would ſoon be caſt off, when it was found that they had loſt
" the Eſteem and Affection of the People, by their *weak or mercenary Conduct*. That
" they could not do any Thing, that would better pleaſe their Enemies; for while
" they thought to keep down the *Tories* by a Majority, and *oppoſe* them, *even in*
" *Things ſo reaſonable and juſt*; they would raiſe their *Reputation*, inſtead of leſſen-
" ing it. That he was ſorry for thoſe who ſuffer'd themſelves to be impos'd upon,
" but they who had wicked Deſigns, might one Day repent of them: For they
" muſt either plunge the Nation in the greateſt Confuſion, to make it unable to
" puniſh them; or be anſwerable for the Dangers into which they were like to
" bring it. That he could not conceive what Colour any Body could have for ſo
" baſe an Inſinuation, as, *That the coming of the Electreſs into* England, *would ſet*
" *up Two Courts, that would oppoſe each other:* For the Electreſs declared, *That ſhe*
" *would be entirely united with the Queen; and that all thoſe who imagined ſhe would coun-*
" *tenance any Intrigues againſt her Majeſty, would be very much deceiv'd in their Expe-*
" *ctations.* That ſuppoſing, contrary to all Appearance, that diſcontented ill Men,
" might impoſe upon the Electreſs's Good-nature, and incline her to do ſuch
" Things as might diſpleaſe the Queen, What Hurt could that do, ſince her Royal
" Highneſs's Court could have no Power in *England*, and muſt be ſubject to the
" Queen's Court? So that it was moſt abſurd to make People believe, that this
" pretended Oppoſition of the Two Courts, could bring the Nation into ſo great
" Dangers, as thoſe they might avoid, by having the Proteſtant Heir in the King-
" dom. That the keeping the Proteſtant Heir at a Diſtance, muſt be grounded
" upon Two Suppoſitions, equally Wicked and Criminal; Firſt, *That the Queen was*
" *againſt the Electreſs's coming over*; *and*, Secondly, *That her being in* England *du-*
" *ring the Queen's Life, was a Thing ill in it ſelf.* That, in ſhort, to oppoſe the fur-
" ther ſecuring of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was to act directly for the *Jacobites*;
" and to hinder the Succeſſor's coming into *England*, was to oppoſe the further ſecu-
" ring of the Succeſſion." This Letter having been publiſh'd, and giving great Of-
fence to the Miniſtry, a Complaint was made * of it in the Houſe of Commons,
who, after the reading of it, came to this Reſolution, " That it was a ſcandalous, falſe,
" and

* *March* 8. The ſaid Letter cenſured by the Commons.

A. D. 1705.

" and malicious Libel, tending to create a Miſunderſtanding between her Majeſty " and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, upon the Princeſs " *Sophia*, and upon the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament: That an Ad- " dreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Order for the " Diſcovery and Proſecuting the Author, Printer and Publiſhers of the ſaid Pam- " phlet, and that the ſaid Reſolutions be communicated to the Lords at a Confe- " rence, and their Concurrence deſired thereunto." The Lords readily concurr'd with the Commons; and upon the Two Houſes preſenting * the Addreſs, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolutions, the Queen told them, " Nothing could be more acceptable " to her than ſo ſeaſonable an Inſtance of their Concern to preſerve a good Under- " ſtanding between her and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and of their Care to defeat the " Artifices of deſigning and malicious Men. That ſhe was fully ſenſible of the very " ill Deſigns of the Paper which they had ſo juſtly cenſured, and ſhe would not " fail to give the neceſſary Directions for complying, in the moſt effectual Manner, " with all they deſired in their Addreſs." Accordingly, about a Year † after, Mr. *Charles Gildon* was try'd at *Guild-Hall*, and being found guilty of publiſhing Sir *Rowland Gwynne*'s Letter to the Earl of *Stamford*, was fined ‖ One Hundred Pounds by the Court of *Queen*'s-*Bench*.

And by the Lords, *March* 11.

* *March* 12. The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes.

† *Feb.* 14. $170\frac{6}{7}$.

‖ *May* 12. 1707.

The Differences which had ariſen Four Years before, between the Two Houſes of Convocation, concerning the Manner of Synodical Proceedings, and, principally about the *Right* claim'd by *the Lower-Houſe, of holding and continuing their Aſſemblies in the Intervals of the ordinary Prorogations*, which the Upper-Houſe would never allow, maintaining, *That the Archbiſhop has the ſole and undoubted Right of Proroguing the whole Convocation of the Upper and Lower Houſe, with Conſent of his Suffragans*: Theſe Differences, I ſay, which, for ſome Time, had lain aſleep, were now unhappily revived; the Occaſion whereof will appear in the following Account of their reſpective Proceedings, during this Seſſion of Parliament.

The Differences between the Two Houſes of Convocation revive.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, the ſame Day with the Parliament, according to Cuſtom; and the *Latin* Sermon was preach'd by Dr. *George Stanhope*. After Divine Service in the Choir, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as Preſident of the Convocation, retired into the *Chapter-Houſe*, where he ordered his Regiſter to read over the Royal Writ, the *Archiepiſcopal Mandate*, the Biſhop of *London*'s *Certificatorium*, and a *Præconization* of the *Suffragan* Biſhops, and then his Grace required the inferior Clergy to withdraw, and chuſe a Prolocutor, to be preſented to him at the next Seſſion, appointed by his Grace to be held in the Chapel of *Henry* the Seventh, at *Weſtminſter*. The Perſons nominated for the Office of Prolocutor, being the Preacher, Dr. *George Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *William Bincks*, Dean of *Litchfield*, the Majority of Votes fell upon the latter, who was thereupon declared Elect by the Chairman, Dr. *Younger*, and he choſe for his Preſenter the Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, who accordingly preſented him the next Seſſion, with an elegant *Latin* Speech. In a following Seſſion, the Archbiſhop and Biſhops unanimouſly agreed on a Form of Addreſs to her Majeſty, and ſent down this Copy of it to the Lower-Houſe for their Concurrence; *viz.*

*Oct.* 25. Proceedings of the Convocation.

To *the Queen's moſt excellent* MAJESTY,

The Biſhops Addreſs in Convocation to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Archbiſhop and " Biſhops, with the reſt of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, " aſſembled in Convocation, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude, return our moſt " humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your affectionate Care, and tender Concern " for the Church of *England*, as eſtabliſh'd by Law, from your firſt Acceſſion to " the Throne, to this Day. The Aſſurances hereof having been ſo amply con- " firmed, by your own exemplary Zeal for the Service of the Church, and con- " ſtant Attendance upon it, by your unparallel'd Munificence to the poorer Cler- " gy, and by your repeated Declaration, That the Church of *England* ſhall al- " ways be your chief Care; we are exceedingly grieved that any of your Subjects " ſhould be ſo ungrateful and unworthy, as once to ſuggeſt, that our *Church can be* " *in Danger* for want of ſuch Support and Encouragement in your Majeſty's Reign, " as may make it flouriſh in your own Time, and leave it ſecure after you. And al- " though 'tis no new Thing for deſigning Men to proſtitute the venerable Name of " the Church, to the Service of their own private Ends, yet we think it very " ſtrange, that any ſhould be found ſo extreamly weak and undutiful, as to be de- " luded by theſe groundleſs Clamours, when they have been ſo often, and ſo pub- " lickly confuted by your Royal Word and Actions, and when the happy State of " the Church of *England* is ſo much obſerved and eſteemed Abroad, that ſeveral of

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" the Foreign Churches are endeavouring to accommodate themſelves to our Litur-
" gy and Conſtitution. To inſinuate *that the Church is in Danger*, under theſe Cir-
" cumſtances, and againſt all the Teſtimonies and Aſſurances of your Majeſty's
" Royal Care and Protection, can proceed from nothing but Prejudice, Intereſt and
" Ambition. We humbly crave Leave to expreſs our juſt Reſentment of the *Indig-*
" *nity of all ſuch Suggeſtions*, not only *as falſe* and *groundleſs* in themſelves, but
" chiefly as they are diſhonourable Reflections upon your Royal Promiſes for the
" Support of the Church, and upon your Princely Wiſdom, in chuſing the moſt
" proper and effectual Meaſures to that End. We beg Leave alſo, in a deep Senſe
" of your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and an entire Dependance upon your Royal Word,
" to profeſs our great Joy and Satisfaction in *the flouriſhing Condition of the Church*,
" under your moſt auſpicious Government. We are ſure it will always be in your
" Will to ſupport and protect it: And that the Diſtractions which theſe *groundleſs*
" *Jealouſies* are intended to raiſe, may never put it out of your Power, we promiſe
" to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to diſcountenance them, and in our ſeveral Stations,
" to defend and preſerve inviolably, ſo far as in us lies, the Doctrine, Diſcipline,
" and Worſhip of our Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and to promote Peace and
" Unity amongſt your Subjects; praying earneſtly for your Majeſty's long and
" glorious Reign over us, as, under the Divine Providence, the greateſt Bleſſing and
" Security that either Church or State can enjoy" When this Form was read in the Lower-Houſe, thoſe Members, who thought it very reaſonable to join in it, moved, that it might be either immediately agreed to, or be read over Paragraph by Paragraph, in order to have Objections and Amendments made to it, if any ſuch could be made: But the Majority choſe rather to refer the Addreſs to a Committee, who, at the next Seſſion, made a Report by the Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, that they had conſidered of the Addreſs committed to them, and found it not ſo proper or eaſy to make any Amendments, as to draw up a new Form, which was as follows:

The Lower Houſe's Addreſs to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lower Clergy of
" the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation Aſſembled, cannot but ac-
" knowledge, with the utmoſt Gratitude, that as often as we have met together,
" freſh Occaſions have been given us, of repeating our unfeigned Thanks to your
" Majeſty, for the continued Aſſurances of your Zeal for the Church of *England*,
" as by Law eſtabliſh'd. It is impoſſible to doubt of your Majeſty's moſt tender
" Affection for that Church, in which you were Baptized, and have been Educated;
" whoſe Principles you have ſo thoroughly imbibed, and in whoſe Cauſe you have
" ran ſo great Hazards; which is ſo eminently adorned by your exemplary Virtues,
" ſo ſeaſonably enriched by your unparallel'd Bounty, and on which you are in-
" ceſſantly drawing down further Bleſſings from Almighty GOD, by your ardent
" Devotion. We are entirely ſatisfied, that your Majeſty can never be wanting
" to the Support of that Church at Home, which is powerfully protected by your
" Arms againſt a Foreign Enemy, engaged to extirpate it; which by your Maje-
" ſty's Royal Recommendation, hath obtain'd an happy Settlement among your
" neighbouring Allies, and which, through your Majeſty's Influence, may juſtly
" hope an Eſtabliſhment in thoſe other reformed Countries, which have already
" declared their high Eſteem of it: And that no Demonſtration of your Majeſty's
" hearty Concern for the laſting Proſperity of this Church might be wanting, you
" have engaged your Royal Word, (in which we entirely confide) not only for its
" preſent Support, but alſo for its future Security; you have frequently declared
" your Reſolution of maintaining the *Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line*, and on that
" Account have been pleaſed, graciouſly to receive the univerſal Thanks of
" your People; it being the peculiar Felicity of your Majeſty's Reign, that we,
" your Subjects, to whom nothing upon Earth is ſo valuable, as its long Continu-
" ance, are yet, by your Majeſty's Example, encouraged to look beyond it, and
" to acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs in providing for thoſe who ſhall come
" after us, an Happineſs next to that which our ſelves now enjoy. After ſuch un-
" deniable Proofs of your Majeſty's moſt pious Regard for the Safety and Honour
" of our Church, ſhould we allow our ſelves to entertain the leaſt Doubt of your
" Majeſty, we ſhould be the moſt unreaſonable, and moſt ungrateful of Men; and
" whoever they may be, that labour to diſtract your Subjects with ſuch unjuſt and
" groundleſs Jealouſies, they are equal Enemies to your Majeſty, and to the Church,
" whoſe Intereſt can never be divided. It has always been, and, by the Grace
" of God, ſhall ever be our earneſt Endeavour to inſtil into the Minds of your
" People, thoſe true Principles of Religion and Loyalty, which our Church has
" taught us; to render thoſe who are committed to our Charge, not only obedient,

" but

" but affectionate to your Majeſty's Government; and ſo to diſpoſe their Hearts to-
" wards all the Offices of univerſal Charity, that, if poſſible, there may remain no
" other Conteſt, but who ſhall beſt approve their Duty towards God, and their Fi-
" delity to your Majeſty.

This laſt Addreſs was approv'd by the Majority of the Lower-Houſe; and, together with their Lordſhips Addreſs, was carry'd up by the Prolocutor, attended by the Majority, to his Grace in the Upper-Houſe, on *Monday* the 19th of *November*. His Grace, and the Biſhops, being much ſurprized to find their own Addreſs rejected, without any Reaſon given, and a new Form ſubſtituted, and offer'd to them, did return this Anſwer in Writing:

Anſwer of the Biſhops to the Lower-Houſe, about their Addreſs.

*We cannot receive the Addreſs you have offer'd to us; but do require you to go back to your own Houſe, and conſider the Addreſs we ſent down to you; and do expect, either that you agree to it, or bring up your Exceptions againſt it in Writing, the next Seſſion.*

This Meſſage was referr'd to a Committee; wherein the Dean and Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, were ſaid to have argued for the Duty and Decency of better conſidering their Lordſhips Addreſs; and ſo coming to ſuch an Anſwer as was required, and juſtly expected by his Grace, and the Biſhops: But the Majority thought fit, in Two ſeveral Meetings, to proceed in ſeveral Queſtions and Reſolutions thereupon; and on the 1ſt of *December*, the Prolocutor carry'd to the Upper-Houſe a Paper, wherein *the Biſhops were beſought to receive the Form of Addreſs of the Lower-Houſe, which they again tender'd to their Lordſhips*: But after the Reading of that Paper, the Biſhops refuſed once more to receive the ſaid Addreſs. The next * Day, Mr. Dean of *Peterborough* complain'd in the *Lower-Houſe*, " of
" the many Irregularities that had been lately advanc'd, and were ſtill kept up in
" that Houſe; which he, and many of his Brethren, had bore with, for ſome Time,
" in Hopes to ſee an Amendment of them; but finding that the Houſe did ſtill
" perſiſt in them, they thought themſelves obliged to draw up a Proteſtation againſt
" them:" Which was ſign'd by *George Verney*, Proctor of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*; *Samuel Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*; *Richard Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*; *Charles Trimnel*, Archdeacon of *Norwich*; *White Kennet*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*; *Richard Bouchier*, Archdeacon of *Lewis*; *John Wickart*, Dean of *Wincheſter*; *William Haley*, Dean of *Chicheſter*; *William Lloyd*, Proctor of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*; *Peter Allix*, Proc. Cop. *Sarum*; and by other Perſons preſent, and Proxies, to the Number of Fifty one.

* *Dec.* 16. Proteſtation againſt the Irregularities of the Lower-Houſe.

The Dean of *Peterborough* holding this Paper in his Hand, offer'd to read it, in order to have it receiv'd by the Houſe; and, after ſome Debate, it was agreed, that the Dean ſhould read it: But by that time he had read Three or Four Lines, the Archdeacon of *Totneſs* ſtood up, and loudly interrupted him, and ſaid, It was not a Paper fit to be read to the Houſe; and would by no means ſuffer him to proceed in the Reading of it. Thereupon, thoſe Perſons who had ſubſcrib'd the Proteſtation, deſir'd the Queſtion to be put, Whether the Houſe would permit the Paper to be read, or not? But they, on the other ſide, would ſtart a new Queſtion; Whether the Reading of it ſhould be referr'd to a full Houſe? When the Dean of *Peterborough*, and other Proteſters, ſaw they could not obtain the Favour of having their Paper read, they all went out of the Houſe; and going directly to the *Jeruſalem*-Chamber, deſir'd to be admitted to the Archbiſhop and Biſhops then ſitting; which being readily granted, the Dean of *Peterborough* ſpoke to this Effect: " That
" he himſelf, and many other Members of the *Lower-Houſe*, had all along diſſented
" from ſeveral new Practices, brought, of late Years, into the Proceedings of the
" ſaid Houſe; and were now conſtrain'd to proteſt againſt them, in a Form of Pro-
" teſtation, which they had offer'd in their Houſe: But that, after Leave obtain'd
" to read it, he had been violently interrupted in the reading of it; and could not
" hope for the Favour to have it receiv'd and enter'd, as he and his Brethren
" had propos'd in their own Houſe: For which Reaſon, he humbly begg'd his
" Grace, and their Lordſhips, that their ſaid ſolemn Proteſtation might be receiv'd,
" and enter'd in the Acts of the Upper-Houſe." After this, the Dean, and other Members, leaving the Paper on the Table, were order'd to withdraw: And being again call'd in, the Archbiſhop *thank'd them for their Care and Zeal in preſerving the Conſtitution of the Church of* England, *and aſſerting the true Right and Privileges of this Provincial Convocation; and, according to their Deſire, admitted their Proteſtation to be enter'd in the Acts of the Upper-Houſe.* Some Time after, the Convocation was prorogu'd to *Friday* the 1ſt of *March*: But the Queen being apprehenſive that, if the Lower-Houſe ſhould then ſit again, the Quarrel between the Two Houſes might increaſe; her Majeſty thought fit to ſend a † Letter to the Archbiſhop of

The Proteſters Speech to the Biſhops.

† *Feb.* 25.

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*Canterbury*, directing his Grace to *prorogue the Convocation to ſuch further Time, as ſhould appear to be convenient.*

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being at this Time indiſpoſed, appointed the Biſhop of *Norwich* to hold his Place of Metropolitan; and, as ſuch, to communicate her Majeſty's Letter to the Convocation, and prorogue the ſame. Accordingly, on the 1ſt Day of *March*, the Upper-Houſe of Convocation being ſat in the *Jeruſalem*-Chamber; the Biſhop of *Norwich* ſent for Dr. *Bincks*, Dean of *Litchfield*, and Prolocutor of the Lower-Houſe; who attended, with ſome other Members: But as the Biſhop was about reading the Queen's Letter, Dr. *Atterbury*, taking the Prolocutor by the Sleeve, deſir'd him to be gone; adding, they had no Buſineſs there. Hereupon the Biſhop of *Sarum* riſing from his Seat, and ſtepping to them, told them, *'Twas the greateſt Piece of Inſolence he ever ſaw, thus to refuſe to hear the Queen's Orders*; and bid the Prolocutor, *go at his Peril.* Dr. *Bincks* being made ſenſible of his Duty, ſtay'd, and heard Part of the Queen's Letter read. In the mean Time, Dr. *Atterbury*, and ſome others, return'd to the Lower-Houſe; and Dr. *Bincks* being come there alſo, they adjourn'd themſelves to the *Wedneſday* following.

There being, at this Juncture, no leſs than about Twelve Thouſand Seamen wanting to man the Fleet, both the Lords and Commons took, ſeverally, that important Affair into Conſideration; and the Commons having come to ſeveral Reſolutions thereupon, order'd the ſame to be inſerted *in a Bill for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen*, &c. which being perfected, and paſs'd both Houſes in Four Days, the Queen, on the 19th of *March*, came to the Houſe of Peers; and the Commons being ſent for up, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to Seventeen publick, and Fifty three private Bills. After this, her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe told the Commons, *She was extreamly ſenſible of the Diſpatch they had given to the publick Supplies; aſſuring them, ſhe would be very careful, that they might be apply'd for the Common Intereſt:* And took notice of *the Unanimity and Zeal which ſhe had obſerved in both Houſes, with great Satisfaction, throughout this whole Seſſion, againſt every Thing that tended towards Sedition.* And then the Lord-Keeper, by the Queen's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 21ſt of *May* next.

Act paſs'd, *March* 19.

**The Parliament prorogued.**

We may here obſerve, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s taking notice of *Private Malice*, in his Anſwer to the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons, was chiefly occaſion'd by ſome invidious Reflections caſt upon his Grace's Conduct laſt Campaign, in a printed *Letter to the Author of the* Memorial *of the Church of* England: Of which Mr. *Stephens*, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surrey*, being diſcover'd to be the Author, he was ſent for up, and examin'd before Mr. *Harley*, Secretary of State. At firſt, he ſeem'd obſtinate, in maintaining what he had advanc'd; but tho', upon better Thoughts, he publiſh'd a *ſubmiſſive Recantation*, by way of Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*; yet having, in his former Libel, likewiſe reflected on Mr. *Robert Harley*, a Perſon of a vindictive Nature, he was afterwards ſeverely proſecuted; as ſhall be related in its proper Place.

Mr. *Stephens* aſperſes the D. of *Marlborough*; but tho' he writes a Recantation, he is proſecuted.

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Purſuant to an Addreſs of the Lords, *beſeeching her Majeſty to appoint Perſons to conſider of the moſt effectual Means for Manning the Fleet*, which was preſented on the 19th of *March*, the Queen, Six Days after, ſigned *a long Proclamation for the putting in Execution an Act of Parliament, for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen.* Not many Days after, a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter* was held * at *Kenſington*; where, the Sovereign and Ten Knights Companions being preſent, his Highneſs *George Auguſtus*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, was elected a Knight-Companion of that moſt Noble Order. Five † Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* embark'd for *Holland*; and the next Day, was publiſh'd a *Proclamation, againſt ſuch as endeavour'd to pervert her Majeſty's Subjects to the* Popiſh *Religion.* On the 23d of the ſame Month, Signior *Franciſco Cornaro*, Ambaſſador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, made his Publick Entry in *London*; and on the 25th, had his firſt Publick Audience of the Queen. Two Days after, *Hamet Ben Hamet Cardenaſh*, Ambaſſador from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had alſo his Publick Audience of her Majeſty; to whom he deliver'd ſeveral Preſents from the Emperor his Maſter.

* *April* 5. The Electoral Prince of *Hanover* choſen Knight of the *Garter*.

† *April* 10. The *Venetian* Ambaſſador has his firſt publick Audience, *Apr.* 25. As alſo the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, *April* 27.

A Tranſaction of infinite Moment now beſpeaks our Attention: The *Uniting* of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, was ever thought of ſo great Importance to the *Wealth*, *Strergth*, and *Tranquillity* of the Iſland of *Great Britain*, that ſeveral Attempts were made towards it, both before and after the *Union of the Two Crowns*, in the Perſon of King *James* the Iſt of *England*, and VIth of *Scotland*; of which Attempts, it will not be improper to give here a ſummary Account.

Account of the Treaty of *Union* between *England* and *Scotland.*

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King *Henry* the Eighth, to bring the Government of the Iſland under One Scepter, offer'd his Daughter *Mary* to King *James* the Fifth of *Scotland*; and, to prevent all Difficulties that might happen about the Succeſſion after his Death, he propos'd to make King *James* Duke of *York*, and Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Governor of *England*, immediately upon the Match. The King of *Scotland* was inclinable enough to fall in with that advantageous Propoſal; but the *French* Court, and the *Popiſh* Clergy, who equally dreaded the Effects of ſuch a Conjunction, found Means to prevent it. This engag'd the *Scotch* Nation, againſt their Will, in a War againſt *England*, and occaſion'd their Defeat at *Solan Moſſe*; which brought their King to his Grave, upon an Apprehenſion, that his Nobility had conſpir'd againſt him.

Former Attempts towards an *Union*: In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time.

King *Edward* the Sixth, purſuing his Father's Deſign of an Amicable Union of the Two Kingdoms, propos'd a Match betwixt himſelf and Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*; which had been agreed on in the *Scotch* Parliament in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time; but the *French* and *Popiſh* Faction broke that Agreement, and brought upon the *Scots* another War with *England*, which ended in their ſhameful Defeat at the Battel of *Pinky*, or *Muſcleburgh*. Notwithſtanding this great Victory, by which the *Engliſh* became poſſeſs'd of moſt of the *South* of *Scotland*, yet that Excellent Monarch, *Edward* the Sixth, and his wiſe Council, were ſo far from deſigning a Conqueſt of *Scotland*, or the overthrowing of the Conſtitution of that Kingdom, that his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector of the Kingdom of *England*, publiſh'd a Declaration, to invite the *Scots* to *Amity* and *Equality*. *We overcome in* War, (ſaid that Declaration) *and offer* Peace; *We win* Holds, *and offer no* Conqueſt: *We get in your Land, and offer* England. *What can be more offer'd, than Intercourſe of* Merchandizes, *and Interchange of* Marriages; *the aboliſhing of all ſuch our Laws, as prohibit the ſame, or might be an Impediment to the mutual Amity? We have offer'd not only to leave the Authority, Name, Title, Right or Challenge of* Conqueror, *but to receive that, which is the Shame of Men overcome; to leave the* Name of the Nation, *and the* Glory *of any* Victory, *and to take the indifferent, old Name of* Britons: *Becauſe nothing ſhould be left, on our Part, to be offer'd; nothing, on your Part, unrefus'd; whereby ye might be inexcuſable. What Face has this of* Conqueſt? *We ſeek not to diſherit your Queen, but to make her Heirs Inheritors alſo of* England. *We ſeek not to take from you your* Laws, *nor* Cuſtoms; *but we ſeek to redreſs your Oppreſſion.*

In K. *Edward* the VIth's Time.

This was a very generous Propoſal from a Conqueror; but the *Popiſh* and *French* Faction ſtill made it ineffectual, and brought *Scotland* under a Yoke of *French* Tyranny; which did ſo much incenſe the *Scots*, that when they ſet about the Reformation, (which they did to the Purpoſe, ſome few Years after) they pull'd up the Hierarchy by the very Foundations, and reduc'd the Eccleſiaſticks (who had then one Third of the Kingdom in their Poſſeſſion) to their ancient Dependance upon the State, as to their Maintenance and Benefices.

And in King *James* the Iſt's Reign.

King *James* the Firſt, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Throne, (*viz.* in *March* 1604.) mov'd the Parliament of *England*, for an *Union* betwixt the Two Kingdoms; "That as they were made One in the Head, ſo among themſelves they "might be inſeparably conjoin'd, and all Memory of by-paſt Diviſions extinguiſh'd." The Motion took well, at firſt, and ſeem'd to be generally deſir'd by both Nations; whoſe reſpective Parliaments appointed their Commiſſioners; the *Engliſh*, Forty four in Number, and the *Scots*, Thirty. They met accordingly at *Weſtminſter*; and agreed upon ſome Articles about the repealing all Hoſtile Laws, made either in *England* againſt *Scotland*, or in *Scotland* againſt *England*; and the mutual Communication of Commodities and Commerce: Reſerving the King's Prerogative, in the Preferment of Men to Offices and Honours in either Kingdom. The King recommended the Proſecution of that Buſineſs to the Parliament of *England*; but, of all the Articles agreed upon by the Commiſſioners, only that was enacted, which concern'd the aboliſhing of *Hoſtile Laws*. The King griev'd at this exceedingly; and conceiving that the Work would more eaſily be effected, if begun in *Scotland*, did call a Parliament there. The Eſtates, at the King's Deſire, did readily allow all the Articles concluded in the Treaty; with a *Proviſo*, that the ſame ſhould, in like manner, be ratify'd in the Parliament of *England*; otherwiſe, the Concluſions taken, not to have the Force of a Law. And it was alſo declar'd, *That if the* Union *ſhould happen to take Effect, the Kingdom, notwithſtanding, ſhould remain an abſolute and free Monarchy, and the fundamental Laws receive no Alteration.* But the *Engliſh Puritans* being too elated with the Hopes they had conceiv'd from an *Union* of the Two Nations, the *High-Church* Party grew jealous of them, and ſpoke boldly againſt the *Scots*, in Parliament, Convocation, and Pulpits, and defeated all Endeavours to accompliſh that *Union*. They ſoon found K. *James*'s weak Side; and knowing, that his Inclination to a tow'ring Prerogative, carry'd

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the Aſcendant with him, above all other Things, they cut out other Work for him, which was to advance his Prerogative in *Scotland*, to the Subverſion of the Liberties of that Kingdom, both in Church and State, and concurr'd with him as heartily in it, as they oppos'd him in the *Union*.

In K. *Charles* the Iſt's Reign.

In the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, we don't find it to have been once mention'd; for the Prejudices againſt the *Puritans* ſtill increaſing, and the High-Church Party growing powerful at Court, by the Promotion of *Laud* to the Archbiſhop's See of *Canterbury*, an ill-timed and miſtaken Zeal for the Church of *England*, had ſo much the Aſcendant over that unhappy Prince, as to engage him with more Eagerneſs than his Father, to overturn the Conſtitution, and endeavour a Conqueſt of *Scotland*: Which was the fatal Riſe of all his Misfortunes.

In K. *Charles* the IId's Reign.

In the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, the Parliament of *Scotland* did, in 1670, paſs an Act, *impowering his Majeſty to grant a Commiſſion under the great Seal of* Scotland, *for ſuch Perſons as he ſhould think fit to name, to treat with Commiſſioners of* England *about the* Union; but with this *Promiſe, That nothing they agreed upon ſhould ſtand, except confirm'd by the Parliament of* Scotland. When the Commiſſioners met, the King ſent them the Five following Points to be conſider'd, as the Subject Matter of the Treaty: 1. "The preſerving to either Kingdom their *Laws*, *Civil* and "*Eccleſiaſtical*, entire. 2. The uniting of the Two Kingdoms into one Monarchy, "under his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, inſeparable. 3. The reducing both "Parliaments into one. 4. The ſtating of all Privileges, as to Trade, and other "Advantages. 5. The ſecuring the Conditions of the *Union*: And it was agreed as "a Preliminary, that except all was agreed on, no particular Thing reſolv'd upon "ſhould be binding." When they came to conſider the Matter, Sir *John Niſby*, one of the Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, a great Lawyer, and the King's Advocate, urged, "That the *Union* could not be, as propos'd in the Second and Third Arti"cles, becauſe they were deſtructive to the Fundamental Government of the King"dom of *Scotland*, and tended to take away their Parliaments, which, he ſaid, "the Parliament it ſelf could not do; nor were the Commiſſioners appointed for "the Treaty, impower'd to diveſt the Electors of that Power; and alledg'd an "Act of Parliament, 8. *Jac.* 6. which declared it Treaſon, to attempt the *Alteration of the Conſtitution of the Parliament*. He alledg'd farther, That King *James*'s "Commiſſion to treat, was not of that Nature, and that his Commiſſion ought to "be the Rule of the Treaty; adding, that in the Union among the Republicks of "*Greece*, each Republick reſerved their Sovereignty. And the Earl of *Lauderdale*, "ſaid, That it was the like among the *United Provinces*, the ſeveral Kingdoms of "*Spain*, and the Thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*. It was urg'd, that it was the "ſame as to *Poland* and *Lithuania*; and as to the Republicks of *Greece*, they were "repreſented in their reſpective Commonwealths, at the general Council of the "*Amphictyones*." Then as to the Conſtitution of the Parliament, the Commiſſioners of *Scotland* reſolutely adher'd to it, "That none of the Conſtituent Mem"bers of the Parliament of *Scotland*, ſhould be excluded from the Parliament of "*Great Britain*: For they could not exclude any of thoſe from whom they had "their Authority, but agreed, that his Majeſty might call together both Parlia"ments, to conſult about the publick Affairs of the Monarchy." There were alſo Debates among 'em, about Appeals to Parliament from Courts of Judicature, whoſe Sentences in *Scotland* are not queſtionable, but by Parliament; and that it would be an Inconſiſtency, that one Part of the Monarchy ſhould be liable to Appeals before the Parliament, and the other not. As to the *Union* of both Kingdoms into *one Monarchy*, the *Scotch* Commiſſioners would agree to it on no other Terms, but in the Poſterity of King *James* the Sixth, in which the *Engliſh* made ſome Difficulty, and thought Heirs and Succeſſors enough; but the *Scotch* inſiſted upon it, and alledg'd, That by the 11th of *Henry* the Seventh, an Uſurper being crown'd, was reputed lawful Succeſſor in *England*. This is the Subſtance of what was tranſacted in that Treaty, which continued from the 13th of *September*, 1670, under ſeveral Adjournments, till the 14th of *November* following.

In the Reign of King *James* the IId, and King *William* the IIId.

In the Time of King *James* the Second, there was nothing done in the *Union*, the Court being ſufficiently taken up with other Deſigns: But though in the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, both Nations were too much diſtracted among themſelves, and the King and his Miniſters too buſy about other arduous Affairs, to think, in earneſt, of uniting the Two Kingdoms; yet the ſame being propoſed by the *Scotch* Convention of the Eſtates, who appointed Commiſſioners to treat upon that Matter with *England*; his Majeſty, in his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on the 21ſt of *March*, $16\frac{89}{90}$, "Recommended to their Conſideration, a "*Union* with *Scotland*. The Parliament took little Notice of this faint Recommendation from the Throne; ſo that no Anſwer was returned to the *Scotch* Par-

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liament; and that Buſineſs reſted till the Year 1700, when the Court being at a Loſs how to retrieve a falſe Step they had made, in relation to *Scotland*, the King, in his Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs againſt the *Scotch* Settlement at *Darien*, took that Opportunity of putting the Houſe of Peers in Mind of what he recommended to his Parliament, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, "That they "would conſider of an *Union between the Two Kingdoms:* That his Majeſty was of "Opinion, that nothing would contribute more to the Security and Happineſs of "both; and was inclin'd to hope, that after they had lived near a Hundred Years "under the *ſame Head*, ſome happy Expedient might be found for making them "*one People*, in caſe a Treaty were ſet on Foot for that Purpoſe: And therefore he "very earneſtly recommended that Matter to the Conſideration of the Houſe." Hereupon the Lords fram'd and paſs'd a Bill, for *authorizing certain Commiſſioners of* the Realm of *England*, to treat with Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, for the *Weal of both Kingdoms:* But the Commons refuſing their Concurrence to this Bill, the Buſineſs of the *Union* went no farther.

Heaven, it ſeems, reſerv'd for the triumphant Reign of Queen *Anne*, the additional Glory of accompliſhing ſo great a Work; for though that important Negotiation, which was ſet on Foot ſoon after her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, did then unhappily miſcarry, through the Prevalency of the *High-Church-Party*; yet ſome ſubſequent Tranſactions in *Scotland*, having rendred an *Union* abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure, not only the Proteſtant Succeſſion, but the *Engliſh* Miniſters themſelves; the latter reſolv'd to ſpare neither Pains, nor Money, to bring it about. According to the Powers given to the Queen by the reſpective Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland*, to appoint the Perſons to treat, her Majeſty named * the following Commiſſioners on the Part of *England*, *viz.* *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *William Cowper*, Eſq; Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*; *John* Archbiſhop of *York*; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, High-Treaſurer of *England*; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Preſident of the Council; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Steward of the Houſhold; *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe; *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*; *Evelin* Earl of *Kingſton*; *Charles* Viſcount *Townſhend*; *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*; *Ralph* Lord *Grey*; *John* Lord *Powlet*; *John* Lord *Somers*; *Charles* Lord *Halifax*; *John Smith*, Eſq; *William Cavendiſh*, Marquis of *Hartington*; *John Manners*, Marquis of *Granby*; Sir *Charles Hedges*, Knight, and *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Principal Secretaries of State; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*; Sir *John Holt*, Knight, Chief-Juſtice of the Court of *Queen's-Bench*; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight, Chief-Juſtice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*; Sir *Edward Northey*, Knight, Attorney-General; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Knight, Sollicitor-General; Sir *John Cook*, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Advocate-General; and *Stephen Waller*, Doctor of Laws. The Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland*, were nam'd ſome Time † before, *viz.* *James* Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*; *James* Duke of *Queenſberry*, Lord Privy-Seal; *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, Principal Secretaries of State; *John* Earl of *Sutherland*; *John* Earl of *Morton*; *David* Earl of *Wemys*; *David* Earl of *Leven*; *John* Earl of *Stair*; *Archibald* Earl of *Roſeberry*; *David* Earl of *Glaſgow*, Deputies of the *Treaſury*; the Lord *Archibald Campbell*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*; *Thomas* Viſcount *Duplin*, the Lord *William Roſs*, one of the Commiſſioners of the *Treaſury*; Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Preſident of the Seſſion; *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiſtown*, Lord Juſtice-Clerk; Sir *Robert Dundaſs* of *Armiſtoun*, and Mr. *Robert Stuart* of *Tillicultrie*, Lords of the Seſſion; Mr. *Francis Montgomery*, one of the Commiſſioners of the *Treaſury*; Sir *David Dalrymple*, one of her Majeſty's Sollicitors; Sir *Alexander Ogilvie*, Receiver-General; Sir *Patrick Johnſtown*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; Sir *James Smallet* of *Bonhill*; *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*; *William Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*; *Alexander Grant*; *William Seton* of *Pitmedden*, Junior; *John Clark* of *Pennycook*, Junior; *Hugh Montgomery*, late Provoſt of *Glaſgow*; *Daniel Stuart*, and *Daniel Campbell* of *Arutennet*. The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners named Mr. *George Doddington*, and the *Scotch* Sir *David Nairne*, to be their Secretaries.

* *April* 10. *Engliſh* Commiſſioners for the Treaty of *Union*, named.

† *Feb.* 27. Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland*.

The *Scotch* ‖ Memorialiſt I have quoted before, who was one of the Commiſſioners for this Treaty, aſſures us, That they were all either of the *Court*, or *Whig* Intereſt, except himſelf and the Archbiſhop of *York*. *This laſt*, ſays he, *was named merely out of Reſpect to his Dignity; but would not be preſent, ſo much as once, at the Treaty. The other, becauſe being the Lord* Wharton's *Nephew, they expected to draw him off; and as he was ſurprized at his being named, ſo he had no Inclination to the Employment, and was, at firſt, reſolv'd not to accept it; but his Friends, believing he might be ſerviceable to his Party, by giving an Account how Matters were carried on, prevail'd with him to alter his Reſolution, and to conceal his Averſion to an incorporating Union, and to the Succeſſion of the*

‖ Mr. *Lockhart*, See his Memoirs, p. 186, *&c. ſeq.*

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*the Houſe of* Hanover, *that he might diſcover what might afterwards be uſeful in the oppoſing the Deſign.* The ſame Writer tells us *, *That the Treaſurer of* England, *and Court Party there, did not at firſt deſign the Treaty of Union ſhould have gone the Length it afterwards did: It being a mighty Stroke to the Monarchy, and conſequently to them, who adviſed and directed the Queen in all Matters. But the Treaſurer being extremely blamed for allowing the Queen to paſs the* Scotch *Act of Security, and concerning Peace and War, knew the Tories, who only waited for a proper Time, deſign'd to lay hold on this as a Handle to pull him down; and therefore, to ſave himſelf, by amuſing* England *with the Hopes of an entire Union, he ſet this Treaty on Foot, with Deſign to have ſpun it out ſo long, as he was in Hazard of the Attempts and Malice of his Enemies. But the* Whig Party *join'd moſt ſincerely in the Meaſure of an incorporating Union——— Beſides the general Intereſt and Security of* England, *or the eſtabliſhing the Succeſſion on the Two Thrones, their Deſign was, ſooner or later, to ſet up a Commonwealth, or, at leaſt, clip the Wings of the Royal Prerogative, and reduce the Monarch ſo low, that his Power ſhould not exceed that of a* Stadtholder *of* Holland, *or a Doge of* Venice; *which could be more eaſily brought about, when the Legiſlative Authority of* Scotland *was abrogated, by reducing the Repreſentative of that Nation to an inconſiderable Number, incorporated with a much greater, and ſubjecting her to the Laws, Regulations, and Government of another Kingdom, of which they had the chief Management and Direction; than if the* Scotch *Nation and Parliament remain'd a diſtinct and independent People, and were thereby in a Capacity to aſſiſt their Sovereign in maintaining his juſt Rights and Prerogatives in that, as well as his other Kingdoms. They remembred how the* Scotch, *in the Reign of King* Charles *the Second, did caſt the Ballance, and defeat their Deſign of excluding the Duke of* York *from ſucceeding to the Crown, and were reſolved, by this incorporating Union, to remove that Obſtacle to their future Projects and Deſigns.* Leaving our Readers to lay what Streſs they ſhall think fit, on theſe Reflections and Conjectures, we ſhall now proceed to Matters of Fact, and attend the Treaty it ſelf.

* *Lockhart, Ubi Supra*, p. 191, *& ſeq.*

The Treaty of *Union* opens, *April* 16.

On *Tueſday*, the 16th of *April*, the Lords Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, met at the *Council-Chamber* in the *Cockpit*, near *Whitehall* (the Place appointed for their Conferences,) and their Commiſſions being open'd, and read by their reſpective Secretaries, the Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*, addreſs'd himſelf to the Lords Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, in theſe Words:

*My* LORDS,

The Lord Keeper's Speech.

" WE the Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, and authoriz'd by the " Parliament of *England*, to conſult and treat with your Lordſhips, as " impowered in like Manner by her Majeſty, and the Parliament of *Scotland*, con- " cerning an *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and ſuch other Things, as we, the Com- " miſſioners of both Parts, ſhall think convenient and neceſſary, for the Honour of " her Majeſty, and the common Good of both Kingdoms, do apprehend there ne- " ver was (in any Aſſembly of this Nature) ſo little Occaſion as at preſent, for " the Commiſſioners of *England*, to give any verbal Aſſurances of their Zeal to " promote and compleat (ſo far as in their Power) the great and good Deſign we " are met about; ſince it cannot be doubted, but that we bring along with us the " ſame Sentiments, which ſo lately appeared in the Parliament of *England*, when " they took Care to manifeſt, by a ſolemn Act, that they did poſtpone all other " Conſiderations to their evidencing a good and friendly Diſpoſition towards the " Kingdom of *Scotland*.

" The Parliament of *England*, in making that unexpected Advance, ſeem'd re- " ſolv'd, if poſſible, to attain that *Union*, which had been ſo long thought neceſ- " ſary, by all that wiſh well to the Proſperity of both Nations.

" And we moſt ſincerely aſſure your Lordſhips, That we accordingly meet your " Lordſhips, with Hearts fully reſolv'd, to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to remove all " Difficulties in this Treaty, to prevent all Miſunderſtandings, to cheriſh and im- " prove the good Diſpoſitions to one another we meet with, to have the general and " joint Good of both Kingdoms, ſolely in our View, and not the ſeparate of " either; but to act, as if we were already united in Intereſt, and had nothing left " to conſider, but what Settlements and Proviſions are moſt likely to conduce to " the common Safety and Happineſs of this whole Iſland of *Great Britain*.

" Which Meaſures, if purſued on both Parts, we hope may enable us to pre- " pare ſuch Terms of *Union*, as may prove ſatisfactory to her Majeſty, and the " Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

In Anſwer to this, the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland*, on the Part of the Lords Commiſſionersfor *Scotland*, ſpoke as follows:

*My*

*My* LORDS,

The Chancellor of *Scotland*'s Speech.

" THE Lords Commiſſioners for *Scotland* have deſired me to aſſure your Lord-
" ſhips, that they meet you, on this Occaſion, with great Willingneſs and
" Satisfaction, to treat of an *Union* between the Two Kingdoms, and of ſuch other
" Matters and Concerns, as may be for her Majeſty's Honour, and the maintain-
" ing a good Underſtanding between the Two Nations. We are convinced, that
" an *Union* will be of great Advantage to both; the Proteſtant Religion will be
" thereby the more firmly ſecur'd; the Deſigns of our Enemies effectually diſap-
" pointed, and the Riches and Trade of the whole Iſland advanced.

" This *Union* has been often endeavour'd, both before, and ſince the Kingdoms
" were united in Allegiance under one Sovereign; and ſeveral Treaties have been
" ſet on Foot for that End, though without the deſired Succeſs; but now we are
" hopeful, that this ſhall be the happy Opportunity of accompliſhing it: Her Majeſty
" has frequently ſignified her good Inclinations towards it; and we are the more
" encouraged to expect Succeſs in this Treaty, by the good Diſpoſition which ap-
" pear'd in the Parliament of *Scotland* for it, and by the friendly Proceedings in
" the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of *England*, which gave general Satiſ-
" faction.

" We have great Confidence in your Lordſhips good Intentions, and we ſhall be
" ready, on our Parts, to enter into ſuch Meaſures with you, as may bring the
" Treaty to ſuch a Concluſion, as may be acceptable to her Majeſty, and to the
" Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

Theſe Speeches being over, it was agreed, and order'd, That Copies of the Two Commiſſions ſhould be prepared, and ſign'd by the reſpective Secretaries, and interchang'd againſt the next Meeting, which was put off 'till the *Monday* following.

Second Meeting *April* 22.

Articles of Preliminaries.

Accordingly, on the 22d of *April*, they met again, and the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board the following Articles of *Preliminaries*, *viz.* I. " That all Propoſals made by either Side, be
" made in Writing, and every Point, when agreed, reduced into Writing. II. That
" no Points, though agreed on, and reduced into Writing, be Obligatory on either
" Side, 'till all Matters be adjuſted in ſuch Manner, as will be proper to be laid be-
" fore the Queen, and the Two Parliaments, for their Approbation. III. That
" there be a Committee appointed, conſiſting of a certain Number of each Com-
" miſſion, to reviſe the Minutes of what paſſes, which are not to be inſerted by
" the Secretaries, in their reſpective Books, but by Order of the ſaid Committee,
" having firſt made Report thereof to the reſpective Commiſſioners, and received
" their Approbation of the ſame. IV. That all the Proceedings of the Commiſ-
" ſioners of both Kingdoms, during the Treaty, be kept ſecret." The Lord Keeper alſo delivered to the Board the following Propoſal, *viz.* " That the Two Kingdoms
" of *England* and *Scotland*, be for ever united into one Kingdom, by the Name of
" *Great Britain*: That the *United Kingdom* of *Great Britain*, be repreſented by one
" and the ſame Parliament; and that the *Succeſſion* to the Monarchy of the united
" Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in Caſe of Failure of Heirs of her Majeſty's Body,
" be, according to the Limitations mention'd in an Act of Parliament, made in
" *England*, in the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of the late King *William*, in-
" tituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and the better ſecuring the*
" *Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*

Third Meeting *April* 24.

After this the Commiſſioners adjourn'd to the 24th of the ſame Month, when the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* acquainted the Board, That the Lords Commiſſioners of *Scotland* did agree to the Preliminary Articles propoſed at the laſt Meeting, for regulating the Methods of Proceeding in this Treaty: And then he deliver'd to the Board the following Propoſals, *viz.* 1. " That the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scot-*
" *land*, in Caſe of Failure of Heirs of her Majeſty's Body, ſhould be eſtabliſh'd
" upon the ſame Perſons mention'd in an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in
" the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of the late King *William*. 2. That the
" Subjects of *Scotland* ſhould, for ever, enjoy all Rights and Privileges, as Natives
" of *England*, in *England*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; and recipro-
" cally, that the Subjects of *England* enjoy the like Rights and Privileges in *Scot-*
" *land*. 3. That there be a free Communication and Intercourſe of Trade and
" Navigation between the Two Kingdoms, and Plantations thereunto belonging,
" under ſuch Regulations, as in the Progreſs of this Treaty, ſhould be found moſt
" for the Advantage of both Kingdoms. 4. That all Laws and Statutes in either

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" Kingdom, contrary to the Terms of *Union*, be repeal'd." The Lords Commissioners for *England*, after a short Consultation by themselves, return'd an Answer, " *That they were so fully convinc'd, that nothing but an entire Union of the Two Kingdoms would settle perfect and lasting Friendship between them; that they therefore thought fit to decline entring into any further Consideration upon the Proposals now made by the Lords Commissioners for* Scotland, *as not tending to that End; and desired that the Lords Commissioners for* Scotland, *would be pleased to give in their Answer to the Proposal delivered by the Lords Commissioners for* England, *in order to an entire Union of both Kingdoms.*

Fourth Meeting *April* 25. The next Day, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver'd to the Board the following Answer, *viz.* " The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, have considered the Proposal given in to them by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, on *Monday*, the 22d, Instant, and do agree, that the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, be for ever united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*: That the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, be represented by one and the same Parliament, and that the Succession to the Monarchy of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, (in Case of Failure of Heirs of her Majesty's Body) shall descend upon the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*, and remain to her, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, to whom the Succession of the Crown of *England*, is provided by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Years of the late King *William*, Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and excluding all Papists, and who shall marry Papists, in the Terms of the said Act*; with this Provision, That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, shall have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Part or Place within the said united Kingdom, and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Privileges and Advantages, which do, or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom.

After a private Consultation, the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board the Reply following; *viz.* " The Lords Commissioners for *England* are of Opinion, that the Provision added by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, on the 22d Instant, is a necessary Consequence of an *entire Union*: And therefore their Lordships do agree to the said Provision, under such Terms, as in the further Progress of this Treaty, shall be found to be for the common Advantage of both Kingdoms." The same Day, in Pursuance of the Third Article of Preliminaries, a Committee was appointed for Revising the Minutes, and there were nominated on the Part of *England*, the Lord *Grey*; *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir *Thomas Trevor*; Sir *John Cook*; and Doctor *Waller*; or any Three of them: And on the Part of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Sutherland*; the Earl of *Leven*; the Lord President of *Session*; the Lord Justice *Clerk*; *John Clerk* of *Pennicook*, or any Three of them.

Fifth Meeting *April* 29. Four Days after, the Lords Commissioners met again, and the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the *English*, deliver'd to the Board the following Proposal: *viz.* " That there be the same Customs, Excises, and all other Taxes; and the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade, throughout the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*." Hereupon the *Scotch* Commissioners proposed, " That a Committee be appointed, of an equal Number of each Side, to adjust the several Points contain'd in that Proposal; and desired, that the *English* Commissioners would order an Accompt of the Taxes, and other Things, to be laid before the said Committee.

The *English* Commissioners having proposed to appoint a Committee, to consist of Eleven of each Side, and of them, any Six to have Power to proceed, and that they should be nominated the next Meeting: This was readily agreed to by the *Scotch*; and acordingly, on the 1st of *May*, the Lords Commissioners proceeded to the Nomination of that Committee. The *English* named the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Bolton*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lords *Townshend*, *Wharton*, and *Somers*, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Marquis of *Hartington*, Mr. Secretary *Harley*, *Henry Boyle*, Esq; and Sir *Simon Harcourt*. The *Scotch* appointed the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Leven*, and *Stair*, the Lord *Duplin*, the Lord President of *Session*, the Lord Justice *Clerk*, and Sir *Patrick Johnstoun*: And it was agreed, that this Committee should meet the next Morning, and have Power to adjourn themselves.

Sixth Meeting *May* 1.

Fifteenth Meeting *May*, 21. 'Twould be tedious to attend the Progress of this Treaty, but we must take Notice, that on the 21st of *May*, the Queen being come to the Meeting, she told the Lords

Lords Commiſſioners, That *ſhe was ſo much concern'd for the* Union *of the Two Kingdoms, that ſhe could not ſatisfy her ſelf without coming, before ſhe went out of Town, to ſee what Progreſs they had made in the Treaty; and to recommend very earneſtly to them the bringing it to a happy Concluſion, with as much Diſpatch as the Nature of it would admit; not doubting of the general Satisfaction which her Subjects of both Kingdoms would receive, in finding them overcome all Difficulties, to attain ſo great and publick a Good.* Hereupon, the Lord Keeper deſir'd to know of her Majeſty, if ſhe would be pleas'd to hear the Propoſals made on either Side, and the Reſolutions taken thereupon, read; which her Majeſty allowing of, the ſame were read accordingly; and then the Queen retired.

The Queen's Speech to the Commiſſioners, *June* 26.

On the 26th of *June*, the Queen came again to the Meeting, and told the Commiſſioners, That *ſhe was come thither once more, to ſee what further Progreſs they had made in this Treaty, and to preſs a ſpeedy Concluſion of it; in regard her Servants of* Scotland *could not, without great Inconveniency, be much longer abſent from that Kingdom.* Hereupon, in the next * Meeting, the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners propoſed, That Four Commiſſioners of each Part be appointed, to draw up into Form the Articles of this Treaty, upon the Points already agreed, or which ſhould afterwards be agreed: To which the *Scotch* Commiſſioners having conſented, the ſaid *Articles* were brought to Perfection by the 22d of *July*; when the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms ſign'd and ſeal'd the Inſtruments, and order'd, that the reſpective Secretaries of each Commiſſion, ſhould ſign each others Journals of the Proceedings; and afterwards enter in the Journals, the *Articles of the Treaty of Union.*

* *June* 28. Thirty-fifth Meeting.

The *Articles of Union* ſign'd and ſeal'd, *July* 22. being the Forty-fourth Meeting.

The next † Day, the Lords-Commiſſioners for both Kingdoms, went from the *Cockpit*, to attend the Queen at St. *James*'s; where the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners for *England*, preſented to her Majeſty one of the Sign'd and Seal'd Inſtruments, containing the *Articles of* UNION; and made the following Speech:

† *July* 23. The Lords Commiſſioners attend the Queen.

*May it pleaſe your* MAJESTY,

The Lord Keeper's Speech to her Majeſty.

" WE, the Commiſſioners appointed by your Majeſty, in Purſuance of the " Act of Parliament paſs'd in your Kingdom of *England*, to treat con- " cerning an *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, with the Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, " do (according to our Duty) humbly beg Leave to preſent to your Majeſty theſe " the Effects of our continued and faithful Endeavours to that End.

They are the Articles agreed upon between your Commiſſioners of both King- " doms, as the Terms or Conditions upon which the intended *Union* is to take " Place; if your Majeſty, and the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, ſhall think fit to " approve, and confirm the ſame.

" In theſe we have come to an Agreement, on every Point was judg'd neceſſary, " to effect a compleat and laſting *Union*; and we have endeavour'd not to ſtir into " any Matter, we had Reaſon to think was not ſo.

" And altho' we have unanimouſly carried this Treaty thus far, purely from a " Conviction, that we have done therein to GOD, your Majeſty, and our Coun- " tries good Service; yet we are far from thinking, that what we have done, will " or ought to be of any Weight or Authority elſewhere; but do moſt entirely ſub- " mit theſe our Labours to the high Wiſdom of your Majeſty, and both your Par- " liaments, to ſtand or fall, by the Reaſon, Juſtice, and publick Utility on which " they are founded.

" Your Majeſty's Royal Preſence, and ſeaſonable Admonition to us, at the fitteſt " Junctures, were (we moſt thankfully acknowledge) a very great Encourage- " ment and Aſſiſtance to us, in the Difficulties we met with.

" Your Majeſty's Glory is already perfect; and the Finiſhing this Work, is all " that is wanting, to compleat, as well as ſecure the Happineſs of ſo great a Peo- " ple, as your Subjects may now, without any Arrogance, pretend to be.

" May your Majeſty live, not only to give a Sanction to this univerſal Bleſ- " ſing to all your People; but alſo to ſee, in a long and proſperous Reign over us, " the many immediate, or near good Effects of it; but as for that great and main " Conſequence of it, for which your Majeſty is making, by a moſt gracious and " charitable Foreſight, this only effectual Proviſion; I mean, the Continuance of " Peace and Tranquillity in this Iſland, upon a Deſcent of the Crown, inſtead of " that Bloodſhed and Diſtraction, which would probably follow upon the fatal Divi- " ſion of it;

" May we be ſo happy, as never, in our Days, to experiment the Fitneſs of theſe " Meaſures, your Majeſty is now taking for that End; but may late, very late Po- " ſterity only, in that reſpect, reap the Advantage of them!

Then

A. D. 1706. Then the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners for that Kingdom, preſented to her Majeſty one of the Inſtruments of the *Articles of* UNION, on the Part of *Scotland*, with the following Speech:

*May it pleaſe your* MAJESTY,

The *Scotch* Lord Chancellor's Speech to the Queen.

" THE Commiſſioners appointed by your Majeſty for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, to treat of an *Union* of your Two Kingdoms, of *Scotland* and *England*, have commanded me to return your Majeſty their moſt humble and dutiful Acknowledgments, for the Honour your Majeſty has conferr'd on them, in employing them to negotiate this moſt important Affair, which is of the greateſt Conſequence to all your Majeſty's Subjects.

" We have endeavour'd to diſcharge this Truſt with all Fidelity; and are now come, humbly to lay before your Majeſty the Articles and Conditions of *Union*, which we have treated of, and agreed upon; and do ſubmit them to your Majeſty's Royal Conſideration.

" It is a great Satisfaction to us, that what we have concluded in this Matter, has been done with Unanimity: And we muſt own, that the Knowledge we had of your Majeſty's great Concern for Uniting your Two Kingdoms, and the Earneſtneſs with which your Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleas'd to recommend it, hath enabled us to bring this Treaty to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion, to the mutual Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners on both ſides; and we ſhall eſteem it our greateſt Happineſs, if what we have prepar'd be acceptable to your Majeſty, and ratify'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms; without which, what we have done can be of no Authority.

" An *Union* of the Two Kingdoms has been long wiſh'd for, it being ſo neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the laſting Peace, Happineſs and Proſperity of both Nations: And tho' it has been frequently endeavour'd by your Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, without the deſir'd Succeſs; yet the Glorious Succeſſes, with which GOD has bleſs'd your Majeſty's Endeavours for the Happineſs of your People, make us hope, that this Great Work is reſerv'd to be accompliſh'd in your Majeſty's Reign.

After which, her Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Speech:

My LORDS,

Her Majeſty's Speech.

*I Give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty; and am very well pleas'd to find, your Endeavours and Applications have brought it to ſo good a Concluſion. The Particulars of it ſeem ſo reaſonable, that I hope they will meet with Approbation in the Parliament of both Kingdoms. I wiſh, therefore, that my Servants of* Scotland *may loſe no Time, in going down to propoſe it to my Subjects of that Kingdom: And I ſhall always look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this* Union (*which will be ſo great a Security, and Advantage to both Kingdoms*) *can be accompliſh'd in my Reign.*

The ſame Day, the Queen in Council, an Order was made, importing, That *whoſoever ſhould be concern'd in any ſeditious Diſcourſe, or Libel, or laying Wagers relating to the* Union, *ſhould be proſecuted for ſuch their Offences, according to the utmoſt Rigor of the Law.*

Campaign in *Flanders*, in the Year 1706.

While *Great Britain* was bleſs'd with the Proſpect of a *Happy Union* at home, her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, were crown'd with wonderful Succeſſes abroad. The Duke of *Marlborough* having ſtay'd a few Days at the *Hague*, went from thence to *Maeſtricht* on the 12th of *May N. S.*; view'd, the next Day, with Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, the Army of the *States* at *Tongeren*; and both repair'd, Four Days after, to *Liege*, to view the Citadel, and the new Works about that Place. In the mean Time, the *Engliſh* Forces having receiv'd Orders to take the Field, arriv'd at *Bilſen* the 19th of the ſame Month. The 20th, the Army of the *States* march'd from *Tongeren* to *Borchloen*; and the ſame Day, the *Engliſh* join'd them between that Place and *Cors-Warem*.

The Court of *France* receiv'd, on the 15th of *May N. S.* the mortifying News of Count *Thouloufe*'s ſudden Return to the Coaſt of *Provence*; by which they eaſily judg'd, that the Siege of *Barcelona*, that had been undertaken ſix Weeks before by Mareſchal *de Theſſé*, had infallibly miſcarried: Which was a moſt fatal Blow, both to the Reputation of the Arms of *France*, and to the Duke of *Anjou*'s Intereſt throughout the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. But, on the other hand, they were inform'd,

Johannes Churchill Dux de MARLBOROUGH &c.

Joh.s de St. Amour inv: *Quas* BLENHEIM *dederat, fixit* RAMILLIA *Lauros.* M. V.n Gucht

inform'd, that the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands* was not yet compleat; that the *Danes* refus'd to ſtir from their Quarters, till their Arrears were paid; and that the *Pruſſians*, for other Reaſons, were ſo far behind, as that they could not join the Duke of *Marlborough* in ſeveral Weeks: Whereas the Army of the Two Crowns, under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, was entirely aſſembled. Hereupon, they flatter'd themſelves, that they might retrieve the ſinking Credit of their Arms, by a conſiderable Action in the *Netherlands*; and, in that fond Imagination, poſitive Orders were ſent to the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, to fight the Allies: So that the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was then at *Bruſſels*, had juſt Time enough to take Poſt-Horſes, to go and join the Army, which paſs'd the *Dyle* the 19th of *May*, and poſted themſelves at *Tirlemont*, with the *Gheet* before them. On the other hand, the Confederates were no leſs eager for an Engagement, but did not hope ſo ſoon to have an Opportunity for it: And the Duke of *Marlborough* being apprehenſive, that the *French* would play the ſame Game over again, and keep behind the *Dyle*, (as they had done the Year before) had ſeveral Times expreſs'd his Concern and Uneaſineſs about it, to thoſe who had an Intimacy with his Grace; and, by a wiſe Forecaſt, was already laying Schemes, to put the Enemy beſides their cautious Meaſures; when Providence threw into his Hands an unexpected Occaſion of ſignalizing again his Courage and Conduct. Upon the Enemy's paſſing the *Dyle*, his Grace ſent Orders to the *Daniſh* Horſe, who were coming from their Gariſons, to haſten their March; engaging his Promiſe, in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, that their Arrears ſhould be duly paid: Whereupon they made ſuch Expedition, that on *Saturday* the 22d of *May N. S.* they came up within a League of the Confederate Army. The next Day, being *Whitſunday*, about Four in the Morning, the Confederate Army march'd in Eight Columns towards *Ramellies*; a Village, near which the *Gheet* takes its Source; that they might avoid the Inconveniency of paſſing that River. They ſoon had notice, that the Enemy's Army, having decamp'd from *Tirlemont*, were likewiſe on their March towards the Allies; whom the Duke of *Bavaria* and Mareſchal *de Villeroy* were reſolv'd to engage, either that or the next Day; being apprehenſive that the Duke of *Marlborough* had a Deſign to inveſt *Namur*, and not in the leaſt ſuſpecting, that his Grace had been join'd by the *Daniſh* Troops.

A. D. 1706.

Battel of *Ramellies*, May 23. *N. S.*

A little after Eight a Clock in the Morning, the advanc'd Guard of the Confederates, which conſiſted of Six Hundred Horſe, and had been ſent with all the Quarter-Maſters of the Army to view the Ground, arriv'd at the Height of *Merdorp*, (or *Merdau*) from whence they perceiv'd that the Enemy were in Motion, and march'd in the Plain of *Mont St. André*, extending themſelves as far as the Tomb of *Hottomont*, towards the *Mehaigne*. Hereupon they halted, and ſent Intelligence to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*; who being advanc'd about Ten a-clock to view the Enemy, they could not at firſt judge whether the Squadrons they ſaw, were only to cover their March into their Lines, or whether they were the Van of their Army, that came to offer Battel. His Grace, therefore, gave Orders for the Horſe to haſten their March; reſolving, if thoſe he ſaw had been only Covering-Squadrons, to attack them with his Cavalry only: But finding that the Enemy's whole Army approach'd, with an apparent Reſolution to fight, he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to prevent them. The Enemy, whoſe Army conſiſted of Seventy ſix Battalions, and One Hundred and Thirty two Squadrons, ſeeing the Confederates ſo near them, poſſeſs'd themſelves of a very ſtrong Camp, placing their Right near the Tomb of *Hottomont*, againſt the *Mehaigne*, and their Left at *Anderkerk*, or *Autreglize*; and poſted a good deal of their Infantry in the Villages of *Autreglize*, *Offuz* and *Ramellies*; which laſt was near their Center: Beſides which, they put Five Battalions near the Hedges of the Village of *Franquenies*, on their Right. The Confederate Army, which conſiſted only of Seventy four Battalions, and a Hundred and Twenty three Squadrons, was, at the ſame Time, drawn up in Order of Battel; the Right Wing being poſted near *Foltz*, on the Rivulet *Tauſe*, with a little Moraſs in Front; and the Left near the Village of *Franquenies*, on the *Mehaigne*; where, beſides the Number of the Horſe belonging to that Wing, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the *Daniſh* Squadrons, being Twenty one in Number, to be poſted; rightly judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on that Side. All Things being thus diſpos'd, it was reſolv'd to attack the Village of *Ramellies*, which was the Enemy's principal Poſt: In order to which, Twenty Pieces of Cannon, of Twenty four Pounders, and ſome *Hawbitzers*, were brought up; and Twelve Battalions, to be ſupported by the whole Line, were order'd to make the firſt Onſet, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Schultz*.

A. D. 1706.

About Half an Hour paſt One, the Artillery of the Confederates having begun to play, was immediately anſwer'd by the Enemy's Cannon; and both continued firing, with conſiderable Execution. Whilſt the Duke of *Marlborough* was at the Head of the Lines, to give neceſſary Orders every where, Velt-Mareſchal *d' Auverquerque* repair'd to the Left, where perceiving that the Enemy's Foot, poſted in the Hedges of *Franquenies*, galled the Horſe of that Wing; he commanded Four Battalions, with Two Pieces of Cannon, under Colonel *Wertmuller*, to diſlodge them from thence; which they perform'd with great Vigor and Reſolution. Hereupon, the Enemy detach'd Two Battalions, and Fourteen Squadrons of Dragoons, on Foot, to regain that important Poſt; but Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* commanded, at the ſame Time, the whole Wing of *Dutch* Horſe to attack the Enemy, which not only prevented their Deſign, but put thoſe Dragoons into ſuch Diſorder, that they were not able either to reach the Village, or to recover their Horſes, which they had left a good way behind the Tomb of *Hottomont*; and ſo were moſt of them, either cut in pieces, or taken Priſoners. The *Dutch* Cavalry charg'd, with a great deal of Bravery, Sword in Hand; and ſoon after, the Engagement was ſuſtain'd by the *Daniſh* Squadrons; but having to deal with the *French* King's Houſhold, and other choice Troops which were in the Enemy's Right, the Conflict was obſtinate, and the Succeſs doubtful, for above an Hour. The *Daniſh* Horſe, which fought on the Left of all, behav'd themſelves with ſuch Gallantry, that they forc'd the Enemy to give Ground, and broke ſeveral of their Squadrons; but at the ſame Time, the *French* had almoſt an equal Advantage againſt the *Dutch* Horſe of the Right of the Left Wing, whom they put into great Confuſion. To remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent for Twenty Squadrons of Horſe from the Right Wing; rallied ſome of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for others to charge. In this Place, his Grace was in the Extremity of Danger: For being ſingled out by a Party of the moſt reſolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune to fall from his Horſe, he had been either kill'd, or taken Priſoner, if ſome of the Confederate Foot, that were near at hand, had not come very ſeaſonably to his Aſſiſtance. After this, his Grace had ſtill a greater Eſcape; a Cannon-Ball taking off the Head of Colonel *Brindfeild*, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horſe, as he was holding the Stirup for the Duke to remount. The Twenty Squadrons his Grace had ſent for from the Right, to reinforce the Left, had but little Share in the Defeat of the Enemy's Right: For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Danes* having charg'd them, both in Front and Flank, had almoſt compleated that ſignal Piece of Service, cutting in Pieces the beſt Part of the King's Houſhold. In the mean while, the Village of *Ramellies* was vigorouſly attack'd by General *Schultz*, with the Twelve Battalions under him. The Enemy having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themſelves with great Reſolution and Obſtinacy; till ſeeing the whole Line of the Confederate Infantry in Motion to ſupport General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *Daniſh* Horſe advancing to ſurround them, they bethought themſelves of making their Retreat, but were intercepted by the victorious Horſe, and moſt of them either kill'd or taken Priſoners. Hereupon, the reſt of the Enemy's Infantry endeavour'd likewiſe to make their Eſcape, which they did in better Order, being favour'd by the Horſe of their Left Wing; who being cover'd by a Rivulet and Moraſs, had not yet been attack'd; and form'd themſelves in Three Lines, between *Offuz* and *Autreglize*. But the *Engliſh* Horſe, having found Means to paſs the Rivulet, very briſkly charg'd the Enemy, who being (at the ſame Time) attack'd by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, gave way on all ſides. Their Horſe rallied again in the Plains, to cover the diſorderly Retreat of their Foot; but they were ſo cloſely purſued by the Confederate Cavalry, that they were forc'd to divide themſelves into Three ſmall Bodies, that they might fly the faſter Three different Ways. Thoſe that took to the Leſt, were purſued by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who made great Slaughter amongſt them, and took abundance of Priſoners. Thoſe that fled to the Right, were chaced by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Roſs*; which Two laſt fell in with the Foot-Regiment *Du Roy*, of whom having kill'd many, the reſt threw down their Arms, and begg'd Quarter, which was generouſly granted. The headmoſt Regiments of *Engliſh* Horſe that purſued the Enemy's Center, were thoſe of Lieutenant-General *Wood*, commanded by himſelf, and *Windham*'s (afterwards *Palmes*'s) Carabiniers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a Riſing-Ground, they eſpy'd Seven Squadrons of the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Guards; amongſt which was the *Elector* in Perſon, and Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, who hoped, with theſe few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and ſave their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. General *Wood* gallop'd, with his own Regiment, upon the Enemy's Left, and charg'd them ſo vigorouſly, that he broke them all to pieces, killing many of them, and taking not a few

few Priſoners. He alſo took the Standard of the Elector's Guards, Two of his own Trumpets, and kill'd his Kettle-Drummer; the Elector himſelf, and Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, very narrowly eſcaping. Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham*'s Carabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briſkneſs and Reſolution, put many of them to the Sword, and took ſeveral Priſoners. The *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons follow'd the Chace through and by *Judoigne*, 'till Two of the Clock in the Morning, and both they, and the *Dutch* and *Danes*, made themſelves Maſters of all the Enemy's Cannon, to the Number of about Fifty Pieces; moſt of their Baggage, about One Hundred and Twenty Colours and Standards, and ſeveral Pairs of Kettle-Drums. The Enemy's Loſs of Men, according to the moſt general Computation, amounted to Five Thouſand ſlain; and among them, Prince *Maximilian*, and Prince *Monbaſon*; and about Four Thouſand private Soldiers, and near Six Hundred Officers taken Priſoners. The Perſons of Note among the latter, were Meſſieurs *Palavicini* and *Mezieres*, Majors-General; the Marquiſs *de Bar*, Brigadier-General of Horſe; the Marquis *de Novant*, Brigadier General of Foot, the Marquis *de la Baume*, Son to the Mareſchal *de Tallard*; Monſieur *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the late Duke of *Luxemburgh*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*, and ſeveral others.

The *French* entirely defeated.

A General Revolution in the *Low-Countries*, follow'd the Loſs of the Battel of *Ramellies*. The Cities and Towns of *Louvain*, *Malines*, *Lier*, *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, open'd their Gates to the Conquerors; acknowledg'd King *Charles* for their lawful Sovereign; and the People, oppreſs'd by the heavy Government of *France*, receiv'd, every where, the Confederate Generals as their Deliverers, and the Reſtorers of their ancient Liberties. The Victorious Army purſu'd the Elector, who was oblig'd to quit the Field, with the broken Remnant of the *French* Army, and ſeek a Sanctuary under the Cannon of the fortified Towns. Moreover, Diſcord, which generally attends the Unfortunate, and which ſeem'd to be baniſh'd the *French* King's Armies in the late Wars, began now to reign among the Generals: The Elector complaining of *Villeroy*, and *Villeroy* of the Elector. Upon this terrible Diſaſter, which ſtruck as general a Conſternation in *France*, as if the Confederate Army had been near the Gates of *Paris*, the Court of *France* had no other immediate Reſource, but to ſend, with all Expedition, for the beſt Part of their Forces on the *Rhine*, to make up their Loſs in *Brabant*; which deliver'd the Empire from the Fears of a new Invaſion.

General Revolution in the *Low-Countries*.

At the ſame Time, the Council of *France*, fondly believing that the ſhifting of Generals might alter the Courſe of Fortune, recall'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* from *Italy*, to give him the Command of their Army in *Flanders*, as *a Chief, able to reſtore to the Troops that Spirit of Fortitude and Audaciouſneſs, ſo natural to the* French *Nation*; and ſent the Duke of *Orleans*, and Mareſchal *de Marſin*, to ſupply his Place in *Italy*. But the Event ſhew'd, that the Diſgraces of *France* were not yet compleated. The Duke of *Vendoſme* had ſcarce receiv'd his new Patent, when he had the Mortification to ſee Prince *Eugene* paſs the *Adige*, without being in a Condition to hinder it: Before he left *Italy*, he learn'd that *Oſtend*, a Sea-Port Town, which formerly ſtood a Siege of Three Years, Three Months, and Three Days, was now, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* Bomb-Ketches, reduc'd, in Eight Days, open Trenches; and he came to the *Netherlands*, only to be Witneſs of the taking of the ſtrong Town of *Menin*, the Key of the *French* Conqueſts; and of *Dendermond* and *Aeth* whoſe Gariſons were all made Priſoners of War.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* recall'd from *Italy*.

*Oſtend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, and *Aeth*, taken by the Allies.

The Courts of *France* and *Spain* took ſuch early Meaſures to attack King *Charles*, both by Sea and Land, before he could be reliev'd by the Maritime Powers, that his Affairs were brought to the laſt Degree of Deſpair. The Duke of *Anjou*, (or King *Philip*) ſet out in *February* from *Madrid*, in order to open the Campaign with the Sieges of the City of *Valencia*, and of *Gironne*, that he might afterwards the more eaſily attack *Barcelona*; but this Scheme was alter'd, upon the Arrival of a Courier from *France*; and it was then reſolv'd to attack the Center, before the Extremes of King *Charles*'s growing Conqueſts. On the 6th of *April*, (N. S.) the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army, which conſiſted of Thirty Seven Battalions, and Thirty one Squadrons, open'd the Trenches before *Mont-Juich*, which, through the obſtinate Reſiſtance of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in Gariſon there, and the Slowneſs of the Attacks, occaſion'd by the Death of the *French* Ingineer *Lapara*, was not ſurrendred 'till the 25th of the ſame Month. The City of *Barcelona* was ſoon after reduc'd to the laſt Extremity, and King *Charles* to great Danger; though ſtill firmly reſolv'd to ſtand all Events. The brave and fortunate Sir *John Leake*, who with the Confederate Fleet, was detain'd by contrary Winds, was, with great Concern, inform'd of the ſad Condition the Beſieged were in, which was the more deſperate, in that they had no News from the Fleet. Count *Toulouze*, who, with his Squadron, kept the Town block'd up by Sea, had landed a prodigious Quantity of Artillery and

Affairs in *Spain*.

*Barcelona* beſieged by King *Philip*.

A. D. 1706.

and Ammunition; and the Beſieged were reduc'd to defend their ruin'd Walls by Coupures; ſo that notwithſtanding their Reſolution, notwithſtanding the Zeal of the Inhabitants, the Valour of the Country People, who continually haraſs'd the Beſiegers, and the Arrival of the Earl of *Peterborow*, with ſome Troops from *Valencia*, their falling into the Enemy's Hands ſeem'd inevitable. All Things were ready for an Aſſault, when Providence, which was ever conſpicuous in Sir *John Leake*'s Expeditions, wafted the Fleet, with ſome Land-Forces, into *Barcelona*, on the 8th of *May*, (N. S.) from whence Count *Toulouze* was precipitately retired the Night before. Theſe unexpected Succours, caſt the Enemy into ſuch a Confuſion, that no Orders their Commanders gave, as to the blowing up of *Mont-Juich*, the deſtroying of their Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, and Proviſions, were well executed, except the Care Mareſchal *Theſſé* took to recommend One Thouſand Five Hundred of his Sick and Wounded, *to the Humanity and Generoſity of the Earl of* Peterborow. In this univerſal Conſternation, King *Philip* raiſes the Siege, and abandons his well-ſtored Camp, being ſtill haraſs'd and purſued in his inglorious and haſty Retreat, by ſeveral Thouſands of *Catalans*, as far as the Paſſage of the *Ter*. And to compleat his Diſgrace, he was forced to go out of his diſputed Kingdom, and to fetch a great Compaſs, with the miſerable Remains of his Army, to re-enter *Spain*. This remarkable Event of the raiſing of the Siege of *Barcelona*, happening on the 12th of *May*, when the Sun ſuffer'd a total Eclipſe, afforded plentiful Matter of Speculation and Alluſion: The *French* Monarch having aſſum'd the Emblem of the Sun for the Body of his Device, with this *Motto*, *Nec pluribus impar*: But though the Downfal of the great Power of *France*, may, with more Reaſon, be dated from the Battel of *Blenheim*; yet we may fix here the Epoch of the ill Fortune that generally attended the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*.

Sir *John Leake* relieves *Barcelona*.

However, when the Way ſeem'd level and eaſy towards the Conqueſt of all *Spain*, by the ſhameful Retreat of the Enemy's Army, the Confederates were not ſo diligent in improving that Advantage, as the Occaſion was favourable. The Marquis *Das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway*, who begun their March from *Portugal* in the Month of *April*, had, in a ſhort Time, reduc'd *Alcantara*, *Placentia*, and other Places; nor was the Duke of *Berwick*, (ſince made a Mareſchal of *France*) able to hinder them from going directly to *Madrid*, where the Court was in terrible Alarms: But a Diſappointment ſuſpended their juſt Apprehenſions. The *Portugueze* Army had no manner of Advice from *Barcelona*; and ſeveral falſe Reports, made the Generals uneaſy and uncertain as to the Fate of that Place, and of King *Charles*; ſo that before their Doubts were clear'd, it was thought adviſeable to march back, in order to ſecure *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. During this * Interval, King *Philip* came Poſt to *Madrid*, and all Things ſeem'd to concur to raiſe the Hopes of his Party, when to his great Surprize, he was inform'd, that the *Portugueze*, and *Confederate* Army, were on their March into the Heart of *Spain*, through *Salamanca* and *Valladolid*. Hereupon he abandon'd *Madrid*, which, on the Approach of the *Portugueze* Army, acknowledg'd *Charles* the † Second. Other Cities and Towns follow'd their Example; whilſt the *Confederate* Fleet, ſtill under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, reduc'd, firſt *Carthagena*, and afterwards *Alicant*. All *Spain* had infallibly ſubmitted to King *Charles*, if precious Time had been well huſbanded. Several Expreſſes and Parties were ſent to his Catholick Majeſty, to preſs him to repair to his Capital City, with as many Troops as he could poſſibly bring along with him, in order to prevent the Enemy, who advanc'd through *Navarre*. Much Time paſs'd, and no Anſwer came, which occaſion'd various and groundleſs Reports, (even of the King's Death) which cool'd the early Affection of ſome, diſheartned others, and gave an Opportunity to the oppoſite Party to ſtir. At laſt, certain Advice was brought, that King *Charles* had accepted the Invitation made to him by the City of *Saragoſſa*, where he had been proclaim'd, and that he was marching to join the *Confederate* Army, where, indeed, he arriv'd the 8th of *Auguſt*, N. S. But the Enemy, who had Leiſure to recover their Fears, and gather Strength, were, by this Time, advanc'd near the Gates of *Madrid*, being ſuperior to the Confederates, by Twenty Five Squadrons, and Thirteen Battalions. After both Armies had a long Time been in View, and vainly endeavour'd to gain Ground upon each other, the *Confederates* having conſum'd all their Proviſions, reſolv'd, at laſt, to march towards the Frontiers of *Valencia*, diſpoſing their Quarters in ſuch Manner, as that they might cover that Kingdom, *Arragon* and *Catalonia*; maintain a free Entrance into *Caſtile*, and ſecure their Communication with the Sea-Port Towns; which was executed, notwithſtanding the Enemy's Oppoſition. 'Tis true, the Duke of *Berwick*, by the Superiority of his Forces, did afterwards retake *Carthagena*; but this Loſs was abundantly countervail'd, by the Reduction of the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Ivica*, with which Sir *John Leake* ended his Glorious Campaign.

Campaign in *Portugal*.

* *June* 6. N. S.

The *Portugueze* and *Confederate* Army marches to *Madrid*.

† *June* 24. N. S.

The

A. D. 1706.

The Arms of the Two Crowns were, in the Beginning of this Year, attended with ſome Succeſs in *Italy*, but in the End, their great Projects on that Side, were as effectually baffled, as the other had been in *Flanders* and *Spain*. The Fortreſs of *Montmelian*, after a Year's Blockade, had ſurrendred the 17th of *September*, N. S. 1705; *Nice* was beſieg'd in the Depth of Winter, and oblig'd to ſurrender to the *French* on the 4th of *January*, 1706; and about that Time, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to take a Journey to *Vienna*, to repreſent the State of Things to the *Imperial* Court, and ſollicit for Reinforcements. Hereupon the Duke of *Vendoſme* reſolv'd to take Advantage of his Highneſs's Abſence, and having attack'd the *Imperialiſts* at *Calcinato*, before they had receiv'd the Succours they expected, gain'd a ſignal Victory over them, on the 19th of *April*, N. S. Fluſh'd with this good Fortune, the Court of *France* ſent Orders to the Duke *de la Feuillade* to lay Siege to *Turin*, the Duke of *Savoy*'s Capital City, and laſt Fortreſs; which he did accordingly about the beginning of *June*. There was all the Reaſon to fear the Enemy's Enterprize would have been attended with Succeſs, but the Gariſon, commanded by Count *Thaun*, defended themſelves with ſo much Bravery and Reſolution, that they held out 'till the Arrival of the Succours in *September*. The Duke of *Savoy*, who with great Prudence and Forecaſt had taken the Field, that he might the better be able to give his Orders every where, did moſt happily baffle the Enemy, who very unpolitickly hunted his Royal Highneſs, inſtead of carrying on the Siege with Vigor. On the other Hand, 'tis Matter of Wonder to conſider with what Rapidity Prince *Eugene* remov'd all the Obſtacles that had been laid in his way along the *Adige*; how, afterwards, he croſs'd a Country full of deep Ditches and Canals, paſs'd the *Po*, penetrated into the *Ferrazeze*, and the *Modeneze*, took *Final*, *Carpi*, *Regio*, and other Places; and how having march'd to the Enemy towards *Guaſtalla*, and obſerv'd that they repaſs'd the *Po*, he turn'd ſhort into the *Parmeſan*, and *Placentine*, which Countries he travers'd without Oppoſition, and went through the important Paſſage of *Stradella*, where he might eaſily have been ſtopp'd: Inſomuch that after Thirty Four Marches, he join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and made way for the famous Battel of *Turin*, which was fought on the 7th of *September*, and which, in Two Hours Time, defeated both the Forces and ambitious Projects of the Enemy. The main Army which had join'd the Beſiegers, and expected the *Imperialiſts*, behind deep Intrenchments, was forc'd, and put to the Rout; its broken Remains were oblig'd to fly towards *Pignerol*, in the greateſt Confuſion; their Camp was abandon'd, with all their great Stores and Baggage; the Duke of *Orleans* wounded, Mareſchal *Marſin* kill'd, and *Turin* reliev'd.

Affairs of *Italy*.

Fight at *Calcinato*.

Siege of *Turin*.

Prince *Eugene*'s memorable March to relieve *Turin*.

Battel of *Turin*, *Sept.* 7. N. S.

*Turin* reliev'd.

The Baron *de Hohendorf*, who was ſent by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, to notify this ſignal Victory to the *States-General*, and to the Queen of *Great Britain*, preſented to their High-Mightineſſes the following Relation, which deſerves to be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

*High and Mighty* LORDS,

" I Am very happy in being choſen by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, " and by Monſieur Prince *Eugene*, to bring your High Mightineſſes the News " of the glorious Victory which they gain'd over the Enemy, the 7th of this " Month, in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*. His Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene* " hope, you will take no leſs Part in their good Fortune, than you have in their " Glory, by the great Succours you ſo generouſly ſent to the Prince, who, of all " the World, moſt deſerves them. At length, after having paſs'd Four great Ri- " vers, which ſerv'd for Ditches to the Four Intrenchments the Enemy had made " to hinder our Paſſage: At length, after Thirty Four Marches, our Army arriv'd " near *Turin*, the 30th of *Auguſt*.

Baron *de Hohendorf*'s Account of that Victory.

" The 1ſt of *September*, his Royal Highneſs join'd us with his Horſe, and the " whole Army paſs'd the *Po* the 4th, between *Moncalier* and *Carignan*, towards " *Quiras*. Four Battalions, and Ten Thouſand Militia, were left under the Com- " mand of Count *Santona*, with a certain Quantity of Powder to be thrown into " *Turin*, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould quit the Hill, to oppoſe our Army with all their " Forces The 5th we encamp'd near the *Doria*, and his Royal Highneſs having " Intelligence, that a Convoy of One Thouſand Three Hundred Mules was coming " from *Suza*, he caus'd the Marquis *de Viſconti* to paſs the Ford of *Elpignan*, with the " Horſe of the Firſt Line of the Left Wing, and the Marquis *de Langallerie* to paſs " below *Pianeſſa*, with the Horſe of the Second Line of the ſame Wing; and ſo the " Convoy being come into the Neighbourhood of that Town, was inclos'd between " them. Mr. *de Bonel*, who commanded the Guard of the Convoy, was beaten, and the " Regiment of *Chatillon* entirely defeated. That Day Eight Hundred loaded Mules

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" were taken, and at Night the Caſtle of *Pianeſta*, into which the reſt of the Con-
" voy, and of the Regiment of *Chatillon* had eſcap'd, ſurrendred, with its Gariſon,
" conſiſting of Eighty Foot, at Diſcretion.

" The 6th we paſs'd the *Doria*, and encamp'd with the Right on the Bank of
" that River, before *Pianeſſa*, and the Left on the *Stura*, before the *Venerie*. At
" Night, all were order'd to be ready to fight the next Day; which Order was re-
" ceiv'd with inexpreſſible Joy.

" The 7th at Day-break, we march'd to the Enemy, who were intrench'd up to
" the Teeth, having the *Stura* on their Right, the *Doria* on their Left, and the
" Convent of the *Capuchins de Notre-Dame de la Campagne* in the Center; beſides
" *Luſcingo*, and ſeveral other fortified *Caſſines*, flanked their Intrenchment. Our
" Foot march'd in Eight Columns, Four in the Firſt Line, and as many in the
" Second, all the Grenadiers of each Column in the Van: The Artillery was di-
" vided in Proportion among the Foot: Our Right mov'd along the Side of the
" *Doria*, and our Left along the *Stura*. Behind the Foot march'd the Horſe, the
" Firſt Line in Six Columns, the Second in Brigades. Never was any Thing ſeen
" ſo bold, and ſo terrible, as this March. The Enemy fir'd continually with Forty
" Pieces of Cannon, but all their Fire ſerv'd only the more to inflame our valiant
" Soldiers. Within half Cannon-ſhot we formed into Battalia. All the Generals
" took their Poſts; the Cannon began to fire, and all the Inſtruments of War to
" ſound. We left a proper Diſtance betwixt the Brigades of our Foot, to which we
" might march our Horſe, in Caſe of Need; which Precaution was of great Uſe to
" us afterwards. Upon Notice that all was in Order, the whole Army mov'd in a
" Moment. Our Infantry march'd up, with their Muſkets on their Shoulders, to
" the Foot of the Intrenchment. Then the great Fire of the Muſkets began, and
" as by the unequal Situation of the Ground, our Left Wing ſuſtain'd alone, for
" ſome Time, the Efforts of the Enemy, they were, for a little while, put to a
" Stand, but without giving Ground. That very Moment Prince *Eugene* came up,
" drew his Sword, and putting himſelf at the Head of the Battalions on the Left,
" broke into the Enemy's Intrenchments in an Inſtant. His Royal Highneſs did
" the like in the Center, and in our Right near *Luſcingo*. In Concluſion, we tri-
" umph'd on all Sides; and, at the ſame Time, our Horſe advancing through the
" Intervals left for them, 'twas no longer a Fight, but a Purſuit of Runaways; and
" our Horſe look'd upon it as a Scandal to their Valour, to cut down Men that
" fled with ſo great Precipitation; which ſav'd many of the Enemy's Lives. By
" Noon, the Victory was wholly ours, and the City entirely deliver'd; for the
" Enemy abandon'd their Attack, and all their Camp retired, with the Remains
" of their Army, to the other Side of the *Po*. The reſt of the Day was ſpent in
" taking ſeveral Caſſines and Redoubts poſſeſs'd by the Enemy, who all yielded
" themſelves Priſoners of War, and his Royal Highneſs enter'd triumphantly his
" Capital, that Evening.

*High and Mighty* LORDS,

" This is a true Relation of what our Army has done in *Piedmont*. I forbear to
" ſpeak of the Actions of the Two great Princes that commanded it, being at a
" Loſs for Words to deſcribe them. I have the Honour to be ſent hither, rather
" to publiſh the eternal Acknowledgment they promiſe you, than the great Va-
" lour by which they have rendred themſelves worthy of your Friendſhip. I do it
" by theſe Lines, profeſſing my ſelf, at the ſame Time, with moſt profound
" Reſpect, *&c.*

The Baron *de Hohendorf* having perform'd his Commiſſion at the *Hague*, went to the Army in *Flanders* to make his Report, and deliver Letters to the Duke of *Marlborough*: Which done, he ſail'd for *England*, with other Letters from the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, to the Queen of *Great-Britain*; acknowledging her Majeſty's powerful Aſſiſtance, which had ſo much contributed to their Succeſſes. 'Tis certain, that as the *Britiſh* Nation reſcued the Empire from its Inteſtine and Foreign Enemies, in the Year 1704, by their Armies; ſo they did in the Year 1706, ſupport the Common Cauſe with a Loan of Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds, which, in Five Days, was ſubſcrib'd for Prince *Eugene*, and which mainly contributed to the glorious Campaign his Highneſs made in *Italy*.

250000 *l.* ſubſcrib'd for Prince *Eugene*.

The *French*, to buoy up the ſinking Spirits of the People; and in ſome Meaſure to palliate their irreparable Loſs at *Turin*, highly magnify'd a Victory gain'd by their General *Medavi*, near *Caſtiglione*, over the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*. This Action unhappily fell out Two Days after the Battel of *Turin*; and had it been put off Two or Three Days longer, 'till Monſieur *Medavi* and the Prince had Intelli-

gence of the other, 'tis very probable the *French* General would not have hazarded an Engagement. The Prince of *Heſſe*, who commanded a Body of Auxiliary Troops, had taken *Goito*; and went near to poſſeſs himſelf of *Caſtiglione*, when Count *Medavi*, having drain'd the Gariſons of ſeveral Places, fell upon him unawares, and forc'd him to an Engagement. In the Action, his Highneſs behaving himſelf with his uſual Valour, had all the Advantage, took ſome Cannon from the Enemy, and turn'd them againſt themſelves: But the *French*, who were much ſuperior in Number, renewing the Charge, and being like to ſurround him, he was oblig'd to retire to *Valeggio*, which he did in pretty good Order, and without any Interruption from the Enemy; ſo that this Action had no other ill Conſequences, than to retard the taking of *Caſtiglione*, which, ſoon after, fell of Courſe. The *French*, whoſe Intereſt it was to palliate their Defeat before *Turin*, remain'd ſome Time about *Feneſtrelles* and *Briançon*, as if they deſign'd to return with an Army into *Piedmont*; and, to give an Air of Truth to their Rodomontade, made ſome unſucceſsful Attempts to paſs through the Valley of *Aoſta*: But the Two Victorious Princes, diſregarding the Reports ſpread by the *French*, and which vaniſh'd into Smoak, were only wiſely intent upon improving their late Victiry. All the Places poſſeſs'd by the Enemy in *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, *Milaneze*, and the neighbouring Provinces, were reduc'd one after another; ſome voluntarily, as *Milan*, others by main Force; and among the reſt, *Pavia*, *Mortara*, *Alexandria*, *Piccighitone*, *Tortona*, whoſe Gariſon was put to the Sword; and *Cazal*, the Gariſon whereof were made Priſoners of War, as well as thoſe of many other Towns: So that, excepting *Cremona*, *Valenza*, and the Caſtle of *Milan*, which were block'd up, *France* loſt a vaſt Country, the invading and keeping whereof, had coſt her prodigious Sums of Money, by a Revolution no leſs wonderful and ſurprizing, than that which happen'd at the beginning of the Campaign in the *Netherlands*. 'Twas very happy for *Germany*, that the Slowneſs and Weakneſs of its Efforts on the *Rhine*, were made up by the Victories of the Allies every where elſe: But 'twas a great Misfortune, that the Peace of *Hungary*, which was thought ſo near a Concluſion, met with the ſame Obſtacles that ſtood formerly in its Way, and which baffled the Care and Application, both of the ordinary and extraordinary Miniſters from *England* and *Holland*, ſent to *Vienna*, to mediate that long-wiſh'd for Accommodation.

Fight at *Caſtiglione*.

Campaign in *Germany* inconſiderable. The Negotiation for the Peace of *Hungary* miſcarries.

On the contrary, a Treaty of Peace on a ſudden, put an End to the long, obſtinate, and bloody War, that diſtracted *Poland*, which may well be reckon'd as one of the moſt wonderful Events of the Year 1706. The crowning of King *Staniſlaus*, which had been attended with a Treaty between that Prince and the King of *Sweden*, had oblig'd King *Auguſtus* to return from *Saxony* to *Poland*, to make a ſtrict Alliance with the *Czar*: But the Army which was to follow him from *Saxony*, was no ſooner arriv'd near *Frowſtadt* in *February*, than it was defeated by the *Swediſh* General *Renſchild*. 'Twas then the general Opinion, that the King of *Sweden* would not have given him Time to repair that Loſs by the *Muſcovite* Succours, and that he would purſue him cloſely, in order to make him abandon *Poland* and *Lithuania*; but it ſince appear'd, that he had another Deſign in View, the better to compaſs his Ends. The Campaign there was ſpent on both Sides in Marches, and in exacting Contributions; after which the King of *Sweden* having reinforc'd his Army, and left Two Bodies in *Poland* and *Lithuania*, he march'd ſuddenly into *Saxony* in *September*, and thereby hindred King *Auguſtus* from receiving any Supplies from his own Dominions. The Affairs of the latter were in this deſperate Condition, when another Event, no leſs unexpected, ſeem'd to buoy up the ſinking Spirits and Hopes of his Party, by the Victory he gain'd on the 29th of *October*, near *Kaliſh*, over General *Mardefelt*, and the Palatine of *Kiow*. But the News of this Battel was ſcarce made Publick, when the Scene was ſhifted again, by a Peace, ſtill more ſurprizing than all the reſt, ſince it was ſigned the 24th of *September*, above a Month before the Battel; and which is more ſtrange, the ſubſequent Victory occaſion'd no Alterations in the Articles of the Treaty, whereby King *Auguſtus* gave up the Kingdom of *Poland*; renounc'd all Right to the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and ſolemnly acknowledg'd *Staniſlaus* as true, rightful King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*. On the 17th of *December*, the King of *Sweden*, and King *Auguſtus*, had an Interview at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, where, in Remembrance of the Peace, a Yearly Fair was granted, call'd *Urede-Mart*, or *Fair of Peace*. This Year died the Biſhop of *Munſter*, a Prince ever inclin'd to entertain a good Intelligence with his Neighbours: His Death having made way for Two Competitors to ſupply that vacant See; the Biſhop and Prince of *Paderborn* was elected by the Majority of Votes; but the contrary Party declar'd in Favour of the Prince of *Lorrain*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*; which conteſted Election was at laſt decided in favour of the former. This Year was alſo fatal to *Don Pedro*, King of *Portugal*, who was the moſt zealous and hearty Perſon

Affairs of *Poland*.

The *Saxons* gain a Victory at *Kaliſh*.

King *Auguſtus* gives up *Poland*.

The Biſhop of *Munſter* dies.

The Prince of *Paderborn* choſen in his Room.

The Death and Character of *Don Pedro*, King of *Portugal*, *Dec.* 9. N. S.

A. D. 1706.

Perſon of all his Court in the Intereſt of the Confederacy: His Death, at ſo critical a Juncture, would have been a great Loſs to the Allies, had not his Son and Succeſſor, Don *Juan*, ſolemnly declar'd, and caus'd to be notify'd to them, that he would religiouſly perform all the Engagements enter'd into by his Father, and carry on the War againſt *France* with redoubled Vigor.

Deſign of a Deſcent upon *France*.

The Confederate Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Shovel*, with a Body of near Ten Thouſand Land-Men, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*, which at this very Juncture happen'd to be in the River of *Liſbon*, did not a little contribute to the diſappointing the ſecret Cabals of the *French* Faction in the Court of *Portugal*. The Occaſion of that great Armament was this: Beſides the Methods which, ſince the Beginning of the War, had been purſued to diſtreſs the common Enemy, it was, this Year, reſolv'd to attempt a Deſcent upon *France*, where the Perſecution of the *Proteſtants*, and the Oppreſſion of all the Subjects, ſeem'd to have prepar'd them to a general Revolt; of which, clear Indications had lately appear'd, in ſeveral Riſings, in different Provinces. The Queen and her Council had, Three Years before, ſhew'd their Inclinations to relieve and aſſiſt the *Proteſtants* in the *Cevennes*; and the *States-General* had readily concurr'd in that generous Deſign: But the Endeavours formerly uſed for that Purpoſe having prov'd ineffectual, it was now thought proper to cloſe with the Propoſals of the Abbot *de la Bourlie*, Brother to the Count *de Guiſcard*; who, upon ſome Diſguſts from the *French* Court, retir'd (Two Years before) into *Swiſſerland*, and from thence repair'd to the Court of *Turin*, where he ſtil'd himſelf Marquis of *Guiſcard*. His bold Spirit, Ambition, and Thirſt of Revenge, ſuggeſting to him the Thought of making himſelf the Chief of the Malecontents of *France*; he firſt attempted, with Four Tartanes, and a Handful of Men, to make a Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Languedoc*, in order to join the *Cevennois*, or *Camiſars*: But the Succeſs was anſwerable to the Raſhneſs of the Enterprize; tho' it muſt be own'd, that the contrary Winds were the more immediate Cauſe of his Diſappointment. Some Time after his Return to *Turin*, he went from thence to the *Hague*, where both the Great Penſionary and the Duke of *Marlborough* gave him Hopes to employ him, in caſe any Deſcent was attempted upon *France*; and, in the mean while, the *States-General* provided for his Subſiſtance. By this Time, the Marquis *de Miremont*, having obtain'd a Commiſſion of Lieutenant-General in the Queen's Service, and of Commander in Chief of the Forces to be employ'd in *Savoy*, towards the Relief of the *French* Proteſtants, was alſo come from *London* to the *Hague*, to ſollicit both the Concurrence of the *States* in his Project, and their *Quota* towards the Charge of that Enterprize. But thoſe who had the Management of Affairs at the *Hague*, were divided in their Opinions; ſome inclining for the Marquis *de Guiſcard*, whoſe Project was to reſtore the ancient Liberties of the whole Kingdom of *France*, as the beſt Security the Proteſtants could have for the Enjoyment of their Religion and particular Privileges; and others ſiding with the Marquis *de Miremont*, who, having nothing in View but the Reſtoration of the Proteſtants of *France*, thought it improper to make uſe of *Roman-Catholicks* for that Purpoſe. Some Endeavours were uſed, to reconcile the Two Marquiſſes: But Monſieur *de Miremont* ſtiffly refuſing to act in Concert with a *Papiſt*, they prov'd an inſeparable Obſtacle to each other's Schemes; ſo that nothing was concluded in Favour of either at the *Hague*. Both being tir'd out with a tedious and fruitleſs Negotiation, the Marquis *de Miremont* came back to *England*, and *Guiſcard*, upon the News of the ſucceſsful Expedition to *Catalonia*, repair'd with all Speed to *Barcelona*. His Projects were the more reliſh'd by King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborow*, in that they ſeem'd to promiſe a powerful Diverſion to the Forces, which the *French* would not fail pouring into *Spain*: So that it was eaſy for the Marquis *de Guiſcard* to procure Recommendations from his *Catholick* Majeſty, both to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to the *States-General*; with which he embark'd for *England*, and, after a tedious and dangerous Voyage, arriv'd at *London* in *February* 170⅞. The Letters he brought from King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborow*, beſpoke him a very favourable Reception at Court; where he found beſides, ſeveral powerful Protectors, particularly the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and *Ormond*. With theſe Advantages, ſupported by tolerable good Parts, and inſinuating Addreſs, it was not difficult for this bold Adventurer to work himſelf into the Intimacy and good Opinion of ſome Miniſters, particularly of Mr. *Henry St. John*, then Secretary at War, and of many other eminent Perſons of both Sexes; ſo that at length he got the Aſcendant over the Marquis *de Miremont*, his Competitor; who having refus'd ſome Offers that were made him, *Guiſcard* was pitch'd upon to be employ'd in a Deſcent intended to be made upon *France*, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*, as a moſt proper Perſon to contribute to the Succeſs of ſuch an Enterprize. Hereupon, the Queen honour'd him with the

Account of the Marquis *de Guiſcard*.

ſame

ſame Rank of Lieutenant-General, which he had before in the Emperor's Service; gave him the Command of a Regiment of Dragoons, and the Direction of Six Regiments of Foot; all Seven form'd out of the Refugee Officers on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, who rais'd about the Third Part of their Complements in *England*. Beſides theſe Regiments, *England* furniſh'd towards this Expedition, Eight *Engliſh* Battalions of Foot, (without including the Marines) and Two Regiments of Dragoons; and the *Dutch*, Four Battalions of Foot, and Three Squadrons of Dragoons: All which amounted to about Ten Thouſand Men. The Command of the Fleet was given to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*; who, with the *Engliſh* Men of War and Tranſports, ſail'd from St. *Helens* on the 10th of *Auguſt*; judging that the *Dutch* could not be far off. But the latter not coming to St. *Helens* till the 12th, and being obliged to anchor there one Tide, both to get Intelligence of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and to take in freſh Water, this Delay prov'd a fatal Diſappointment to the intended Deſcent. For when the whole Fleet came near the Chops of the Channel, they were forc'd back into *Torbay* by a ſtrong *Weſterly* Wind, which continuing ſeveral Weeks, the Ships of the Firſt and Second Rate were laid up, and the Deſign of Landing in *France* laid aſide. The Marquis *de Guiſcard*, who, while the Fleet was wind-bound, had ſome Diſputes with the *Engliſh* Generals, wherein he betray'd, both his inſupportable Arrogance, and his Ignorance of Military Affairs, as well as his want of Intelligence in *France*, was thereupon ſuddenly recall'd: And, on the 1ſt of *October*, the Fleet, with the Land-Forces, ſail'd from *Torbay* for *Liſbon*; where, notwithſtanding the extream bad Weather, Part of them arriv'd the 18th of the ſame Month. The Court of *Portugal*, not having thought fit to comply with the Conditions upon which the Earl *Rivers* was order'd to ſtay in that Kingdom, the Confederate Fleet, with the Land-Forces, ſail'd the 18th of *January N. S.* from *Liſbon*, and on the 8th of the next Month arriv'd at *Alicant*. A few Days after, the *Engliſh* Admiral ſail'd back for *Liſbon*; and as for the Earl *Rivers*, whether his Commiſſion determin'd in *Spain*, or whether he was unwilling, either to ſerve under the Earl of *Galway*, or to ſhare with him the Command of an Army ſo ill provided as he found the Confederate Forces in *Spain* to be; his Lordſhip embark'd again for *England*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Eſſex*, Lieutenant-General, and Brigadier *Gorges*.

The intended Deſcent miſcarries.

The Fleet and Land-Forces arrive at *Alicant*, Feb. 8. 1707. *N. S.*

We may here take notice, that this Year the Queen went Twice (*viz.* *June* the 27th, and *December* the 31ſt) in a Triumphant Cavalcade, to the Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul*, to return GOD Almighty publick Thanks and Acknowledgments for the great Succeſſes of her Arms, and thoſe of her Allies.

The King of *Sweden*'s marching into the Electorate of *Saxony*, giving juſt Ground of Jealouſy to the Allies; Dr. *Robinſon*, and the Heer *Haerſolet*, Envoys from her *Britannick* Majeſty and the *States-General*, in *Poland*, were order'd to attend that Monarch, and obſerve his Motions: But before their Departure from *Dantzick*, they ſent him the following Letter:

SIR,

"HER Sacred Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and their High and Mightineſſes the "*States-General* of the *United Provinces*, have frequently declar'd to your Ma- "jeſty their Sentiments and good Wiſhes for preſerving the Tranquillity of the *Empire*, "particularly that Part thereof which lies next to *Poland*; and your Majeſty's An- "ſwers to their Repreſentations, were ſuch as gave them a Proſpect of your Maje- "ſty's Compliance with their Requeſt, and of your having ſuch Views for the "Good of the Common Cauſe, as to join your Forces to thoſe of the Allies, who "fight for the Tranquillity of *Europe*; or, at leaſt, to do nothing which may inter- "rupt any further Opportunities of their acting with Glory and Succeſs againſt the "Common Enemy, till an Equitable and Laſting Peace ſhall be concluded, on ſuch "Terms as ſhall diſable *France* from violating it hereafter with Impunity, if "the Courſe of that great good Fortune, which has hitherto attended the Arms "of the Allies, in bridling the Diſturber of Mankind, be not diverted: Since, "next to God's Glory, they wiſh for nothing more, than that every one may be "preſerv'd in the Poſſeſſion of his own Right. As they think it neceſſary for them- "ſelves, ſo they believe it cannot prejudice *Sueden*; ſince it is too evident, that "*France* aims at nothing leſs, than to diſturb all the Princes and States equally; "ſo that if they be not all ſecur'd, they muſt all be Slaves. Several Rumors "have been ſpread abroad, which tho' they are not credited in *England* and *Holland*, "yet being ſomewhat perplexing, we have ſent to pray your Majeſty not to diſturb

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" the *Empire* with your Arms, nor engage in any Courſe, which may endanger your " Friends Allies, and all *Europe* ; which God Almighty prevent.

J. ROBINSON.
J. V. HAERSOLET.

To this Letter, the King of *Sweden* return'd Anſwer ; " That he had no Deſign, " by this Invaſion of *Saxony*, to undertake any Thing to the Prejudice of his " Friends and Allies ; but being provok'd by an unjuſt War, to do what the Law " of Nations allows, he ought long ſince to have removed the Seat of War to that " Electorate, where it had its Source, and had been ſupported many Years ; but " that he forbore doing it at the Interceſſion of the Allies, and would not make uſe " of his Right, as long as he had any Proſpect of curbing an obſtinate Enemy : " But ſince his Affairs would not ſuffer him to be amuſed any longer, and that " he could not permit the Enemy to repair his Strength, (ſo often broke to no Pur- " poſe) there was a Neceſſity of attacking the Fountain from whence ſo many E- " vils had ſprung ; hoping that the Allies would have no Cauſe to complain, if by " this Expedition their Succeſſes ſhould be interrupted ; ſince it was very apparent, " that *Saxony* had done ſo much Miſchief, and would do more, if not prevented." This Anſwer being unſatisfactory, and the Suſpicion of the Allies ſtill increaſing, upon the King of *Sweden*'s raiſing great Numbers of Men throughout the *Empire*, and his admitting to his Audience the *French* King's and the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Miniſters ; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Envoys were directed to deſire his *Swediſh* Majeſty, to declare his true Intentions : But that reſerv'd Prince ſtill put them off with dubious Anſwers, and refus'd to open himſelf to any but the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at the *Hague*, Nov. 9. *N. S.*

His Grace having embark'd at *Antwerp*, the 7th of *November N. S.* on Board one of the Yachts belonging to the *Admiralty* of the *Maeze*, arriv'd the 8th at *Rotterdam*, and the next Morning at the *Hague* ; attended by Count *Zinzendorf*, and Mr. *Stepney*. The latter, being recall'd from *Vienna*, where he bore with Applauſe the Character of her Majeſty's *Envoy Extraordinary*, and *Plenipotentiary*, came to the *Hague*, to ſucceed Mr. *Alexander Stanhope* in the ſame Poſt, which he was no longer able to diſcharge to his own Satisfaction, by reaſon of his advanc'd Age, and infirm Health ; and therefore had earneſtly preſs'd his being recall'd. The Duke of *Marlborough* having receiv'd the Compliments of the *States*, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, on his glorious Campaign, his Grace had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the States, wherein, among other Things, it was agreed, That the Steps *France* had made towards a Peace, ſhould be communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies, in order to remove all Suſpicions of clandeſtine Negotiations, and encourage the ſeveral Members of the Grand-Alliance, to redouble their Efforts againſt the next Campaign. Accordingly, the States having deſired the Miniſters of the Allies reſiding at the *Hague*, to be preſent the 21ſt of *November*, at an extraordinary Congreſs, their Deputies for Foreign Affairs made a Notification to them, that gave them great Satisfaction. They own'd, " That *France* " had formerly, by ſome private Perſons, made general Intimations of their Wil- " lingneſs to treat of Peace, and that, laſt Winter, the Marquis *d' Alegre* had pre- " ſented to the States a formal Memorial on the ſame Subject, the Subſtance of " which was read to the Congreſs : That they had given no Ear to thoſe Advances, " nor communicated them to the Allies, becauſe they did not judge them worth " imparting to them : But, that in *October* paſt, the Elector of *Bavaria* had writ- " ten a Letter * to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Deputies of " the States : Which Two Letters, and the Anſwers that had been return'd to them, " were alſo communicated to the Congreſs.

Mr. *Stepney* ſucceeds Mr. *Stanhope*, as Envoy Extr. and Plenipotentiary.

A Congreſs of the Miniſters of the Allies at the *Hague*, wherein the Steps made by *France* towards a Peace are communicated, *Nov.* 21. *N. S.*

* Dated *Oct.* 21. N. S.

The Elector, in the Name of the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, had propoſed the holding of Conferences in ſome Place between the Two Camps, or between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, to treat *of a Peace* : To which the Duke of *Marlborough* anſwer'd †, *That having communicated to the Queen, his Miſtreſs, what his Electoral Highneſs had done him the Honour to write to him, ſhe had commanded him to anſwer his Electoral Highneſs, That as ſhe had receiv'd with Pleaſure, this Notice of the King's Inclination to agree to the making of a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the Allies, being the ſole End that oblig'd her Majeſty to continue this War till now ; ſo ſhe would be very glad to conclude it in Concert with all her Allies, on ſuch Conditions as might ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forc'd to take up Arms again, after a ſhort Interval, as had ſo lately happen'd. That her Majeſty was alſo willing he ſhould declare, That ſhe was ready to enter jointly with all the High Allies, into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures for attaining to ſuch a Peace : Her Majeſty being reſolv'd not to enter upon any Negotiation, without the Participation of her ſaid Allies: But that the way of Conferences that was propos'd, without more particular* Declarations

† *Nov.* 20. N. S.

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*on the Part of his* Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, *did not ſeem to her to be proper for obtaining a truly ſolid and laſting Peace. That the* States-General *were of the ſame Opinion: Wherefore his Electoral Highneſs would rightly judge, that other more ſolid Means muſt be thought on, to attain ſo great an End, to which her Majeſty would contribute with all the Sincerity that could be wiſh'd, having nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Relief of her Subjects, and the Tranquility of* Europe. The Letters between the Elector and the States Field-Deputies, were much to the ſame Effect; and, after the Reading of all theſe Pieces, the Deputies of the States declar'd to the Congreſs, "That their High-"Mightineſſes were reſolv'd not to enter into any Negotiation of Peace, but joint-"ly with their High Allies; and faithfully to communicate to them the Pro-"poſals that might be made to them, expecting that the ſaid High Allies would do "no leſs on their Part." The Duke of *Marlborough* having ſettled ſeveral other important Affairs with the States, particularly the continuing the *Heſſian* Troops in *Italy*, according to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Deſire, his Grace ſail'd from the *Maeſe* the 26th of *November*, N. S. landed at *Margate* the next Day, and on the 29th arriv'd in *London*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives in *London*, *Nov.* 18. O. S.

While all Things look'd ſerene and ſmiling Abroad, lowring Clouds hover'd over *Scotland*, where the Treaty of *Union* met with almoſt univerſal Oppoſition: But before we enter into the Detail of that Affair, let us conſider the Temper and Diſpoſition of that *Nation*, at this Juncture. According to a Writer, ‖ whoſe Veracity may be depended upon in this Particular, the Intereſt of the diſtreſſed Royal Family increas'd to ſuch a Degree, that Four Parts of Five of the Nobility and Gentry, and above half of the Commons over the whole Kingdom, did, on all Occaſions, expreſs their Inclination and Readineſs to ſerve that Cauſe. Accounts of this were from Time to Time tranſmitted to the Court of *France*, who being much ſtreighten'd by the Succeſſes of the Confederates, ſeem'd more ſincere and hearty than formerly, in promoting the Intereſt of the *Pretender* to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. Hereupon Colonel *Hookes* was ſent to *Edinburgh* in *Auguſt*, 1705, with Letters from the *French* King, and the *Pretender*, to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Earls of *Errol*, *Mariſchal* and *Hume*, exhorting them to concert Meaſures for the Reſtoration of the exiled Royal Family; promiſing to aſſiſt the *Scotch* Nation in ſo good a Deſign, impowering *Hookes* to receive Propoſals, and deſiring them to ſend over to *France*, one fully inſtructed to treat for that Purpoſe. This *Hookes* was one of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Chaplains, when he invaded *England*: But whether he was taken Priſoner, and pardon'd, or made his Eſcape, 'tis certain, that having afterwards turn'd *Roman* Catholick, and enter'd into the *French* Service, he had, by this Time, raiſed himſelf there to the Command of a Regiment of Foot, and gain'd ſuch Credit at the Court of *France*, as to be pitch'd upon to manage their Correſpondence with *Scotland*. In Converſation he appear'd to be a Man of tolerable good Senſe, and quick Parts, but being withal extreamly vain and haughty, and not very circumſpect, the Cavaliers, and Country-Party, declined admitting him into their private Meetings, to propoſe, as he deſign'd, their owning the Pretender's Intereſt, and moving his Reſtoration in Parliament. They were the more ſhy of confiding in him, becauſe, in all his Propoſals, he ſeem'd more intent upon raiſing a Combuſtion in the Kingdom, and ſo give a Diverſion to the Enemies of *France*, than upon what really and ſolidly tended to advance the *Pretender*'s Affairs. However, the Cavaliers, to whom he deliver'd his Letters and Meſſage, told him, in general Terms, "That they were willing to do every Thing that could, in Rea-"ſon, be expected from them; and would, as they were deſired, in a ſhort Time, "ſend one over to confer with King *James*, (for ſo they ſtiled the *Pretender*) and "the King of *France*." With this Anſwer *Hookes* return'd to *France*: And the Cavaliers having reſolv'd to ſend one over to ſee what Aſſiſtance they could depend upon from thence, unanimouſly made Choice of Captain *Henry Stratton*, who embark'd for *France* the very next Day after Mr. *Lockhart* return'd to *Edinburgh*, having waited for him, to get a full Account of what paſs'd at *London*, in Relation to the intended Union. Beſides what concern'd that Treaty, Mr. *Lockhart* was employ'd to ſift the *Tories* in *England*, and endeavour to know what they would do, in caſe the *Pretender* came over, and the *Scots* declared for him; and having, accordingly, found Means to underſtand the Sentiments of the Duke of *Leeds*, the Lord *Granville*, and ſeveral others, he inform'd Captain *Stratton*, that the *Engliſh Tories* were much more cautious than the *Scotch Cavaliers*; the former being all of Opinion, *That no Attempt ought to be made during Queen* Anne's *Life*. Captain *Stratton* was kindly receiv'd in *France*, but could bring nothing to Concluſion; the Battels of *Ramellies* and *Turin* having ſo diſconcerted the *French* King's Meaſures, that he was not in a Condition to ſpare either Men or Money, for the Service of the *Pretender*. However, the latter told *Stratton*, *he long'd extreamly to be amongſt his* Scotch *Friends*; and

*Hookes*'s Negotiation in *Scotland*.

State of *Scotland* at this Juncture.

‖ *Lockhart*, *Ubi Supra*, p. 196, *& ſeq.*

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and oblig'd him to give him in Writing, a Character of every Member of the *Scotch* Parliament, as they ſtood affected to him. After this, *Stratton* was diſmiſs'd with fair Promiſes from the *French* King, of doing all in his Power in a more favourable Conjuncture; and with Letters from King *James* to the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earls of *Errol* and *Mariſchal*, and the Viſcount *Stormount*. This laſt had Two Letters incloſed in his, one to the Duke of *Athol*, the other to the Marquis of *Montroſe*, the firſt of which was deliver'd, and kindly receiv'd; but the Marquis having left the *Cavaliers*, it was thought to no Purpoſe to make any Attempt upon him, and dangerous to truſt him with Secrets, which he might diſcover to the Miniſters of State; and ſo the *Pretender*'s Letter to him was not deliver'd.

The Earl of *Hume*'s Death and Character. *Lockhart*'s Memoirs, p. 214.

Upon the moſt encouraging Promiſes from *France*, the *Cavaliers* reſolv'd to ſtand firm, and to exert their utmoſt Efforts, in the enſuing Seſſion of Parliament, to oppoſe the Ratification of the Treaty of Union. But about this Time they ſuſtain'd a great Loſs, by the Death of *Charles* Earl of *Hume*: For though he did not expreſs himſelf with any tolerable Share of Eloquence, yet he was Maſter of a ſound Judgment, and clear Conception, and had a particular Talent of procuring Intelligence of the oppoſite Party's moſt ſecret Deſigns, ſo as generally he inform'd his Friends of them, and thereby gave them an Opportunity to thwart them. This was chiefly owing to his being almoſt equally eſteem'd by People of all Parties, on Account of his unbyaſs'd Integrity, both in publick and private Matters; ſo that the want of his Aſſiſtance, was an unſpeakable Diſadvantage to thoſe that oppoſed the *Union*. He had given evident Proofs, that no Temptation could move him from proſecuting, and adhering, with the utmoſt Vigor, to what he profeſs'd to be his Principle and Opinion; and was ſo zealous for the Intereſt of the Exiled Royal Family, that he ſuffer'd much upon that Account. All theſe Qualifications made him to be more rely'd upon, than any other of his Party; and ſo well was his Reputation, that his Authority kept others in Awe, and obliged them, at leaſt, to ſuſpend their private Grudges, and act in concert for the promoting of their common Cauſe.

The Parliament of *Scotland* meets, *Oct.* 3.

Before the Parliament met in *Scotland*, the Miniſtry there gave ſuch a fair Repreſentation of the Treaty of *Union*, that it took generally with the People; but no ſooner did the Articles appear in Print, but they were as univerſally diſliked. The *Squadrone* ſhew'd themſelves, at firſt, as averſe to that Project, as any of the reſt; but no ſooner was the Marquis of *Montroſe* made Preſident of the Council, in the Room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, and a Letter came down from the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Roxburgh*, aſſuring them both of the Queen's Favour, if they would concur with her Majeſty's Meaſures, than they ſtruck in with the Court, and promoted the *Union* with all imaginable Zeal. The Preſbyterian Miniſters being every where apprehenſive that the *Kirk* Government was in Danger, loudly bellow'd againſt the *wicked Union* in their *Pulpits*, and ſent Addreſſes againſt it from ſeveral Preſbyteries, and the Commiſſion of the Aſſembly: But as ſoon as an *Act* was paſs'd, *for the Security of the Kirk*, their Zeal cool'd, and many of them even recommended, what not long before they had anathematized: Though, with little or no Effect, for their *Auditories* ſtood firm, and the Clergy loſt much of their Reputation, by ſhewing ſo much Selfiſhneſs on this critical Occaſion. On the other Hand, the Envy and Differences between the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, did not a little weaken the Oppoſition which the Court Party met with; but nothing more contributed to the Succeſs of the *Union*, than the Seaſon of the Year; for had not the Parliament ſat in the Winter, and the Weather proved very rainy and tempeſtuous, it would have been almoſt impoſſible to keep the Country People from coming in Shoals to *Edinburgh*, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and tearing in Pieces all that promoted the *Union*.

On the 3d of *October*, the Parliament being met, the Duke of *Queenſberry*, her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, went thither, attended by moſt of the Nobility, Barons, and other Members, and his Commiſſion having been read, and recorded, as uſual, the Queen's Letter to the Parliament was alſo read, as follows:

*ANNE R.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Letter to the Parliament.

" SINCE your laſt Meeting, we did nominate Commiſſioners to treat of an " *Union* between our Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, and by their " great Care and Diligence, a Treaty is happily concluded, and laid before us.

" We have called you together as ſoon as our Affairs could permit, that the " Treaty may be under your Conſideration, in Purſuance of the Act made in the " laſt

" laſt Seſſion of our Parliament there; and we hope the Terms will be acceptable " to you. A. D. 1706.

" The *Union* has been long deſir'd by both Nations, and we ſhall eſteem it as " the greateſt Glory of our Reign, to have it now perfected, being fully perſuaded " that it muſt prove the greateſt Happineſs of our People.

" An entire and perfect *Union*, will be the ſolid Foundation of laſting Peace; " it will ſecure your Religion, Liberty and Property, remove the Animoſities " among your ſelves, and the Jealouſies and Differences betwixt our Two King- " doms: It muſt increaſe your Strength, Riches, and Trade; and by this *Union*, " the whole Iſland being joined in Affection, and free from all Appprehenſion of " different Intereſts, will be enabled to reſiſt all its Enemies, ſupport the *Proteſtant* " Intereſt every where, and maintain the Liberties of *Europe*.

" We do, upon this Occaſion, renew the Aſſurances we have formerly given you, " of our Reſolution to maintain the Government of the Church, as by Law eſta- " bliſh'd in *Scotland*; and the Acts of both Parliaments, upon which this Treaty " proceeded, having reſerv'd their reſpective Governments of the Church in each " Kingdom, the Commiſſioners have left that Matter entire; and you have now " an Opportunity for doing what may be neceſſary for the Security of your pre- " ſent Church-Government after the *Union*, within the Limits of *Scotland*.

" The Support of our Government, and your own Safety, does require, that you " do make neceſſary Proviſion for maintaining the Forces, Ships and Gariſons, un- " til the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall provide for theſe Ends in the *United* " *Kingdom*.

" We have made Choice of our Right Truſty, and Right entirely Beloved Couſin " and Counſellor, *James* Duke of *Queenſberry*, to be our Commiſſioner, and repreſent " our Royal Perſon, being well ſatisfied with his Fitneſs for that Truſt, from the " Experience we have of his Capacity, Zeal and Fidelity to our Service, and the " good of his Country; which, as it has determin'd us in the Choice, we doubt not, " but will make him acceptable to you.

" We have fully inſtructed him, in all Things we think may fall under your " Conſideration, and ſeem to be neceſſary at preſent: Therefore we deſire that you " may give entire Truſt and Credit to him.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" It cannot but be an Encouragement to you, to finiſh the *Union* at this Time, " that God Almighty has bleſſed our Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, with ſo great " Succeſs, which gave us the nearer Proſpect of a happy Peace, and with it you " will have the full Poſſeſſion of all the Advantages of this *Union*; and you have " no Reaſon to doubt, but the Parliament of *England* will do what is neceſſary on " their Part, after the Readineſs they have ſhewn to remove what might obſtruct " the entering on the Treaty. We moſt earneſtly recommend to you Calmneſs and " Unanimity in this great and weighty Affair, That the *Union* may be brought to " a happy Concluſion, being the only effectual way to ſecure your preſent and fu- " ture Happineſs, and to diſappoint the Deſigns of our and your Enemies, who " will, doubtleſs, on this Occaſion, uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent or de- " lay this *Union*, which muſt ſo much contribute to our Glory, and the Happineſs " of our People; and ſo we bid you heartily Farewel. Given at our Court at " *Windſor-Caſtle*, the 31ſt Day of *July*, 1706, and of our Reign the Fifth Year.

*By her* MAJESTY'S *Command*,

MAR.

After the Reading of this Letter, the Duke of *Queenſberry* ſpoke in theſe Words:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Duke of *Queensberry's* Speech.

" HER Majeſty, by her Gracious Letter, has acquainted you, That the Trea- " ty of *Union* between the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, (purſuant to " an Act made in your laſt Seſſion) has been happily agreed on, which is now in " my Lord Regiſter's Hands, ready to be laid before you.

" The Lords Commiſſioners for this Kingdom, have been diligent and zealous in " concerting juſt and reaſonable Terms; and, it muſt be acknowledg'd, we met " with a very fair and friendly Diſpoſition in the Lords Commiſſioners on the other " Part.

A. D. 1706.

" The Treaty has, with all Humility, been preſented to the Queen, and was " moſt graciouſly receiv'd; and though no Reign was ever ſo truly Great, for wiſe " and ſteady Councils, and ſo many important Succeſſes, as that of her Majeſty; " yet you ſee, ſhe is pleas'd to eſteem the perfecting of this *Union*, as the greateſt " Glory of her Reign, being the moſt ſolid Foundation of a laſting Security to " the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, and of Peace and Happineſs " to her People.

" Theſe Reaſons, I doubt not, will make the Treaty acceptable to you: And I " perſuade my ſelf, that you will proceed with ſuch Calmneſs and Impartiality, as " the Weight of the Subject requires, and as becomes ſo great an Aſſembly.

" The Lords Commiſſioners for both Kingdoms were limited in the Matter of " *Church Government*: For the Security of *Preſbyterian* Government in this Church, " you have the Laws already made for its Eſtabliſhment, the Queen's repeated Aſ- " ſurances to preſerve it, and I am impower'd to conſent to what may be further " neceſſary after the *Union*.

" Her Majeſty has been pleas'd to recommend to you, to make Proviſion for the " Forces, Ships and Gariſons, which is very neceſſary, the Subſidies granted at " your laſt Meeting, being run out; ſo, I doubt not, you will ſpeedily renew " them.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I am not inſenſible of the Difficulties that attend the weighty Character it has " pleas'd her Majeſty to honour me with; but with your favourable Aſſiſtance, " (upon which I very much rely) I hope, by my Zeal and Fidelity for her Ma- " jeſty's Service, and the Good of my Country, which are inſeparable, to diſcharge " my Duty on this extraordinary Occaſion.

The Treaty of *Union* order'd to be printed.

The Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Speech was enforc'd by another from the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High-Chancellor; and theſe Preliminaries being over, the Treaty of *Union* was read, and order'd to be printed, together with the Proceedings of the Lords Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, in Relation to that Matter; and then the Parliament was adjourn'd to that Day Seven-night.

A powerful Party in *Scotland* againſt the *Union*.

Before we proceed, we muſt obſerve, that her Majeſty's Miniſters were not unſenſible of the Difficulties they had to encounter in the Affair of the *Union*; againſt which the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, the Earls of *Errol*, *Mariſchal*, and *Buchan*, the Lord *Belhaven*, *Andrew Fletcher* of *Salton*, and ſome others, had form'd a powerful Party: And their Oppoſition was like to be the ſtronger, by reaſon (as was hinted before) they had prepoſſeſs'd with Fears and Jealouſies the Minds of many among the *Preſbyterian* Clergy; to whoſe Opinions the Generality of Laicks, in *Scotland*, pay almoſt as ſubmiſſive a Deference, as the *Roman* Bigots do to their Prieſts in *Popiſh* Countries. Among other Indications of the Temper of the *Scotch* Miniſters, at this critical Juncture, it was taken notice, that, ſome Days before the Meeting of the Parliament, one of the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Chaplains propoſed, in the General Aſſembly of the Clergy; " That before an " Affair of ſo great Importance, as the *Union* was, came to be debated before the " Eſtates of the Kingdom, they ought to enter into an *Aſſociation*, for the Preſer- " vation of the *Preſbyterian* Diſcipline, and Church-Government; which was viſi- " bly in Danger, if the Treaty concluded by the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms " was ratify'd by the reſpective Parliaments." Another Miniſter moved, " That " a Day of Faſting and Humiliation ſhould be appointed, to *ſeek the Lord* for " Counſel in this arduous Affair, and Time of Danger." But the ſoberer Part of the Aſſembly, wiſely conſidering, that the Drift of thoſe Two Motions was only to create Fears and Diſtractions amongſt the People, the ſame were rejected by the Majority of Voices.

Proceedings about the *Union*.

On the 10th of *October*, the Parliament met again; and, after ſome Debate, Sir *Alexander Bruce* being admitted as Earl of *Kincardin*, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton* acquainted the Houſe, " That he was inform'd, that the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* had " ſummon'd all the Printers to appear before them, and told them, that they would " lay a Penalty of Five Hundred Marks upon ſuch as ſhould publiſh any Thing in " Print, till it was ſent by the ſaid Magiſtrates; which, he ſaid, ſeveral Gentle- " men complain'd of, as the Beginning of an *Inquiſition*, and an Invaſion upon the " Liberty of the Subject." He was ſeconded by Duke *Hamilton*: But the Lord Chancellor proteſting that he knew nothing of the Matter; adding, that if there was any ſuch Thing, the ſame ſhould be redreſs'd; the Buſineſs went no further; and the Parliament adjourn'd to the 12th: When Mr. *Stuart* mov'd, " That a Day " of Faſting and Prayer be ſet apart, for ſeeking the Direction of the Almighty, in

" the Affair of the *Union*;" and was ſeconded by the Party, who endeavour'd to ſpin out Time. They were anſwer'd, " That the Buſineſs of the *Union* was brought " ſo near a Period, that they ought to uſe no Delays, but rather all imaginable " Diſpatch, to conclude the ſame; and that inſtead of a *Faſt*, they had Reaſon " to appoint a Day of *Publick Thankſgiving*, for the fair Opportunity the *Scotch* Na- " tion had of ſecuring their Religion and Liberties, and improving their For- " tunes and Eſtates, by an entire *Union* with *England*." The Motion for a Faſt being dropt, it was propoſed, That the *Articles of Union* be again read; as alſo the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners; which, after ſome Reaſonings, was agreed to; and order'd, that all Records relating to former Treaties betwixt the Two Kingdoms, be laid on the Table. The *Articles of Union* being accordingly read again, it was agreed, That the Parliament ſhould proceed to the Conſideration of the ſaid Articles the next Sitting; which was put off till the 15th of the ſame Month: When it was moved by the Court-Party, that the Parliament ſhould now proceed to the Conſideration of the Articles of *Union*: But the oppoſite Faction propoſed, that the Members of Parliament might be allow'd Eight Days longer, to conſider more deliberately the Articles and Minutes; inſiſting, That this Parliament could not alter the Conſtitution of the Government, without particular Inſtructions from thoſe they repreſented. After ſome Debates, it was carry'd, to *proceed* immediately, by a Majority of One Hundred and Sixteen Voices, againſt Fifty two; and ſo the Firſt Article of *Union*, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners for the Treaty, and her Majeſty's Commiſſion for the Treaty, on Behalf of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, were all read; and, after ſome Reaſoning thereon, the further Conſideration thereof was delay'd till their next Sitting.

A. D. 1706.

Upon Occaſion of the Vote, *proceed*, being carry'd, the Duke of *Hamilton* made ſome Reflections on the Earl of *Roxburgh*, (who was at the Head of the *Squadrone*, or flying Party, that went over to the Court Side) ſaying, " That Lord was for- " merly againſt an *Union* with *England*; and, he wonder'd, he ſhould now alter " his Opinion." The Earl of *Roxburgh* reply'd, " That formerly, he thought the " *Engliſh* were againſt the Intereſt of *Scotland*, but now he was convinc'd of the " contrary; particularly, by their late Proceedings in relation to the *Union*; ſo that " none could blame him, for having a good Opinion of the *Engliſh*." And then he enlarg'd upon the " great Advantage, Reaſonableneſs, and even Neceſſity of " the UNION, in the preſent Juncture." The Lord *Roxburgh* ſhew'd the ſame Zeal, and made his pregnant Parts ſhine, throughout the whole Seſſion of this Parliament; which contributed very much to the happy Concluſion of it.

The Earl of *Roxburgh* zealous for the *Union*.

On the 17th of *October*, the Parliament proceeded to the further Conſideration of the Articles of *Union*; and the Second Article, and the Minutes of the Treaty relating thereto, were read: As was alſo the *Engliſh* Act of Parliament, made in the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, declaring *the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for ſettling the Succeſſion*; which were diſcours'd upon. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Articles, and the Minutes of the Treaty, were afterwards read, and debated; as were alſo, Two * Days after, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Articles: Which laſt, relating to the Calculation of the *Equivalent*, and occaſioning a Debate, the ſame was adjourn'd to the next Sitting; † when it was agreed to appoint a Committee to examine the ſaid Calculation, and make their Report to the Parliament. Then the 16th, 17th, and 18th Articles of the *Union* were read; and ſeveral Members ſpoke to the *Equivalent*, and Trade in general, and to that of the *African* Company in particular. Upon the latter, there were Two Motions made; one, that the Parliament ſhould inſiſt upon a Compenſation of all the Loſſes the *Darien* Company had ſuſtain'd, ſince thoſe Loſſes were occaſion'd by the undue intermeddling of *England*, as appear'd by former Votes of the Parliament of *Scotland*. The other was, That ſeeing the *Equivalent* to be given to the Proprietors of the *African* Company, was not to be paid by *England*, but out of the *Scotch* Cuſtoms and Exciſe; that therefore the Property of that Company ought to belong to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as a National Company; and not to be abandon'd, until the Nation ſaw a proper Occaſion, and had an adequate Price of it. Both which Motions, and others of the like Nature, were laid upon the Table, to be conſider'd when the Articles, to which they related, came to be debated.

* *Oct.* 19.

† *Oct.* 22.

Motions about the *African* Company.

The Party, who oppoſed the *Union*, rightly foreſeeing that they ſhould not be able to carry their Point by Dint of Reaſon and Argument, reſolv'd to have recourſe to violent Methods, and, by Tumults and Riots, to endeavour to deter the well-affected. In order to that, beſides their virulent Speeches, a Multitude of malicious and ſcandalous Libels againſt the *Union* were printed, and induſtriouſly diſpers'd, which made many well-meaning People averſe to it; and, by degrees, work'd

Libels againſt the *Union*.

A. D. 1706.

work'd up to a Height the natural Inclinations of the *Mobile*, to Mutiny, Sedition, and Riot. They had, for ſome Time, levell'd their Malice at Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, a very honeſt, upright Gentleman, late Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, for having ſhewn more than ordinary Zeal in the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Union*; in which Tranſaction, he was one of the Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland*: And on the 23d of *October*, being gather'd in great Numbers, they rudely inſulted his Houſe, and offer'd to break his Gates; but were timely prevented by the Magiſtrates, who ſent to Priſon ſome of the moſt active Rioters. This occaſion'd a great Commotion in the City; upon which the Privy-Council was call'd, and the Foot-Guards were order'd, about Eleven at Night, to take Poſt in Three Places of the City; where they were to continue, till the Parliament took the Matter into Conſideration. In the mean Time, a Proclamation was * iſſued out againſt Tumults; and to put a Stop to this malignant Humour yet more effectually, the Lord Chancellor † acquainted the Parliament with the Proceedings of the Privy-Council. Thereupon a Motion was made, That the Privy-Council ſhould have the Thanks of the Houſe, for their Care of the Safety and Quiet of the Parliament, and to recommend to the Lord High-Commiſſioner, and Privy-Council, to continue their Care therein: Which Motion being read, it was mov'd, that the Proclamation of the Privy-Council ſhould be read. This being done accordingly; the Earl of *Errol* inſiſted, and proteſted, "That "the bringing of the Foot-Guards, and their keeping of Guard within the Par- "liament Cloſe and Town, might be without Prejudice to his Right, as High- "Conſtable, who had the only Right of keeping the Parliament Houſe without "Doors; as the Earl *Marſhal* within Doors, and the Town of *Edinburgh*'s Rights "by Virtue of their Charters:" Which Proteſtation being read, was adher'd to by the Earl Marſhal, and ſeveral other Members. After ſome Debate upon the Motion, a Vote being ſtated, *approve, or not*, it was objected, that it conſiſted of Two diſtinct Articles, the one *approving what was done by the Privy-Council, and the other, recommending to them to continue their Care*; whereupon the Vote was ſtated, *approve the Motion ſeparately or jointly*, and it was carried *jointly*; after which the Vote was ſtated, approve or not, and it was carried *approve, reſerving the Town of* Edinburgh's *Rights, by Virtue of their Charters*. Although no Perſon of Faſhion appear'd among the Rioters, yet it was no difficult Matter to gueſs from what Corner that boiſterous Wind blew; ſince, at the ſame Time, that they inſulted the Lord High Commiſſioner, and other Well-wiſhers to the *Union*; they very impolitickly affected to attend the Duke of *Hamilton* with loud Acclamations, as they paſs'd the Streets, to and from the Parliament-Houſe.

Tumults in *Edinburgh*. Oct. 23.

* *Oct.* 24. Proclamation againſt Tumults.

† *Oct.* 25.

On the 28th of *October*, the Parliament proceeded to the Conſideration of the Articles of *Union*, and the 18th being again read, and debated; the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt, were alſo read, with the Minutes relating to the ſame, and the further Conſideration of the Three laſt delay'd till the ‖ next Day; when they were ſeverally examin'd. The Lord Commiſſioner having, the ſame Day, recommended the obſerving a Day of Humiliation and Prayer on the 31ſt, the Duke of *Athol* propos'd to the Houſe, That Mr. *George Meldrum*, and Mr. *Hamilton*, ſhould preach in the Parliament Houſe: But this was warmly oppos'd by the Majority of the Houſe, who alledg'd, That it was the Commiſſioner's Privilege to appoint who ſhould preach, and where he pleas'd to hear Sermons; whereupon it was reſolv'd, That the Commiſſioner ſhould do as he thought fit. The next Buſineſs that fell under the Parliament's Conſideration, was the XXIId and XXIIId Articles of the Treaty concerning the *Repreſentation of* Scotland *in the* Britiſh *Parliament*: In relation to which, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton* ſaid, That the Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland*, in the managing of that Matter, *were guilty* of a Breach of the Truſt repos'd in them by their Conſtituents. The Earl of *Mar* took Notice of that Expreſſion, as a Reflection both on the Commiſſioners, and the Houſe; and was of Opinion, that the Words would bear, that they were *Betrayers of their Country*. Mr. *Fletcher* ſaid, *he could not well deny, but the Words would bear that Meaning; and if he was guilty of any indiſcreet Expreſſion, he would beg the Favour of the Houſe.* This Explanation did but excite the Paſſion of a Hundred more againſt him, who propos'd the bringing him to the Bar. The Lord *Belhaven*, indeed, would have extenuated his Crime, but his good Office ſerving only for an Aggravation, Mr. *Fletcher* ſtood up, and ſaid, *That if his Expreſſion had any Thing offenſive in it, he begg'd the Houſe's Favour.* Then the Conſideration of the Article of *Repreſentation* being further inſiſted on, the Duke of *Hamilton* ſaid, he wonder'd very much, "That thoſe noble Perſons "who had been *Treators*, did not obtain a further Repreſentation for *Scotland*, and "more Honour for the Peers, ſince the *Scotch* Nation was as independent as the "*Engliſh*; and the *Scotch* Peers as legally created. To this it was anſwer'd, that

‖ *Oct.* 29.

Mr. *Fletcher* reflects on the *Scotch* Commiſſioners, *Oct.* 29.

For which he begs Pardon.

"there

" there were inſuperable Difficulties in that Affair, and that they could obtain no " better Terms. The Duke of *Hamilton* urg'd, That he thought the *Scotch*, being " on the ſame Continent, the Inconveniencies the *Engliſh* were expoſed to from " them, furniſhed the Treators with abundance of Arguments". This occaſion'd a profound Silence in the Houſe for ſome Time; and no body offering to make any Reply to this odious Argument, it was thought fit to delay the Buſineſs to the next Day. Beſides the ſtirring up the turbulent Humours of the *Edinburgh* Mob, the Diſaffected thought of another Method to diſturb and diſtract the Proceedings of the Parliament, which was the procuring, with malicious and eager Induſtry, Addreſſes, Petitions and Repreſentations againſt the *Union*, from all the Corners of the Kingdom. The firſt that came upon the Stage, was that of the obſcure Town, of *Lauder*, which, on the ſame Day that Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, ſo ſeverely reflected on the *Scotch* Commiſſioners, was delivered to all the Members, as they entred the Parliament Houſe. The ſame Day †, the Barons, Freeholders, and others, within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfrees*, ſent Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, importing, in Subſtance, " That a Matter of ſo high and great Importance as an *Union*, in the " Terms agreed on, not being in View at the Time of their Election, nothing could " be done by them, unleſs they had a ſpecial Authority for that Purpoſe, from " their Conſtituents: And as the ſaid Barons and Freeholders had declared the " ſaid Articles, prejudicial to their Intereſts, ſo they required their Repreſentatives " expreſly to give their Vote againſt the ſame.

† *Oct.* 29.

On the 30th of *October*, the XXIId, XXIIId, XXIVth, and XXVth Articles of *Union*, and the Minutes relating thereto, were read, and ſeverally debated. The *Act adjourning the Seſſion of the Courts till the 1ſt of* December *next*, was then read, and a Firſt Reading order'd to be mark'd thereon; after which there was a long Debate about the Precedency of Peers, and many Speeches being made thereupon, the further Debate adjourn'd. The *Scotch* being, by the XVIIIth Article, to have the ſame publick Laws, it was urg'd, " That the ſame was inconſiſtent with *the* " *Claim of Right*, by which 'tis High-Treaſon to alter or innovate:" To which it was anſwer'd, " That the Claim of Right was not inconſiſtent with an *incorporating* " *Union*, and that the ſame States that made the Claim of Right, named alſo Com- " miſſioners to treat of an *incorporating Union*." But to this it was reply'd, " That " the *Engliſh* Act, being without Limitation, it would have been unreaſonable to " limit the *Scotch*; which was the Reaſon that the *Scotch* Commiſſioners were im- " power'd to treat of an *incorporating Union*; but that this did not imply, that they " were to treat of nothing elſe; and that it was the rather granted, becauſe the " Members of Parliament were told by ſeveral great Men, that not One in Ten " was for an *Incorporating Union*." In the mean Time, thoſe of the Mob, who were taken up for the late Tumult, were committed to the Cuſtody of the Earl of *Errol*, Lord High Conſtable, in order to be tried by his Lordſhip, according to the Power veſted in him, to puniſh thoſe who break the Peace in the City, in Time of Parliament: But at the ſame Time, the Guards were ſtill kept in *Edinburgh*; and in the Parliament Cloſe, which the diſaffected Party made a Subject of Clamour, as if the Proceedings of the Parliament were not Free, but ſway'd by military Force. On the laſt Day of *October*, a publick Faſt was devoutly kept in the City of *Edinburgh*, to implore the Bleſſing and Direction of the Lord, in the preſent arduous Affair of the *Union*; and the Lord High Commiſſioner, attended with a great Train of Noblemen, aſſiſted at Divine Service, both in the Forenoon and Afternoon.

Publick Faſt obſerv'd, *Oct.* 31.

The Parliament having gone through with the Firſt Reading of the Articles *, the Court Party moved, on the 1ſt Day of *November*, that they ſhould now proceed to the farther and more particular Conſideration of the ſame, in order either to approve or diſallow them; and to begin with the Firſt Article. But the oppoſite Party moved alſo, that the farther Conſideration of the Articles of *Union*, ſhould be delay'd for ſome conſiderable Time, that the Sentiments of the Parliament of *England* about the ſame, might be known; and that the Members of Parliament might conſult thoſe whom they repreſented. After ſome Debate on theſe Motions, ſeveral Petitions and Addreſſes were preſented, *viz.* one in the Name of the Barons, Freeholders, and others, within the Shire of *Midlothian*; another from the Barons and Freeholders, within the Shire of *Linlithgow*, and Three in the Name of the Barons and Freeholders of *Perthſhire*, all againſt allowing of an *Incorporating Union* with *England*, which were read and diſcours'd on. After this, the Debate for Delay on Account of conſulting thoſe whom the Members repreſented, and knowing the Sentiments of the Nation, and the Proceedings of the Parliament of *England*, was let fall; and it was agreed, that the Firſt Article ſhould be read; but that it ſhould be allow'd, next Sitting of the Parliament, to debate, whether the Firſt Article ſhould

* See the *Appendix*, N°. II.

Addreſſes againſt an *Incorporating Union*.

A. D. 1706.

be concluded, by approving thereof, or not; or, if the Parliament might not, before concluding thereof, begin with, or conclude any other of the Articles; and accordingly the First Article was read. After which the Act adjourning the Session, or Term, 'till the 1st of *December*, was touch'd with the Scepter by her Majesty's High Commissioner, in the usual Manner. The next * Day, being *Saturday*, the Parliament read an Address from the Shire of *Angus*, against the *Union*, which gave Occasion to some of the *Country-Party*, to say, "That the *Union* was a Matter of "so great and general Concern, that it was not to be gone into with Precipitation; "and that there were many more Addresses coming, by which they would see the "Inclinations of the Country, and of their Constituents. After this, several other "Proposals were offer'd, as Preliminaries, before they should enter upon the Trea-"ty, one of which, more extravagant than all the rest, was, that the Kingdom of "*Scotland* should, for ever, be the Place of the Prince's Education and Residence."

Act for adjourning the Term, pass'd *Nov.* 1.
* *Nov.* 2.

Then there was another Debate, *Whether they should proceed immediately to the Consideration of the First Article of the Treaty, or the Security of the Church?* In which much Time was spent. It was urg'd, "That according to the laudable Custom of the "Kingdom of *Scotland*, as appear'd by their ancient Acts of Parliament, the "Church had always the Preference to every Thing else." But a Lord, when he found that the First Article of the Treaty was like to have the Preference, alluded, with Respect to some who were of the opposite Side, to *Julius Cæsar*'s Saying in the Senate, *Et vos etiam mei Filij! And are you also against me, my Sons!* There had been Endeavours likewise used in the Commission of the General Assembly, to possess them with Apprehensions of the *Danger of the Church*, from Twenty Six Bishops being in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, where the Presbyterian Kirk could have none to represent her; from the *English* Sacramental *Test*, and from the Oath of *Abjuration*, by which they must approve that Part of the Limitations, which oblig'd the Sovereign to be of the Church of *England*; notwithstanding all which, it was Criminal, by the Law of *England*, to say the Prince and Parliament had no Power to alter the Succession. Hereupon they would have carried Things in the Commission against an *Incorporating Union*, but were prevented by the Ruling Elders; and in order to make the Church easy, there were some who promised, that when the Article for an *Incorporating Union* pass'd, they should have a Clause to make the *Union* void, in Case the Parliament of *Great Britain* should, in Time to come, attempt to alter the present Government of the Church of *Scotland*. When the Vote was press'd for giving the Preference to the First Article of the *Union*, several Members urged again the Unreasonableness of agreeing to an *Union*, till they had gone thro' the Treaty, and found that the Terms thereof were for the Interest of *Scotland*: For if they should, in the first Place, agree to the subverting the Monarchy, and sinking the Parliament, which was the Purport of the First Article of the Treaty of *Union*; who could tell, but the Royal Assent might be given thereto, and the Parliament adjourn'd, and so the Nation be united upon no Terms, or, at least, upon such as *England* should afterwards please to grant? Which was compar'd to a young Maiden's yielding upon a Promise of Marriage, which was seldom perform'd. This Argument carrying a great deal of Weight, and the House appearing generally inclin'd to take the Terms of the *Union* previously into Consideration; the Lord Register found an Expedient to extricate the Courtiers, by proposing a Resolve, "That the House, in the first place, proceed to take the First Ar-"ticle of the Treaty into Consideration; with this *Proviso*, That if all the other "Articles of *Union* were not adjusted by the Parliament, then the agreeing to, and "approving of the First Article, should be of no Effect. And that immediately "after the said First Article, the Parliament should proceed to an *Act for Security* "*of the Doctrine, Discipline, Worship and Government of the Church, as now by Law* "*establish'd.*" In Opposition to this, it was proposed, That the State of the Vote should be simply, *Enter on the Article, or first secure the Church?* But the Question being put thereupon; the Lord Register's was carry'd by a Majority of Thirty eight Voices, and then approved by a greater Number. After this, the Lord *Belhaven* made a long Speech, wherein he very pathetically lamented the miserable and despicable Condition into which *Scotland* was going to fall by the *Union*. In the next † Sitting, after the reading of several Addresses, the First Article of the *Union* was again read, as was also the forementioned Resolve, presented by the Lord Register, relating thereto; but after some Debate, the Marquis of *Annandale* presented a Resolve against an *Incorporating Union*; and many of the Country-Party urged, That such an *Union* was altogether inconsistent with the Honour of the *Scotch* Nation, and destructive of its Interest and Concerns, both Civil and Military. Some went yet further, affirming, That this Scheme would infallibly be a Handle to any aspiring Prince, to attempt the Overthrow of the Liberties of all *Britain*:

A warm Debate, whether the Parliament should go first upon the Union, or the Security of the Church.

Debate on the First Article of *Union*.

The Lord *Belhaven* makes a long Speech against the *Union*.
† *Nov.* 4.

*tain*: For if the Parliament of *Scotland* could alter, or rather ſubvert its Conſtitution, it might be made a Precedent for the Parliament of *Great Britain* to do the ſame: And that the Repreſentatives of *Scotland*, being reduced to a poor, miſerable Condition, would entirely depend upon thoſe who had the Purſe; and having ſhewn ſo little Concern for the Support of their own Conſtitution, 'twas not to be expected they would much regard that of any other. The Duke of *Hamilton* outdid himſelf on this Occaſion. "What, ſaid he, ſhall we, in Half an Hour, yield what "our Forefathers maintain'd, with their Lives and Fortunes, for many Ages? Are "here none of the Deſcendants of thoſe worthy Patriots, who defended the Liberty "of their Country againſt all Invaders; who aſſiſted the Great King *Robert Bruce*, "to reſtore the Conſtitution, and revenge the Falſhood of *England*, and Uſurpation "of *Baliol*? Where are the *Douglaſſes* and *Campbels*? Where are the Peers; where "are the Barons, once the Bulwark of the Nation? Shall we yield up the Sovereignty "and Independency of the Nation, when we are commanded by thoſe we repreſent, "to preſerve the ſame, and aſſur'd of their Aſſiſtance to ſupport us?" Thus, and with a great deal more to the ſame Purpoſe, he endeavour'd to rouſe up the priſtine Courage of the *Scotch* Parliament, and drew Tears from many of his Auditors Eyes; nay, from ſome who were reſolv'd, and actually did vote for the Article: But the Courtiers who depended on the Majority they knew they had in the Houſe, call'd for a Vote, which was thus ſtated, *Approve of the* Firſt Article of Union, *or not*. Before the Queſtion was put upon it, the Duke of *Athol* gave in a Proteſt againſt an *Incorporating Union, as contrary to the Honour, Intereſt, Fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *the Birth-Right of the Peers, the Rights and Privileges of the Barons and Boroughs, and to the Claim of Right, Property, and Liberty of the Subjects*: Which Proteſt being read, his Grace took Inſtruments thereon, and the ſame was adher'd to by the Duke of *Hamilton*, Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Errol*, Earl *Mariſchal*, Earl of *Wigtown*, Earl of *Strathmore*, Earl of *Selkirk*, Earl *Kincardin*, Viſcount of *Stormount*, Viſcount of *Kilſyth*, the Lord *Semple*, the Lord *Oliphant*, the Lord *Balmerinoch*, the Lord *Blantyre*, the Lord *Pargany*, the Lord *Belhaven*, the Lord *Colvil*, the Lord *Duffus*, and the Lord *Kinnaird*; *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, Sir *James Foulis* of *Collington*, *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltoun*, Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Longformacus*, Sir *Patrick Home* of *Rentoun*, *John Sinclair*, Younger, of *Stevenſon*, *John Sharp* of *Hoddom*, Mr. *Alexander Ferguſon* of *Iſle*, *John Briſban* of *Biſhoptoun*, Mr. *William Cochran* of *Kilmaronock*, Sir *Humpcolquhoun* of *Luſs*, *J. Grahame* of *Killearn*, *James Grahame Bucklivye*, *Thomas Sharp* of *Houſtoun*, Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, *John Murray* of *Strowan*, *James More* of *Stoniewood*, *David Beaton* of *Balfour*, Mr. *Thomas Hope* of *Rankeilor*, Mr. *Patrick Lyon* of *Auchterhonſe*, Mr. *James Carnagie* of *Phinhaven*, *David Graham*, Younger, of *Fintry*, *James Ogilvie*, Younger, of *Boyn*, Mr. *George Mackenzie* of *Inchoulter*, *Alexander Robertſon*, *Walter Stewart*, *Alexander Watſon*, *Alexander Edgar*, *John Black*, *James Oſwald*, *Robert Johnſtoun*, *Alexander Duff*, *Francis Molliſon*, *Walter Scott*, *George Smith*, *Robert Scot*, *Robert Kellie*, *John Hutchinſon*, Mr. *William Sutherland*, *Archibald Shiells*, Mr. *John Lyon*, *George Spence*, Mr. *William Johnſtoun*, Mr. *John Caruthers*, *George Home*, *John Bayne*, and Mr. *Robert Frazer*. Then the Vote was put, *Approve of the ſaid Firſt Article of the Union, in the Term of the Motion*, (before-mention'd) *yea or not*, and it was carried Approve, by a Majority of Thirty Four Voices. Then it was moved, that the Liſt of all the Members of Parliament, as they voted *Pro* and *Con*, be printed, which was agreed to: After which an Overture for an Act *for Security of the true Proteſtant Religion, and Government of the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, within the Kingdom of* Scotland, was read, and order'd to be printed.

The Duke of *Athol*'s Proteſt againſt an incorporating *Union*, adher'd to by many Members.

The Firſt Article of the Treaty of *Union* approv'd.

Beſides a multitude of Addreſſes from moſt of the Shires, Stewartries, Boroughs, Towns and Pariſhes of the Kingdom, which were a pregnant Indication of the Nation's Averſion to the *Union* in general, there were ſome others more particularly remarkable, ſuch as one from the Commiſſioners of the *Royal Boroughs*, in Relation to Trade; another from the Commiſſion of the *General Aſſembly*, in relation to the *Church*: and another from the Council General of the Company trading to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, in relation to their Concerns. But the Parliament ſhew'd no Regard to theſe Addreſſes; and the Earl of *Marchmont* even oppoſed * their being read, alledging they were ſeditious: But Sir *James Fowlis* of *Collington*, took the Liberty to ſay, *That if they refuſed to receive thoſe Addreſſes from the Members who were entruſted with them, he did not doubt but thoſe that ſubſcribed them, would come and deliver them with their own Hands, and hear them read.* On the other Hand, the Inſolence of the Mob grew to that Height, that notwithſtanding the Impriſonment of ſome of the Rioters, the Lord High Commiſſioner was conſtantly reviled, and ſometimes he, and his Guards and Attendants, pelted with Stones, as he paſs'd through the Streets;

Addreſſes againſt the *Union*.

* *Nov.* 6.

Inſolence of the Mob.

A. D. 1706.

Streets; and a Letter was put into the Lord Preſident's Coach, charging him, at his Peril, to proceed no further in the *Union*.

Supply granted. * *Nov.* 9.

On the 8th of *November*, the Parliament agreed to grant a Supply of Eight Months Ceſs, amounting to the Sum of Five Hundred and Seventy ſix Thouſand Pound, Fifteen Shillings, and Four Pence, *Scotch*: And, the next * Day, an Act for that Purpoſe was touch'd with the Scepter, or paſs'd in the uſual manner. Then

Act for the Security of the Church debated.

the *Act of Security of the true Proteſtant Religion, and Government of the Church*, was reſumed; and upon reading the firſt Clauſe, it was mov'd, That there ſhould be a particular Enumeration of all the Acts in Favour of the *Kirk*; which, after ſome Reaſoning upon it, was carry'd in the Negative. Then the Second Clauſe of the ſaid Act was read, and agreed to; and upon reading the Third Clauſe, it was mov'd, That an additional Clauſe be added, for ſecuring the Continuance of the Univerſities and Colleges of St. *Andrew's*, *Glaſgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*; which was alſo agreed to. On the 12th of *November*, ſeveral Addreſſes againſt the *Union* were given in, and read: Which done, the Parliament proceeded to the further Conſideration of the *Act for Security of the Kirk*; and the Fourth Clauſe was again read. Hereupon it was moved, That a Clauſe ſhould be added in theſe Terms; *And that they ſhall be capable of any Office, Civil or Military, and to receive any Grant or Gift; and to have Command, or Place of Truſt, from and under the Sovereign, within any Part of* Great Britain: Which, after ſome Debate, was rejected; and the Clauſe, as it ſtood, agreed to. Then the Third and the Fourth Clauſes being amended, were likewiſe agreed to: Whereupon the Act was again read, as alſo the Repreſentation of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly, and a Vote ſtated, *Approve of the Act, or not?* Before the Vote was put, the Lord *Belhaven* gave in a

The Lord *Belhaven*'s Proteſt.

Proteſtation, importing, "That this Act was no valid Security to the Church, in "caſe of any *Incorporating Union*; and that the Church could have no real and "ſolid Security by any manner of *Union*, by which the Claim of Right was un-"hing'd, the *Scotch* Parliament incorporated, and the diſtinct Sovereignty and In-"dependency of *Scotland* entirely aboliſh'd:" Which being read, he took Inſtruments thereupon.

Debate about exempting *Scotchmen* from the Sacramental Teſt.

It is to be obſerv'd, that when the Clauſe was offer'd by the Lord *Belhaven*, for exempting *Scotchmen* from the Sacramental Teſt, in all the Dominions of *Great Britain*; thoſe who were againſt the Clauſe, ſaid, It was a Thing out of their Power, and not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that *England* would ever grant it. To this it was reply'd, "That the Deſign of an *Union* was *Equality*; but this was the greateſt *In-"equality* imaginable: For the *Engliſh* were free to poſſeſs Places in *Scotland*, with-"out any ſuch Impoſition; but the *Scots* were excluded from Places in *England*, "without taking the ſaid *Teſt*: And that tho' the *Engliſh* thought the *Teſt* a good "Security for their Church, it was not reaſonable that the *Scots*, being a Part "of the ſame United Kingdom, and oblig'd to maintain the *Preſbyterian Govern-"ment* in *Scotland*, ſhould therefore be excluded from the Prince's Favour in any "Part of the United Kingdom." However, the Clauſe was thrown out by Thirty nine Voices; and then the other Clauſes being amended, the *Act for the* † *Security of the Church* paſs'd by a Majority of Seventy four Votes. However, the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, the Earls of *Errol*, *Mariſchal*, *Wigtoun*, and others, adher'd to the Lord *Belhaven*'s Proteſtation, *That the Act was not ſufficient Security to the Church*; the Six Points contain'd in the Repreſentation of the Commiſſion of the Church being left unprovided for.

† *Nov.* 12. The Act for the Security of the Church approved.

‖ *Nov.* 14.

Two ‖ Days after, the Second Article of *Union* was again read; and a Motion made, *That, before any Vote upon the ſaid Article be agreed, it be inſerted in the Minutes, as a Preliminary, That the agreeing to the Second Article of the Treaty, in relation to the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain, *ſhould not be binding, or have any Effect, unleſs Terms and Conditions of an* Union *of the Two Kingdoms be finally adjuſted and concluded, and an Act paſs'd thereupon in this Parliament; and that the ſaid Terms and Conditions be alſo agreed to, and ratify'd by an Act of Parliament of* England. A Reſolve was alſo given in, *That the Houſe would proceed to the Conſideration of the Articles of the Treaty, which relate to Trade and Taxes.* After ſome Debate thereupon, the Vote was ſtated, *Proceed to the Conſideration of the Second Article of* Union, *in the Terms of the Motions; or proceed to the Conſideration of the Fourth, and other Articles of the Treaty, which relate to Trade and Taxes?* And it was carry'd, *proceed to the Second*, by a Majority of One Hundred and Ten Voices, againſt Eighty four. The next ∴ Day, the Parliament receiv'd, and read, *a Repreſentation of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly*; ſetting forth *the Increaſe of* Popery *and Prophaneneſs, and craving the ſame might be reſtrain'd, and the Succeſſion to the Crown eſtabliſh'd in the Proteſtant Line*; which was referr'd to the Committee for Calculation of the *Equivalent*. Then ſeveral Addreſſes againſt an *Incorporating Union* were read;

∴ *Nov.* 15.

read; after which the Second Article of the Treaty was also read, and the contrary Party moved, *That the Parliament should proceed to settle the Succession upon Regulations and Limitations in the Terms of the Resolve mention'd in the Minutes of the 4th of* November, *and not in the Terms of the Second Article of* Union. This was warmly opposed by the Courtiers, who urged, That the Parliament of *Great Britain* would be more competent Judges of what was necessary for the good of the united Kingdoms, than that House: To which it was answer'd, "That any "Limitations made by the Parliament, were alterable by a subsequent Parliament; "but if, as was by some alledg'd, the Articles of *Union* were to be punctually ob- "serv'd in all future Ages, and nothing to be alter'd in them, without demolishing "the whole Structure; then it follow'd, That it was the general Interest of all "*Britain* to have such Limitations, as were necessary to be put upon the Successors "to the Crown, inserted in the Articles of *Union*; particularly in what related to "*Scotland*, whose Representatives could but act precariously in the Parliament of "*Great Britain*." In the Height of this Debate, it was moved, "To address her "Majesty to lay before her the Condition of the Nation; and the Aversion in ma- "ny Persons to an *Incorporating Union* with *England*, and to acquaint her Majesty "with the Willingness of the House to settle the Succession in the Protestant Line "upon Limitations, and in order thereto, that a short Recess might be granted." This, of all Proposals, was most disagreeable to the Courtiers, who had endeavour'd to conceal the true State and Inclinations of the *Scotch* Nation from their Friends in *England*, lest while they were ingag'd in a War Abroad, the Fears of raising a Civil one at Home, might divert them from prosecuting the *Union*; which Project had so exasperated the Nation against them, that their Safety entirely depended upon its Success: Hereupon they all opposed this Motion, and without allowing the Members to give their Thoughts and Arguments upon it, eagerly demanded a Vote upon the Second Article, which at last was stated. But before Voting, the Earl *Marischal* gave in a Protest for himself, and all those who should adhere to his Protestation, importing, That no Person could be design'd a Successor to the Crown of that Realm, after the Decease of her Majesty, and failing Issue of her Body, who was Successor to the Crown of *England*, unless that in the present Session of Parliament, or any other Session of this, or any ensuing Parliament, during her Majesty's Reign, there were such Conditions of Government settled and enacted, as might secure the Honour and Sovereignty of that Crown and Kingdom, the Frequency and Power of Parliament; the Religion, Liberty, and Trade of the Nation, from *English*, or any Foreign Influence; which being read, he took Instruments thereon, and Forty Six Members having adhered to it, it was agreed that a List of the Members should be printed, as they voted, Approve, or not; and that they who adher'd to the Protest, should likewise be mark'd. Then the Vote was put, *approve, or not?* And it was carried *approve*, by Fifty Nine Votes.

A. D. 1706.

Debates about the Second Article of *Union*.

The Earl *Marischal*'s Protest.

The Second Article approved.

Three Days * after, the Third Article, by which it was agreed, that both Kingdoms should be represented by one and the same Parliament, falling under Consideration, the Country Party endeavour'd to shew the Dishonour and Prejudice that would redound to the *Scotch* Nation from this single Article. Urging, "That there- "by they did, in Effect, sink their own Constitution, when the *English* would not "allow the least Alteration in theirs: That the Members of *Scotland*, in the *British* "Parliament, would bear so small a Proportion to the *English*, that it could not be "expected that the former should ever be able to carry any Thing, that should be "for the Interest of *Scotland*, against so great a Majority, who, though divided "among themselves, about different Parties, would yet unite against the *Scotch*, to "whom they all bore a natural Antipathy. That in all Nations there are *Funda- "mentals* which admit of no Alteration by any Power whatsoever: That the Rights "and Privileges of Parliament being one of these Fundamentals among the *Scotch*, "no Parliament, or any other Power, could ever legally prohibit the meeting of "Parliaments, or deprive any of the Three Estates of its Right of sitting or voting "in Parliament, or give up the Rights and Privileges of Parliament; but that by "this Treaty, the Parliament of *Scotland* was entirely abrogated; its Rights and "Privileges given up; and those of the Parliament of *England* substituted in their "Place. That if the Parliament of *Scotland* could alter their *Fundamentals*, the "*British* Parliament might do the same; and if so, what Security had the *Scotch* "for any Thing stipulated in the Treaty of *Union*, with respect either to the "Representation of *Scotland* in that Parliament, or any other Privileges and Immu- "nities granted to *Scotland?* That though the Legislative Power in Parliament "were regulated and determin'd by Majority of Voices, yet the giving up the "Constitution, and the Rights and Privileges of the Nation, was not subject to "Suffrage, being founded on Dominion and Property; and therefore could not be

* *Nov.* 28. The Third Article debated.

A. D. 1706.

" legally done without the Conſent of every Perſon, who had a Right to elect, and " be repreſented in Parliament. That by this Treaty, not only the Conſtitution of " Parliament in general was wholly alter'd, or rather given up, but the Barons, " and Burrows, were aggrieved in their particular Rights and Privileges: For, ſup- " poſing the XXIId Article, (which limits the Number of *Scotch* Peers, Barons, " and Burrows) ſhould be rejected, yet, nevertheleſs, the Barons and Burrows were " ſtill deprived of their judicial Authority, to which they had an undoubted Right; " and of which the Parliament could not deprive their Conſtituents, without their " own Conſent. That though the Barons, for their own Conveniency, conſented " to be repreſented by a certain Number in Parliament, yet they had as good a " Right to ſit, and vote, and adviſe their Sovereign, as the Peers themſelves " whenever they pleaſed to reaſſume their Power, of which the IIId and XXIId " Articles deprived them." And, in the laſt Place, it was repreſented, " That the " *Scotch* Members being obliged to reſide ſo long in *London*, to attend the *Britiſh* " Parliament, that alone were ſufficient to drain *Scotland* of all their Money in " *Specie*." Little or nothing being offer'd by the Courtiers againſt theſe Arguments, the oppoſite Party moved, *That the agreeing to the Third Article, in Relation to the Parliament of* Great Britain, *ſhould not be Binding, nor have any Effect, unleſs Terms and Conditions of an* Union *of the Two Kingdoms, and particularly the Conſtitution of the ſaid Parliament, were finally adjuſted and concluded, and an Act paſs'd thereupon in the Parliament; and that the ſaid Terms and Conditions be alſo agreed to, and ratify'd by an Act of the Parliament of* England; *the Conſtitution of the Parliament of* Great Britain *being left entire, until the Parliament came upon the* XXIId *Article.* It was mov'd alſo, to proceed to the Conſideration of the Fourth, and other Articles of *Union*, before the Third; but after ſome Reaſoning thereupon, it was carried to proceed to the Conſideration of the Third Article. After a long Debate thereupon, a Vote was ſtated, *Approve of the Third Article, in the Terms of the Motion relating thereto, or not?* But before Voting, the Marquis of *Annandale* gave in a Proteſt, and deſired that the Narrative of the 4th of that Month of *November*, might be prefix'd thereto; being both together as follows, *viz.* " Whereas it evidently appears, " ſince the printing, publiſhing and conſidering the Articles of Treaty now before " this Houſe, That this Nation ſeems generally averſe to this *Incorporating Union*, " in the Terms now before us, *as ſubverſive of the Sovereignty, Fundamental Conſtitu- " tion, and Claim of Right of this Kingdom, and as threatning Ruin to this Church, as " by Law eſtabliſh'd*: And ſince it is plain, that if an *Union* was agreed to in theſe " Terms, by the Parliament, and accepted of by the Parliament of *England*, it " would in no ſort, anſwer the peaceable and friendly Ends propoſed by an *Union*, " but would, on the contrary, create ſuch diſmal Diſtractions and Animoſities " amongſt our ſelves, and ſuch Jealouſies and Miſtakes betwixt us, and our Neigh- " bours, as would involve theſe Nations into fatal Breaches and Confuſions: There- " fore I do proteſt for my ſelf, and in the Name of thoſe who ſhall adhere to this " my Proteſtation, That an *Incorporating Union* of the Crown and Kingdom of *Scot- " land*, with the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and that both Nations be repre- " ſented by one and the ſame Parliament, as contained in the Articles of the Trea- " ty of *Union*, are contrary to the Honour, Intereſt, Fundamental Laws and Con- " ſtitution of this Kingdom, *is a giving up the Sovereignty, the Birth-Right of the Peers, " the Rights and Privileges of the Barons and Burrows, and is contrary to the Claim of " Right, Property, and Liberty of the Subjects, and the Third Act of her Majeſty's Par- " liament*, 1703; *by which it is declared High-Treaſon in any of the Subjects of " this Kingdom, to quarrel, or endeavour by Writing, malicious and adviſed Speaking, or " open Act or Deed, to alter or innovate the Claim of Right, or any Article thereof: As " alſo, that the Subjects of this Kingdom, by ſurrendring the Sovereignty and Parliaments, " are deprived of all Security, both with reſpect to ſuch Rights as are by the intended " Treaty ſtipulated and agreed, and in reſpect of ſuch other Rights, both Eccleſiaſtical and " Civil, as are, by the ſame Treaty, pretended to be reſerv'd to them:* And therefore I " do proteſt, that this ſhall not prejudice the Being of future *Scotch* Parliaments, " and Conventions, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, at no Time coming." After reading this Proteſt, his Lordſhip took Inſtruments thereupon; and then the Vote was put, *Approve of the Third Article in the Terms of the Motion, or not?* And it was carried approve, by a Majority of Thirty One Votes, that of the Lord Chancellor included; but Fifty Two Members adhered to the Marquis of *Annandale's* Proteſt.

The Marquis of *Annandale's* Proteſt.

The Third Article carried.

The Lord High Commiſſioner inſulted by the Mob, *Nov.* 18.

It was late that Day, before the Parliament roſe, and the Mob of *Edinburgh*, which, either through the Negligence or Connivance of ſome Perſons in Authority, continued to gather in great Numbers, with barbarous Inſolence inſulted the Lord High Commiſſioner, as he was returning Home. For although the Horſe Guards, and

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and ſome of the Foot Grenadiers, were round his Grace's Coach, yet the raſcally Crew were ſo audacious, as to throw Stones from ſeveral Corners, ſome of which fell into the very Coach; and they preſs'd ſo hard upon it, that the Coachman was forc'd to drive full Speed down the Street; and one of his Grace's Pages falling behind, did narrowly eſcape with his Life, having receiv'd ſeveral Blows. The next * Day, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Parliament with the Inſult that had been offer'd to the Lord High Commiſſioner; whereupon the Houſe referr'd to the Committee appointed to examine the Equivalent, to make Inquiry into that Matter, to ſeize and impriſon any Perſons they ſhould ſuſpect, and to report their Information, and their Opinion, what Meaſures might be proper for preventing the like for the future. The Parliament likewiſe commanded the Lord High Conſtable, to proſecute the Perſons impriſoned, on Account of a former Tumult, and order'd the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* to aſſiſt therein. The ſame Day, an Addreſs from the City of St. *Andrews* againſt an *Union*, being read, it was mov'd, That the Parliament ſhould proceed to the Fourth Article of *Union*; but the Duke of *Athol* propoſed, That before they proceeded to the ſaid Article, a Clauſe be added to the Third Article, in theſe Terms: *And that the ſaid Parliament of* Great Britain *ſhall meet, and ſit, once in Three Years at leaſt, in that Part of* Great Britain, *now call'd* Scotland; and after ſome Debate, the Conſideration thereof was delay'd 'till the Parliament came to the XXIId Article. Then the Fourth Article of *Union* was read, and the *Scotch* being thereby admitted to an equal Communication of Trade with the *Engliſh*, it was thought that Article would meet with no manner of Oppoſition: But the Duke of *Hamilton* made a Motion, That all the Regulations and Reſtrictions of the *Engliſh* Trade, the Regulations of their Companies, *&c.* ſhould be laid before the Houſe; and Mr. *Fletcher* of *Saltoun*, in a ſet Speech, endeavour'd to prove this Paradox, *viz. That the being let into the Trade of* England, *would be a Diſadvantage to* Scotland. After ſome Debate about that Matter, the further Conſideration of it was put off 'till the next † Sitting; when the Fourth Article of *Union* being again read, it was mov'd, to take the ſeveral Branches of Trade into Conſideration; that it might thereby appear, how far the Communication of Trade ſhould be advantageous. After a Debate, it was reſolv'd to *approve of the Fourth Article, reſerving the Conſideration of ſeveral Branches of Trade, till the Parliament came to the ſubſequent*, by near Four Voices to One. Then the Fifth Article of *Union* being read, a Propoſal was given in for explaining and inlarging the ſame; importing, "That all Ships or Veſſels "belonging to her Majeſty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Time of Ratifying the "Treaty of the *Union*, tho' Foreign-built, ſhould be deem'd as Ships built in "*Great Britain*; the Owners, within Twelve Months after the *Union*, making "Oath, that the ſame did belong to them, or to ſome other Subject or Subjects "of *Scotland*." Which being read, it was mov'd, That Six Months more Time ſhould be added to the Time allow'd by the Propoſal, for purchaſing Ships or Veſſels; and after ſome Reaſoning thereupon, the further Conſideration thereof was delay'd till the next Sitting.

* *Nov.* 19.

† *Nov.* 21.

Debate about the 4th Article of *Union*.

The 4th Article of *Union* approved.

It is remarkable, that the ſaid Propoſal was given in with the Approbation of her Majeſty's Miniſters; who, by that political Step, and their ready Concurrence with ſome other Clauſes for Explaining and Enlarging other Articles of the Treaty, remov'd the Prejudices of many againſt the *Union*. Among the reſt, the Lord High-Commiſſioner behav'd himſelf with that Mildneſs, Prudence and Steadineſs, that the moſt partial were forc'd to own, they never had a better, or abler Man, at the Head of that Government.

On the 23d, after the reading ſeveral Addreſſes againſt an *Incorporating Union*, the Fifth Article of the Treaty was alſo read, with the Propoſal inſerted in the Minutes of the former Sitting, and this Amendment; inſtead of, *After the Union*, After the Firſt of *May* next. After ſome Reaſoning thereon, a Second Propoſal was given in by the Lord *Belhaven*, importing, "That all Ships or Veſſels belonging to "the Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Time of Ratifying the Treaty in the Parliament "of both Kingdoms, be eſteem'd as built in *England*." And, after ſome Debate, the firſt Paragraph of the Fifth Article, with the firſt Amendment, was approved. Then the reſt of the ſaid Article being read, an additional Clauſe was given in by the Duke of *Hamilton*, importing, "That for the Space of Seven Years after the "*Union*, no Seaman aboard any *Scots* Ship ſhould, either at Home or Abroad, be "preſs'd to ſerve in any of her Majeſty's Ships; and in caſe there be a Levy of "Seamen in the United Kingdom, that that Part thereof, now call'd *Scotland*, "ſhould only bear ſuch a Proportion, as their Taxes were in Proportion with *Eng-*"*land*; but without Prejudice to Officers, or Maſters of Ships, to engage as ma-"ny Voluntier-Seamen as they could agree with, within that Part of the Uni-"ted Kingdom: And this Article to be unalterable by any ſubſequent *Britiſh* Parliament:"

Clauſe offer'd by the Duke of *Hamilton*, rejected.

The whole 5th Article approved.

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"liament:" Which, after ſome Reaſoning thereupon, was rejected by Fifty four Voices; and then the Remainder of the Fifth Article was *approved*.

The Sixth Article conſider'd.

On the 26th of *November*, after the Reading of ſeveral Addreſſes againſt an *Union*, in the Terms of the Treaty, and ſome other private Affairs, the Sixth Article of *Union* being read, it was mov'd, That there ſhould be a Scheme laid before the Parliament, of all the Branches of Trade, as to Export and Import; and after ſome Debate, a Propoſal was given in, importing, *That the Article ſhould be agreed to, excepting ſo far as ſhould be rectified by the Parliament, upon the Conſideration of the ſubſequent Articles.* Another Propoſal was alſo given in, *viz.* 'And ſeeing by "the Laws of *England*, there are Rewards granted upon Export of certain Kind of "Grains, wherein Oats is not ſpecified; that after the *Union*, when Oats ſhall be "at Fifteen Shillings *per* Quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid Two Shillings and "Sixpence for every Quarter of Oatmeal exported in the Terms of the Law, "whereby Rewards are granted for Export of the Grains: And in reſpect there "is a Duty upon Oats imported into *England*, but no Duty upon the Meal, the "importing of which is a Prejudice and Diſcouragement to Tillage; therefore, "that from and after the *Union*, the Quarter of Oatmeal be deem'd equal to Three "Quarters of Oats, and pay Duty accordingly, when imported to *Scotland* from "any Place whatever beyond the Sea:" Which being read and debated, the further Conſideration of it was delay'd till the next Sitting; and order'd, that the Obſervations made by the Council of Trade, be then laid before the Houſe. During the Debate on the Sixth Article, the Duke of *Hamilton*, Marquis of *Annandale*, and others of their Party, urged, "That it was hard to enter upon ſuch a Gene-"ral, until they underſtood the ſeveral Branches of their Trade, and how they "agreed with the Impoſitions of *England*; and that in the Treaty of 1602, they "were allow'd to be under their own Regulations, and to have a Book of Rates "for themſelves; and therefore they ought to have the ſame at this Time." The

* *Nov.* 27. next * Day, the Sixth Article of the *Union*, as amended, being again read, together with the Propoſal about Oats and Oatmeal, and this Addition, *viz. And that the Beer of* Scotland *have the like Rewards and Drawbacks as Barley*; it was moved, That the like *Premium*, or Draw-back, on Exportation of Oatmeal, be allow'd as on the Exportation of Rye in *England*: And, after Debate, it was agreed, That the ſaid Sixth Article, with the Propoſals for Amendments, be referr'd to a Committee. Then a Clauſe was offer'd, importing, "That *Scotland*, for ——— Years "after the *Union*, be free from the Prohibitions againſt Exporting Wool, Skins with "Wool, and Woollen Yarn, which, by the Oaths of the Seller and Buyer, ſhall be "made appear to be the proper Growth and Product of *Scotland*, and ſpun with-"in the ſame; which ſhall no ways be comprehended under any of the Laws "already made in *England*, or to be made during the Space aforeſaid." As alſo this Clauſe; *viz.* "Excepting the Duties on Export and Import, on particular Com-"modities; from which the Subjects of either Kingdom are ſpecially liberated and "exempted by their private Rights, and which, after the *Union*, are to remain "entire." And this Clauſe, *viz.* "That after the *Union*, all Sorts of *Scotch* Lin-"nen, or any kind of Cloth made of Flax or Hemp, be exported out of the united "Kingdom, free of all Cuſtoms, or other Impoſitions whatſoever. As alſo another "Clauſe, *viz.* That before the *Union*, the *Scotch* might have ſuch a Drawback ad-"juſted, as might enable them to export Beef, Pork, and Butter, to the *Weſt-Indies*, "and other Foreign Parts. As likewiſe this Clauſe, That after the *Union*, all Duties "or Bounty-Tolls, or other Exactions on Black-Cattle, or other Product of *Scot-"land*, when carried into *England*, or Product of *England*, when carried into *Scot-"land*, payable either to publick or private Perſons, be, in all Time coming, void "and null." And laſtly, another Clauſe, in theſe Terms, "That after the *Union*, "*Scotland*, ſhould have Liberty, for ever, to manufacture Plaiders, Fingrams, *Gal-"way*-Whites, Serges, Stockings, and all Sorts of Linnen, as they had been uſed to "do, conform to the Regulations of their own Laws, and to export the ſame to "*England*, or Dominions and Plantations thereto belonging, or to any other Place "beyond Seas, free of any Duty whatſoever. But in Caſe any of the Subjects of "*Scotland* ſhould export any other Sort of Woollen Manufacture, they were to be "liable to the Regulations and Taxes of *England* impoſed before the *Union*, or to "be impoſed afterwards by the Parliament of *Great Britain*." All theſe Clauſes, together with the Sixth Article and Propoſal, were referr'd to the Committee appointed for the Calculation of the Equivalent, to which Committee it was agreed to add Two Members of each State.

On the 28th, after the Three Eſtates had reported their reſpective Elections of the ſaid additional Members, the Seventh Article was again read, and after ſome Reaſoning, a Propoſal for Explanation and Addition was given in, importing, "That

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"That the Thirty Four Gallons *Engliſh* Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to "Twelve Gallons *Scotch*, preſent Meaſure, ſold in *Scotland*, by the Brewer, at Nine "Shillings and Six Pence *Sterling*, excluding all Duties, and retailed including "Duties; and the Retailer's Profit, at Two Pence the *Scotch* Pint, or Eight Part of "the *Scotch* Gallon; be not, after the *Union*, liable, on Account of the preſent "Exciſe upon exciſeable Liquors in *England*, to any higher Impoſition than Two "Shillings *Sterling* upon the foreſaid Thirty Four Gallons *Engliſh* Barrels, being "the preſent *Scotch* Meaſure." Another Clauſe was likewiſe offer'd, *viz.* that the "Two Penny Ale and Beer of *Scotland*, ſhould be only charged with the ſame "Exciſe, as the preſent ſmall Beer of *England*; and after ſome Debate, the Vote "was ſtated, Approve of the Seventh Article, as to the Exciſe of Ale and Beer, "with the firſt or laſt Explanation? And, the Clauſes being read, it was carried, "*Approve with the Firſt Article*, by Thirty Three Voices.

The Seventh Article debated, *Nov.* 28.

By this Time, the common People were ſo enraged, that they threatned to come up, in a Body, to *Edinburgh*, to diſſolve the Parliament. The Firſt that made any formal Appearance, were the Inhabitants of *Glaſgow*, where the Provoſt and Town-Council oppoſing the ſubſcribing of an Addreſs againſt the *Union*, great Numbers betook themſelves to Arms; drove the Magiſtrates out of the City; inſulted every Body whom they ſuſpected to favour the *Union*; hung in *Effigy* one of the Commiſſioners in the Treaty, with the Articles about his Neck; and rambled up and down for Two or Three Days together, committing divers Enormities and Diſorders: But a ſtrong Detachment of Dragoons being ſent thither, ſurprized Two of the Ringleaders, *Findley*, a Malſter, and one *Montgomery*, brought them Priſoners to *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and ſo the *Glaſgow* Mob dwindled into nothing. About the ſame Time, the Shire of *Dumfries*, *Kircudbright*, *Lanerk*, *Galloway*, *Air*, and *Clyeſdale*, were all ready to riſe, and about Two or Three Thouſand of the Commoners came in Arms to *Dumfries*, where they publickly burnt * the Articles of *Union*, and affix'd on the Market-Croſs a Declaration, entituled, *An Account of the burning of the Articles of the* Union *at Dumfries*, wherein they, at large, gave their Reaſons for proteſting againſt it. But none ſhew'd more Zeal on this Occaſion, than the *Weſtern* Shires, where a vaſt Number of People, and chiefly the *Cameronians*, were willing to venture their All to oppoſe the *Union*; for which Purpoſe they had ſeveral Meetings, divided themſelves into Regiments, choſe their Officers; provided themſelves with Horſes, Arms and Ammunition; mentioned the Reſtoration of the *King*, as the only Means to ſave their Country; were ſo far reconciled to the *Northern* Parts, and Epiſcopal Party, (whom they formerly hated, on account of their different Principles in Religion) that they were inclined to concert Meaſures with them, and had appointed Correſpondents in all Places throughout the Kingdom, to ſtrengthen and encourage their Party, and to feel the Pulſe of thoſe Members of Parliament who were againſt the *Union*. There was one *Cunningham* of *Eekatt*, who had been very forward in promoting the late Revolution; but, upon the Peace of *Reſwick*, the Regiment whereof he was Major, being broke, he went to *Darien*, and after the Ruin of that Enterprize, returning to *Scotland*, he lived privately, and meanly, at his Country-Houſe. He had made frequent Applications for an Employment, but though new Levies were made, upon the War breaking out again, he could never obtain to be provided for in the Army, which he aſcribed to his having been employ'd by the *Darien* Company; and at which he was not a little diſguſted. As he waited for an Opportunity to ſhew his Reſentment, he was ſoon known to the *Weſtern* Agents, and, being of the *Preſbyterian* Principles, entirely truſted by them. Having concerted Meaſures with Mr. *Briſbane* of *Biſhoptown*, Mr. *Cochrane* of *Kilmoronock*, and Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, Three ſtaunch Cavaliers, who aſſured him, that the Duke of *Hamilton* approved his Deſign of bringing up the *Cameronians* to diſſolve the Parliament, and that the Duke of *Athol* readily undertook to cauſe his Highlanders to ſecure the Paſs of *Stirling*, to open a Communication with the *Northern* Parts, Major *Cunningham* took a Progreſs through the *Weſtern* Shires, and, by his dextrous Management, brought Things to ſuch a Conſiſtency, that Seven or Eight Thouſand Men, well armed, were ready to rendezvous at the Town of *Hamilton*, in order to march forwards to *Edinburgh*, under his Command. But a Day or Two before they were to meet, the Duke of *Hamilton*, without acquainting any of thoſe who had concerted this Deſign, ſent privately Expreſſes through the whole Country, ſtrictly requiring them to put it off 'till another Time; ſo that not above Five Hundred, more forward than the reſt, came to the Place appointed; which entirely broke Major *Cunningham*'s Meaſures. What induced the Duke of *Hamilton* to act as he did, on this Occaſion, the *Scotch* Memorialiſt, who was privy to the Deſign, leaves † undetermin'd; acquainting us, "That "ſome ſwore he had made his Terms with the Court; others ſaying, that he was "afraid

Account of the Tumults and Inſurrections at *Glaſgow*, *Kircudbright*, *Dumfries*, &c.

* *Nov.* 20. See *Lockhart's* Memoirs, p. 273, *& ſeq.*

† *Lockhart*, *Ubi Supra*, p. 284.

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" afraid to venture, by Reaſon of his Eſtate in *England*; and that the only Thing " that was alledged in his Behalf, was, that he thought the Nation was not in a " Condition to carry on ſuch an Enterprize at that Time, becauſe the *Engliſh* had " ſent their Troops to the Borders, and more Forces might ſoon be waſted over from " *Holland*, and ſo the *Scotch* Nation be undone.

Be that as it will, the Government having been inform'd of the ill Deſigns of
* *Nov.* 29. the Malecontents, the Lord Chancellor acquainted * the Parliament, " That the " Secret Council, at their laſt Meeting, had under Conſideration ſeveral Accounts " of irregular and tumultuary Meetings, by ſome People of the common and mean- " eſt Degree, in Arms, and of Abuſes committed by them at *Glaſgow*, *Kirkudbright*, " *Dumfries*, and ſeveral Places of *Lanerkſhire*; and that there were Papers dropp'd " inviting People to take up Arms, and to provide Ammunition and Proviſions, in " order to their marching to diſturb the Parliament; all which he was directed by " the Secret Council to lay before the Parliament, that proper Methods might be " reſolv'd upon, for preventing the evil Conſequences of ſuch Practices:" And then his Lordſhip preſented a Letter from the Magiſtrates of *Dumfries*, to her Majeſty's Advocate, giving an Account of the Abuſes and Tumultuary Meetings in that Place. After the reading of that Letter, and of the Declaration, incloſed therein, a Draught of a *Proclamation to be emitted by the Parliament, againſt all tumultuary Meetings, and Convocation of the Leidges*, was preſented, and read: And, after ſome Debate thereupon, it being objected, that it did not appear that there was a particular Information of any tumultuary Meetings, or irregular Convocations, either in the Shire of *Lanerk*, or at *Glaſgow*, her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner notify'd to the Parliament, that he had Information, not only from *Glaſgow* and *Dumfries*, but alſo from ſeveral Places in *Lanerkſhire*, of tumultuary and irregular Meetings of Men in Arms, and of their publiſhing their Deſigns of marching to diſturb the Parliament. Hereupon, not only the Proclamation was approved, (Three only diſſenting) but the Draught of an Act, *Suſpending the Effect of the Clauſe in the Act of Security, for Arming and Exerciſing the Fenſible Men, paſs'd in the Second Seſſion of this Parliament, and that during this Seſſion of Parliament only*, was alſo read, and a firſt Reading order'd to be mark'd thereon. The next Day †, the ſaid Act was again read, approv'd, touch'd with the Scepter, and order'd forthwith to be printed and publiſh'd, together with the Proclamation againſt Tumults. The ſame Day, after the reading of Two Addreſſes againſt an *Union*, the Seventh Article was again read, debated, and that Part of it not approved before, paſs'd by more than Two Thirds of the Houſe. The printed *Account of the burning of the Articles of* Union at Dumfres, before-mention'd, being again read, was referr'd to the Committee, appointed for examining the Sixth Article of *Union*, to make Enquiry after the Printer and Publiſher of that ſcandalous Paper, which was order'd to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman. But while the Parliament was thus taking vigorous Meaſures to ſuppreſs tumultuous Aſſemblies, the *Edinburgh* Mob had the Inſolence to come, in great Numbers, to the Parliament-Cloſe, demanding, with loud Outcries, *That the Treaty of* Union *be rejected.* Hereupon the Duke of *Argyle*, with great Reſolution, went out of the Houſe, in order to appeaſe the riotous Multitude, whom he aſk'd, *Whether they knew who he was?* They anſwer'd, they knew him no more as the Duke of *Argyle*, but only as Earl of *Greenwich*, and as ſuch, entirely in the Intereſt of *England*: But that Illuſtrious Peer, having, with repeated Intreaties, perſuaded them to give him the Hearing, his Grace ſpoke to them with ſuch Calmneſs, and Strength of Reaſon, as allay'd the Fury of the boldeſt, and work'd ſo powerfully upon the reſt, that ſome of them cry'd out, *Long live the Duke of* Argyle, *and Proſperity to the* Union. However, the Court being apprehenſive that her Majeſty's Miniſters, and the well-affected, might be expoſed to further Inſults, ſome Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, were order'd to march towards the *North* of *England*, to be in a Readineſs to enter *Scotland*, in Caſe of any Riſing in that Kingdom: Which, by the ſteddy Conduct and Vigilance of the Lord High Commiſſioner, and the other Miniſters, was happily prevented. Beſides the Precautions uſed to preſerve the publick Tranquility, and ſhelter the Well-affected Members from the Inſults of the Malecontents without, it muſt be own'd, that other Methods were employ'd, to remove the Obſtacles which the *Union* was like to meet with in the Houſe. In order to that, the Miniſters thought it abſolutely neceſſary to pay part of the Arrears of the Salaries and Penſions due to ſeveral Perſons; and the *Scotch* Funds being all anticipated, they prevail'd with the Queen to lend her *Scotch* Treaſury the Sum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, which the Earl of *Glaſgow* diſtributed to the beſt Advantage; and for which he, ſome Years after, accounted with the Commiſſioners of publick Accounts. Some, indeed, have endeavour'd to juſtify the Miniſters of State, alledging, that the paying of juſt Debts

Proclamation againſt Tumults, and part of the *Act of Security*, repeal'd.

† *Nov.* 30.

Tumult in *Edinburgh*, *Nov.* 30.

20000 *l.* ſent by the Queen to the *Scotch* Treaſury.

A. D. 1706.

Debts cannot be conſtrued Bribery: But whoever * will impartially conſider the Time when this pretended Payment of Arrears was made; the Place from whence the Money came; the clandeſtine manner of obtaining and diſpoſing of it; that all the Perſons on whom it was beſtow'd, (the Duke of *Athol* only excepted) voted for, and promoted the *Union*; and, laſtly, that ſeveral of thoſe Perſons (*a*) had no Claim to that Diſtribution: Whoever, I ſay, will reflect on theſe Things, will undoubtedly conclude, that the Money was mainly deſigned to gain Votes in the Houſe.

* *Lockhart's* Memoirs, *p.* 417.

The Fears of Diſturbances from the giddy Multitude, being, in a great Meaſure, removed, the Parliament made a quick Diſpatch of the remaining Articles of the Treaty. On the 31ſt of *October*, the Eighth had been referr'd to a Committee; and, on the 3d of *December*, the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Articles, were ſeverally read, debated, and approved; as was Three † Days after, the Fourteenth Article, with an Amendment, importing, *That during the preſent War*, Scotland *ſhould be exempted from the Malt-Tax.* The next ‖ Day, the Committee appointed to examine the Calculation of the *Equivalent*, having made their Report, That the Computation was juſt, exactly and well founded, in the Terms expreſs'd in the Fifteenth Article, the firſt Part of the ſaid Article was, after ſome Debate, approv'd; notwithſtanding the Lord *Belhaven*'s Proteſtation, againſt the *Scots* being concern'd in the Payment of *Engliſh* Debts. On the 10th of *December*, the Sixth Article of the Treaty was again read, as was alſo Part of the Report of the Committee, to whom the ſame was referr'd; which was approv'd by a great Majority. The Four ſubſequent Days, (*viz.* *December* the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 16th) the remaining Parts of the Committee's Report, concerning *Premiums* and Drawbacks on *Scotch* Commodities, and other Commercial Matters, being examin'd and debated; the Sixth Article was approv'd, with ſeveral Additions and Explanations.

† *Dec.* 6.

‖ *Dec.* 7.

The *Preſbyterian* Miniſters, being apprehenſive that their *Kirk-Government* was in Danger, had, in moſt Places, preach'd againſt the *wicked Union*; but no ſooner did the Parliament paſs an *Act for the Security of the Kirk*, than their Zeal was cool'd; and the ſoberer, and, indeed, greater Part of the *Scotch* Clergy, began to conſider, that the violent Methods which, by the Inſtigation of ſome of their Brethren, had been uſed to thwart the *Union*, would, at laſt, redound to the Reproach of their Church. Hereupon, the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly thought fit to ſend a *Circular Letter* ∴ to the ſeveral *Preſbyteries* of the Kingdom; wherein, to "ex-"oner their Conſciences, they recommended to all their Brethren, to diſcounte-"nance and diſcourage all Irregularities and Tumults, tending to diſturb the *Govern-"ment.*" To this Letter, the *Preſbytery* of *Hamilton*, which was the moſt buſy againſt an *Incorporating Union*, return'd an Anſwer; importing, "That there had been many "Reports ſpread abroad of Tumults and Diſorders; which, as to the Bounds of "their *Preſbytery*, were groſly falſe; and they had Reaſon to believe them ſo like-"wiſe, as to the reſt of the Shire. That they had heard alſo of calumnious Sto-"ries, induſtriouſly diſſeminated, concerning ſome of their Number, with reſpect "to thoſe pretended Diſorders; which were not only contrary to Truth, but to "common Senſe. But that, as to the Diſpoſition of the People, the plain Truth "was, that they were generally averſe from the *Union*, as what they fear'd might "prove an irremediable Evil. That they had heard, with much Satisfaction, of "the Zeal which the *Reverend Commiſſion* had ſhewn in their *Addreſs*, for the Inte-"reſts of the Church; and that they were of Opinion, that they ought ſtill to re-"monſtrate againſt the Concluding of any *Union* with *England*, upon the Foot of "the Treaty, till the *General Aſſembly* of the National Church were call'd, and al-"low'd to conſider of Solid and Eſſential Securities for the Church.

∴ Dated *Edinburgh*, *Dec.* 6. Letter of the Gen. Aſſembly againſt Tumults. The Presbytery of *Hamilton*'s Anſwer, *Dec.* 17.

On the 12th of *December*, the Parliament order'd a ſcandalous Paper, entitled, *Queries about the Scheme of an Incorporating Union*, &c. to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman; and appointed a Committee to enquire after the Printer, Author, and Publiſher of that Libel. Two * Days after, the firſt Clauſe of the Fifteenth Article of *Union* was debated, and approved: And on the 16th, another ſcurrilous Paper, aſſerting *the Dependency of the Crown and Kingdom of* Scotland, *upon the Crown and Kingdom of* England, was alſo order'd to be burnt by the Common Hangman. The ſame Day, the Eighth Article of the Treaty was read, together with Part of the Committee's Report relating to it; the particular Conſidera-

Libels order'd to be burnt.

* *Dec.* 14.

(*a*) *Viz.* The Dukes of *Montroſs* and *Roxburgh*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie*, the Earl of *Belcarras*, &c. See *Scotch* Memoirs, *p.* 418.

A. D. 1706.

tion of both which, took up the Parliament's Time in the Sittings of the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 26th of *December*; upon which laſt Day, the ſaid *Eighth Article*, with the ſeveral Clauſes and Explanations added to it, was approved by a Majority of Fifty three Voices. The ſame Day, the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Clauſes of the Fifteenth Article of *Union*, were read, and approved; but the Fifth Clauſe was order'd to be ſtruck out, as being determin'd by the Eighth Article.

Deſign to invite the Barons, *&c.* to attend the Commiſſioner, in order to preſs him to lay aſide the *Union*.

The Project of Diſſolving the Parliament, carry'd on by Major *Cunningham*, having miſcarried; the Country-Party bethought themſelves of another Expedient to thwart the *Union*, which was, (according to a Precedent in the Minority of *James* the Fifth) to invite as many of the Barons, Freeholders and Heretors, as could poſſibly be got, to *Edinburgh*, that they might in a Body attend the Lord High-Commiſſioner, and (by a Prolocutor) intreat his Grace, either to lay aſide the intended *Union*, or, at leaſt, to grant a Receſs, until they had inform'd the Queen of the preſent Temper and Diſpoſition of the Nation, and obtain'd an Order for calling a New Parliament, to provide againſt the Calamities that were like to enſue: And, whether his Grace granted, or refuſed this Demand, they reſolv'd that a National Addreſs, to that Purpoſe, ſhould be ſign'd, and forthwith ſent up to the Queen. This Counſel came firſt from the Duke of *Athol*, and Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*; and being reliſh'd and recommended by the Duke of *Hamilton*, was generally approv'd by the *Cavaliers*, who acquainted their Friends in the Country with the Deſign, and deſir'd them to come privately to *Edinburgh*, againſt a certain prefix'd Day. In the mean Time, Mr. *Henry Maul*, Brother to the Earl of *Panmure*, was pitch'd upon for the Prolocutor; and the Form of an Addreſs to the Queen concerted and agreed to, by all who were in the Secret; wherein they made it *their moſt humble Supplication to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to diſcountenance this Treaty, and call both a New Parliament, and a General Aſſembly of the Church of that Kingdom.* Againſt the Day appointed, above Five Hundred Gentlemen were actually come to *Edinburgh*, and many more were upon the Road: But, the very next Day, the Duke of *Hamilton* acquainted thoſe in Concert with him, That unleſs they added a Clauſe to the Addreſs, intimating their Readineſs to ſettle the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, he would, by no means, be concern'd in it; urging, that, without ſuch a Clauſe, the *Engliſh Tories*, who ('twas expected) would oppoſe the *Union* in the *Engliſh* Parliament, could have no Foundation to go upon. This Objection was no ſmall Surprize to the *Cavaliers*, who generally look'd upon it as intended to break the Deſign; ſince the Duke of *Hamilton* could not be ignorant, that the far greater Part of the Gentlemen who were come up to *Edinburgh*, would never conſent to ſuch a Clauſe. Two or Three Days being ſpent in endeavouring to make up this Difference, the Country-Gentlemen grew weary of ſpending their Time and Money to no Purpoſe, ſo that many of them return'd home; and the Government having been inform'd of the Deſign, reſolv'd to put an effectual Stop to it.

*Dec.* 27. Complaints of Letters diſpers'd to invite the Subſcribers to Addreſſes to aſſemble at *Edinburgh*.

In order to that, on the 27th of *December*, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe, "That tho' the ſeveral Addreſſes, brought in and preſented to the Parliament againſt an *Incorporating Union*, had been taken into Conſideration, yet there was Information, that Letters were ſent thro' ſeveral Corners of the Kingdom, deſiring the Subſcribers of thoſe Addreſſes to come in, and aſſemble at *Edinburgh*, upon Pretence of waiting the Effect of the ſaid Addreſſes, and of knowing what Return the Parliament would give them; all which, he was directed by her Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner to lay before the Parliament, that proper Meaſures might be reſolv'd upon, for preventing any evil Conſequences from ſuch Practices." After ſome Debate thereon, a Proclamation was brought in and read, *againſt all ſuch Meetings, and Gatherings of the Subjects, as unwarrantable, and contrary to Law:* And after further Diſcourſe, as to the Grounds of the Informations, the Lord High-Commiſſioner notify'd to the Parliament, "That he had Information from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, of the great Pains and Methods which had been uſed to procure Subſcriptions to Addreſſes, and to invite to *Edinburgh* the Subſcribers, againſt a Set Day, to back thoſe Addreſſes." After Debate upon the Draught of the Proclamation, the Vote was ſtated, *Approve of the ſame, or not?* But before Voting, *George Lockhart*, of *Carnwath*, gave in a Proteſtation, importing, "That this Proclamation, now offer'd to be emitted, diſcharging Barons and Freeholders, and Heretors within the Kingdom, to come to *Edinburgh* in Time of Sitting of Parliament, ſhould no ways prejudice the Rights and Privi-ledges of the Barons and Freeholders of the Kingdom, competent to them by the Laws of the Nation:" Which being read, he took Inſtruments thereupon; and moſt of thoſe that voted in the Negative, adher'd to this Proteſtation. Then

A Proclamation againſt ſeditious Meetings.

the

the *Proclamation* was approved by a Majority of One Hundred and Twelve Voices, againſt Sixty two; and the ſame being forthwith publiſh'd, had the deſir'd Effect. A. D. 1706.

On the 30th of *December*, the Parliament read the Seventh and laſt Clauſe of the Fifteenth Article, about the Application of the *Equivalent*, and the Repreſentation of the *African* Company, ſetting forth, "That the Sum propos'd to be paid to them "out of the *Equivalent*, was not adequate to the great Loſſes and Damages they had "already ſuſtain'd, and to the taking away ſo many valuable Priviledges as they "now enjoy'd; the Benefit of which muſt, of Courſe, accrue chiefly to the *Eng-* "*liſh Eaſt-India* Company:" But, after ſome Debate, the Fifteenth Article, as alter'd and amended, was approv'd, by a Majority of Sixty Votes. The next Day, the Sixteenth Article, with an Amendment, and the Seventeenth, without any, were unanimouſly approv'd: And then the Eighteenth Article being read, it was mov'd, that the following Clauſe be added to it; *viz.* "And that in making "any ſuch Laws, eſpecial Regard be had to Overtures, to be preſented to that "Parliament by the Lords of the Seſſions of *Scotland*." After ſome Debate, another Overture was offer'd, for adding this Clauſe; *viz.* "That all *Scotchmen* be ex- "empted from the *Engliſh* Sacramental Teſt, not only in *Scotland*, but in all Places "of the *United Kingdom*, and Dominions thereunto belonging; and that they "may be declar'd capable of Offices throughout the whole, without being oblig'd "to take the ſaid *Teſt*." But it was repreſented, "That it was not now entire, to "add the ſaid Clauſe about the *Teſt*, by reaſon of the Vote of Parliament of the "12th of *November* laſt, againſt adding the like Clauſe." After further Debate, it was agreed, that the ſame ſhould be put to the Vote; and that the Liſt of the Members Votes be printed and recorded. Hereupon the Vote was put, Whether it was entire to add the Clauſe, or not? And it was carry'd in the Negative, by Thirty four. Then the Vote was put, *Approve of the Eighteenth Article, or not?* And it was carry'd *approve*, by Fifty.

Repreſentation of the *African* Company.

The 15th Article approv'd. *Dec.* 31. The 16th and 17th Articles approv'd.

The 18th Article approv'd.

A. D. $170\frac{6}{7}$.

On the 2d of *January*, the Parliament paſs'd an Act for adjourning the Seſſion, or Term, one Month longer, and then proceeded on the Nineteenth Article; to the firſt Clauſe of which they agreed, with a Stipulation; *That the Lords of the Seſſion ſhould, for the future, be taken from among the Advocates and Writers to the Signet*; (which was carry'd by Thirteen Votes only); *and none to be deem'd capable, that had not practiſed the Law at leaſt Five Years for the former.* The next * Day, a Motion was made for an additional Clauſe, in relation to the Qualification of Writers; *viz.* "That no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted Lord of the Seſſion, un- "leſs he undergo a private and publick Trial in the Civil Law, before the Faculty "of Advocates, and be found by them qualified for the aboveſaid Office, Two "Years before he ſhall be named to be a Lord of the Seſſion." After ſome Debate, it was moved, "That the Qualifications for capacitating Perſons to be "named ordinary Lords of Seſſion, ſhould be alterable by the Parliament of "*Great Britain*;" which was carry'd by Sixty Voices: As was alſo the Clauſe about the Qualification of Writers. The other Clauſes of the Nineteenth Article being read, and debated, the whole (as amended) was approved. The 4th of *January* was beſtow'd upon private Affairs: On the 6th, the Twentieth Article, with the Addition of the Word *Superiorities*; and the Twenty firſt, without any Amendment, were approved.

Act paſs'd for adjourning the Term to the 1ſt of *February*.

* *Jan.* 3.

Before the Houſe came to the XXIId Article, which ſettles the Number of *Scotland*'s Repreſentatives in the *Britiſh* Parliament, the Duke of *Hamilton*, having aſſembled the leading Men of the Party, who had long oppoſed the *Union*, pathetically exhorted them, "Not to look back upon what might have been done amiſs by "any amongſt them, but to go on forwards, and now, at laſt, to unite their Efforts "to ſave the Nation, which ſtood on the very brink of Ruin." After all that were preſent, had declared their chearful Concurrence, let the Conſequences be what they would, his Grace propoſed, "That the Marquis of *Annandale* ſhould renew his "Motion for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown on the Houſe of *Hanover*; and, "as it was not to be doubted but the ſame would be rejected, That then a Prote- "ſtation ſhould be enter'd and adhered to by all that were againſt the *Union*, who, "immediately after, ſhould, in a Body, ſeparate from the other Members, and "leave the Houſe, never to return again. And that, in the next Place, the Natio- "nal Addreſſes, concerted when the Barons were to have attended the High Com- "miſſioner, ſhould be forthwith ſigned by as many Hands as poſſible, and diſ- "patch'd to the Queen: Urging, that of all Meaſures, this was the moſt likely to "prevail with the *Engliſh* to let the *Union* drop:" And then his Grace offer'd the Draught of the intended *Proteſtation*, which had been put into his Hands by the Marquis of *Annandale*, but was thought to have been drawn up by Sir *James Stuart*, the

*Lockhart*'s Memoirs, *p.* 293. *&* *ſeq.*

The D. of *Hamilton*'s Propoſal for a bold Proteſtation, and leaving of the Houſe.

A. D. 1706/7.

Queen's Advocate. The Perſons preſent, moſt of whom were profeſs'd *Jacobites*, having deſired a Day or Two to take the Propoſal into Conſideration, before they came to a final Reſolution, the Duke of *Hamilton* was, in the mean Time, at no ſmall Pains to convince them of the Reaſonableneſs of this Counſel. The greateſt Difficulty with ſome, was the mentioning their Concurrence to ſettle the Succeſſion on the Houſe of *Hanover*, which they ſaid was a kind of Obligation upon them, to have Recourſe to that Family, to protect them in oppoſing the *Union*; whereas their Deſign was to reſtore the *Pretender* to the Throne, which they thought the preſent Ferment among the People would much advance. To this the Duke of *Hamilton* return'd, "That this could draw no Olbigation upon them, to adhere to the In-"tereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover*, ſince they did not proteſt againſt the Motion's "being rejected; and even ſuppoſing it were otherwiſe, it was not the firſt Time "they had made greater Stretches, with a Deſign that Good might come of it, and "he hoped this would be the laſt: *For*, added he, *this bold Proteſtation, back'd by the Separation, will not only confound the* Engliſh, *but likewiſe encourage our Countrymen, and engage them to ſupport us: And, for my Part, I am of Opinion, that if the* Engliſh *do not deſiſt from proſecuting the* Union, *we muſt have Recourſe to Arms, and call over the King; nor do I doubt but the Nation will concur with us to ſave themſelves from utter Ruin.* By theſe Arguments and Conſiderations, all were brought over, and, at the next Meeting, declared their Approbation, promiſing to adhere to the Proteſtation, which, 'twas taken for granted, the Duke of *Hamilton* would preſent; only the Duke of *Athol* could, by no Reaſons, be prevail'd upon to adhere to the Proteſtation, by Reaſon of the Clauſe relating to the Houſe of *Hanover*, but he engaged to join with the reſt in leaving the Houſe, and concerting further Meaſures. All Things being thus adjuſted, and the next Day appointed for the Execution, great Numbers of Gentlemen, and eminent Citizens, flock'd that Morning about the Parliament-Houſe, to expect the Iſſue, and, in caſe of Need, aſſiſt the ſeparating Members: But all their Hopes were ſoon daſh'd, for the Duke of *Hamilton* pretending to be ſeized with a violent Toothach, refuſed to go to the Houſe. Some of his Friends having boldly expoſtulated with him about his fluctuating and ambiguous Conduct, which bore ſo near a Reſemblance to that of his Grandfather, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, he was, at laſt, prevail'd with to go to the Parliament-Houſe; but, notwithſtanding all the preſſing Inſtances his Friends made to engage him to preſent the intended Proteſtation, he ſtill refuſed to do it; and only promiſed to be the firſt Adherer. So much Time was ſpent in this private Conteſt among the Cavaliers, that the Opportunity was loſt, and, in a few Days, great Numbers of thoſe who had ſtrenuouſly ſtood againſt the *Union*, left the Houſe in Deſpair. So that when the XXIId Article came to be read *, and debated, it met with little or no Oppoſition. Only before approving the Firſt Paragraph, Mr *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, enter'd a Proteſt, with Relation to the Privileges of the Barons; as the Duke of *Athol* did another, relating to the ſeveral Branches of that Article; the Earl of *Buchan*, a Third, with Relation to the Rights of the Peers; Sir *Walter Stuart* of *Pardovan*, a Fourth in behalf of the Peers, Barons, and Burrows; the Earl of *Errol* a Fifth, with Relation to his Hereditary Office of High Conſtable; and the Earl of *Mariſchal*, a Sixth in Relation to his Hereditary Office of Earl Marſhal of *Scotland*. The Earl of *Marchmont* bitterly inveigh'd and proteſted againſt thoſe Proteſtations, as preſumptuous, illegal, unwarrantable, and ſeditious; after which, the Firſt Paragraph of the XXIId Article was approved, by a Majority of Forty Voices; and then the Second Paragragh, relating to the calling the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was alſo approved with ſome Amendments. The Earl of *Stair*, who had all along ſtickled for the *Union*, and who, though much indiſpos'd, was come that Day to the Parliament-Houſe, was taken ſo ill that very Night, that he died in few Hours, being generally lamented by all the Well-affected to the Revolution, and Proteſtant Succeſſion, for both which he ſhew'd a diſtinguiſh'd Zeal, on all Occaſions. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son, the Lord *John Dalrimple*.

The Duke of *Hamilton's* Counſels defeated by himſelf.

* *Jan* 7. Six Proteſtations againſt the XXIId Article.

Death of the Earl of *Stair*, *Jan.* 7.

On the 8th of *January*, it was in Parliament mov'd, That the Proteſts given in the former Sitting, by the Duke of *Athol*, Earl of *Buchan*, *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, and *Walter Stuart*, ſhould neither be inſerted in the Minutes, nor printed; and the Earl of *Marchmont* gave in a Proteſtation againſt thoſe Four Proteſts, took Inſtruments thereupon; and the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of *Montroſs*, Preſident of the Council, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Marquiſſes of *Tweedale* and *Lothian*, and moſt of the well-affected to the *Union*, adher'd thereto. The next Day †, the Lord *Balmerino*, gave in a Proteſtation againſt that of the Earl of *Marchmont*, to which the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Party adher'd; and after ſome Debate, it was agreed, that none of the ſaid Proteſts be inſerted at length, in the Minutes, or printed, but

† *Jan.* 9.

A. D. 1706.

but that they be all recorded in the Books of Parliament. Then the Third Paragraph of the XXIId Article, being approved, the remaining Part of the ſaid Article was read, and after ſome Reaſoning, and reading of the Oaths to which it relates, an Overture was given in, *for an additional Clauſe, for explaining the Word* Limitation, *mention'd in the Oath appointed to be taken by* Stat. 13. Will. III. Cap. 6. as alſo an Overture *for exempting Perſons in any Office or Employment in* Scotland, *from taking the Oath of Abjuration, mention'd in the ſaid Article.* A Third Overture was alſo given in for a Clauſe, importing, *That ſo long as the Act appointing the Sacramental Teſt ſhall continue in Force in* England, *all Perſons in publick Truſt, within the Limits of* Scotland, *ſhall ſwear, and ſign a Formula thereto ſubjoin'd*, in Manner, and under the Penalty therein mention'd. After Reading the ſaid Three Overtures, and reaſoning thereon, a Vote was ſtated, *Approve of the Twenty Second Article of* Union *as explained, or not?* But before voting it was agreed, that notwithſtanding the ſaid Vote, and that the Article ſhould thereby be approved, it ſhould nevertheleſs be entire, and free afterwards, to proceed on the ſaid Overtures next Sitting, and to the Parliament to give their Sentiments thereon: And it being thereupon moved, to adjourn the Vote for approving the Article 'till next Sitting, a previous Vote was ſtated, *Proceed*, or *Delay*, and it was carried *Proceed*: Then the Vote being put, approve the Twenty Serond Article, as explained, or *not*, it was carried *approve*.

The Remainder of the XXIId Article approved.

On the 10th of *January*, the Overture *for exempting Perſons in any Office or Employment in* Scotland, *from taking the Oath of Abjuration, mention'd in the Twenty Second Article of the* Union, being read, and dropp'd, the Overture *for an Additional Clauſe to the ſaid Twenty Second Article, for explaining the Word* Limitation, *mention'd in the Oath appointed to be taken by* 13. W. III. Cap. 6. was again read, *viz. Like as it is declared, that by the Word* Limitation, *in the Oath mention'd in the above Article, is only underſtood, Entail of the Succeſſion, and not the Conditions of Government upon the Succeſſor; and that all Perſons of* Scotland, *who may be liable to take the ſaid Oath, ſwear it in that Senſe only*; but after ſome Debate, the Vote being put, *for adding the ſaid Clauſe*, it was carried in the Negative. Then the Third Overture for a Clauſe to be added to the ſaid Twenty Second Article, mention'd in the Minutes of the laſt Sitting, was again read in theſe Terms: *And further, it is agreed, that ſo long as that Part of the Second* Act, Anno 25. Ch. 20. *appointing a* Sacramental Teſt, *ſhall ſtand, and continue in Force in* England, *all Perſons in publick Truſt, Civil or Military, within the Limits of* Scotland, *ſhall ſwear and ſign the* Formula *under-written, within Six Months after the Commencement of the* Union: *And all who ſhall be admitted to any publick Truſt thereafter, ſhall, before the exerciſing their ſaid Office of Truſt, Swear and Subſcribe the ſame, to be adminiſtred by the Lords of Privy-Council, or any one of them, under the like Penalties and Diſabilities, as are provided by the foreſaid Act, made in the Parliament of* England. Here follows the *Formula*. *I* A. B. *do ſincerely and ſolemnly declare, in the Preſence of* God, *That I own the Preſbyterian Government of the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in* Scotland, *to be a lawful Government of the Church; and that I ſhall never, directly nor indirectly, endeavour the Subverſion thereof, nor any Alteration in the Worſhip, Diſcipline or Government of the ſaid Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; ſo help me God:* But after ſome Debate, the ſaid Clauſe was rejected, by a Majority of Thirty Five Voices. Then the Twenty Third Article of *Union* was read; and the Debate adjourn'd 'till next Sitting, when * an Overture was given in, for adding a Clauſe thereto, in theſe Terms; *With this expreſs Proviſion, That none of the Peers of* Scotland, *ſhall have Perſonal Protection within* Scotland, *for any Debt owing before the Commencement of the* Union. As alſo another Overture, for adding a Clauſe, importing, *That all the Peers of that Part of* Great Britain, *call'd* Scotland, *qualified according to Law, ſhould, after the* Union, *have Right to ſit covered in the Houſe of Peers of* Great Britain, *notwithſtanding that the Right to give Vote therein, belong only to the Sixteen Peers, who were to be ſummoned in the manner appointed by the preceding Article.* After Reaſoning upon the ſaid Two Overtures, and upon Two ſeparate Motions, the Firſt in Relation *to allowing all the Peers of* Scotland, *to ſit upon the Tryal of the Peers of* Britain; and the other, in Relation to *their Precedency according to their Patents*: The Vote was ſtated in theſe Terms, *Approve the Twenty Third Article of* Union, *or alter, reſerving entire the Conſideration of the above Two Overtures, and whether the ſame ſhall be added to the Article*, and it was carried *approve*. Then the firſt Overture for the Clauſe in Relation to Perſonal Protection, and the Second Clauſe, *in Relation to all the Peers of* Scotland, *ſitting covered in the Houſe of Peers of* Great Britain, were debated, and both ſeverally rejected.

* *Jan.* 13.

The next † Day, the Twenty fourth Article was read; whereupon a Memorial was given for *Lyon* King at Arms, in relation to his Precedency; which being read, and debated, it was at laſt agreed, that his Rank ſhould be left to her Majeſty.

† *Jan.* 14.

A. D. 1706.

There was another Clauſe offer'd to be added to the Twenty fourth Article; *viz* "And that the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, Records of Parliament, and "all other Records, Rolls and Regiſters whatſoever, both publick and private, ge- "neral and particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept, as they are, in "that Part of the United Kingdom, now call'd *Scotland*; and that they ſhall ſo "remain in all Times coming, notwithſtanding the *Union*." Which being read, the ſame was agreed to be added, and was accordingly ſubjoin'd, and the Article (as amended) read over, and approved: As was alſo the Twenty fifth Article, without any Oppoſition.

The XXIVth and XXVth Articles approved.

On the 15th of *January*, the Draught of an Act, *ratifying and approving the Treaty of* Union *of the Two Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, was given in, and offer'd to be read: Whereupon it was mov'd, That the Parliament ſhould firſt proceed to the Conſtitution of the Manner of Electing the Repreſentatives for *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and either now determine that Matter, or appoint a Day for that End. After Debate, the Vote was ſtated, "Proceed to the Ratifi- "cation of the Treaty of *Union*, and Act for Security of the Proteſtant Religion, "and Preſbyterian Church Government, or to the Conſtitution of the manner of "electing the Repreſentatives for *Scotland*:" But before Voting, it was agreed, that in Caſe it ſhould be carried to proceed to the Ratification, the Parliament would, immediately after paſſing the Act of Ratification, proceed to the Conſtitution of the manner of electing the Repreſentatives for *Scotland*. Then the Vote being put, it was carried to proceed to the Ratification: After which, the Draught of the Act, *Ratifying, approving, and, at length, narrating the Articles of* Union, *as enlarged, explained and amended, and the Act of Security of the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government*, was read; and after ſome Diſcourſe, a Firſt Reading mark'd thereon. The next Day *, the ſaid Act was read a Second Time, and then the Act for *Security of the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government*, inſerted in, and ratify'd by that Act, was touch'd with the Royal Scepter by the Lord High Commiſſioner. Immediately after this, there was laid before the Houſe, a *Repreſentation and Petition* of the Church of *Scotland*, importing, That *being inform'd that the Parliament were paſſing an Act of Ratification of the Articles of the Treaty of* Union, *declaring*, That the Parliament of *England* might provide for the Security of the Church of *England*, as they ſhould think expedient, to take Place with the ſaid Kingdom of *England*, and not derogating from the Security provided for the Church of *Scotland*: *Which Clauſe ſeem'd to them, not only to be like a* Blank, *put in the Hands of the Parliament of* England, *to exact what they ſhould think fit, for ſecuring the Hierarchy and Ceremonies of their Church; but alſo a Conſent that it be an Article and Fundamental of the* Union: *They therefore beſought the* High Commiſſioner, and the Eſtates of Parliament, *That there be no ſuch Stipulation, or Conſent, for the Eſtabliſhment of that Hierarchy, and Ceremonies, as they would not involve themſelves, and the* Scotch *Nation, in Guilt, and as they conſulted the Peace and Quiet of that Nation, both in Church and State.* An Act for the Security of the *Preſbyterian* Church Government in *Scotland*, having already been paſs'd, this Repreſentation was, by all ſober Men, look'd upon as frivolous and impertinent: And therefore, after the Duke of *Argyle* had given in a Proteſtation for his Privilege of the Firſt Vote in Parliament, which was oppoſed by a Counter-Proteſt from the Duke of *Hamilton*, the *Act for ratifying and approving the Treaty of* Union, *&c.* was approved by a Majority of One Hundred and Ten Voices, and touch'd with the Royal Scepter.

* *Jan.* 16. Act for Security of the Preſbyterian Church Government, paſs'd.

Repreſentation and Petition of the Church of *Scotland*.

The Act of Ratification paſs'd *Jan.* 16.

The next Buſineſs the Parliament went upon, was the preparing *An Act for ſettling the Manner of electing the Sixteen Peers, and Forty Five Commoners, to repreſent* Scotland *in the Parliament of* Great Britain, which was debated in the Sittings of the 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31ſt of *January*. The 22d the Queſtion was put, whether the Sixteen Peers, who were to be Repreſentatives for *Scotland*, in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, ſhould be ſent by *Rotation*, or *Election*? And it was carried by *Election*: And then upon the Queſtion, Whether the Election ſhould be by *Balloting*, or by *open Election*? It was carried for the latter. The 24th it was debated, what Proportions the Shires and Boroughs ſhould have, of the Forty Five Members that were to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of *Great Britain*: And it was agreed, that Thirty ſhould be the Number for the Shires, and Fifteen the Number for the Boroughs. The 29th it was reſolv'd, that the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, by it ſelf, ſhould have one Repreſentative; and then a Scheme, dividing the Burghs into Fifteen Diſtricts, one of which was to have one Repreſentative, was given in, read, and approved.

On the 31ſt of *January*, the Parliament proceeded to conſider the Motion for allowing the Commiſſioners for the Treaty of *Union* their Expences; and thereupon a *Reſolve* was brought in, for allowing each Nobleman Twelve Thouſand *Scotch*, and each

each other Commiſſioner Six Thouſand Pounds; their Secretary, Four Thouſand Eight Hundred Pounds; and to each of the Three Accomptants, Two Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds *Scotch*, out of the *Equivalent*, *pari Paſſu* with Publick Debts, after the *African* Company: Which, after ſome Debate, was approved. Then it was moved, and agreed, That the Commiſſioners for the Treaty in 1702, ſhould likewiſe be allow'd their Expences; *viz.* each Nobleman, Five Hundred Pounds; each Baron, Three Hundred Pounds; and each Borough, Two Hundred Pounds *Sterling*: Which Sums were declar'd to be a Publick Debt, and referr'd to the Committee to ſtate the ſame as ſuch. After this it was mov'd, *That no Repreſentative to the Parliament of* Great Britain, *either for Shire or Borough, ſhould have any Allowance for their Charges in attending the ſame*: But the ſame being adjourn'd to the next * Sitting, it was then reſolv'd, *That nothing in relation to the Expences of the Repreſentatives of Shires and Boroughs, ſhould be inſerted in the Act for* Settling the Manner *of Electing the Sixteen Peers, and Forty five Commoners.* Then it was mov'd, "That at all Meetings of the Peers, for Electing their Repreſentatives, ſuch Peers "as were abſent, be allow'd to vote by Proxy; the ſaid Proxies being Peers, "and they and their Conſtituents being qualify'd, by taking the Oaths requir'd "by Law: And that the ſaid abſent Peers might either Vote by their Proxies, or by "ſending up a Liſt ſubſcrib'd by them:" And after Reaſoning thereon, the Vote was put, *Allow Proxies in the aforeſaid Terms, yea, or no?* And it was carry'd, *Allow.* Afterwards it was agreed, That the Meeting of the Peers for the ſaid Elections, ſhould be at any Place her Majeſty ſhould appoint within the Kingdom of *Scotland*; As alſo, That in caſe of the Deceaſe, or Promotion, of any of the Forty five Commoners, to be choſen by this Seſſion of Parliament to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, the Diſtrict for which he was a Member, upon a Writ directed to them for that Effect, ſhould chuſe another in his Place: And agreed likewiſe, That in caſe of the Deceaſe of any of the Sixteen Peers, the Peers ſhould meet and elect another in the Room of the deceas'd, upon a Writ directed to them for that Purpoſe. Then it was mov'd, That ſuch Peers of *Scotland*, who were alſo Peers of *England*, who, after the *Union*, ſhould be created Peers of *Great Britain*, have no Vote in the Election of the Sixteen Peers from *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And after ſome Debate, it was agreed, That nothing in relation to the ſaid Motion, ſhould be inſerted in the ſaid Act. It was alſo agreed, That when the Commiſſioners for Burrows, who ſhould meet for Electing their Repreſentatives, ſhould happen to be equal, the Preſident of the Meeting ſhould have the caſting Vote; and that the Commiſſioner for the eldeſt Burrow ſhould preſide at the firſt Meeting, and the Commiſſioners for the other Burrows by Turns, as the Burrows were then call'd in the Rolls of Parliament. The next † Day, the Draught of an *Act for ſettling the Manner of Elections* was read, and a firſt Reading allow'd to be mark'd thereon; and being read a Second Time on the 5th of *February*, it was approv'd and confirm'd by the Touch of the Royal Scepter, in the uſual manner. The ſame Day, a Proclamation concerning the Coin was brought in from the Committee, read, voted, and approved. The 10th and 12th of *February* were ſpent in private Buſineſs, and the next Day, the Houſe proceeded to elect the Repreſentatives for *Scotland*, in the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; and the Three Eſtates having retired to their uſual Places, they return'd, and reported their reſpective Elections, as follows:

A. D. 1705.

* *Feb.* 3.

† *Feb.* 4. The Act for Electing the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* paſs'd, *Feb.* 5.

For the LORDS.

The Duke of *Queenſberry*, High-Commiſſioner.
Earl of *Seafield*, Chancellor.
Marquis of *Montroſs*, *P. S. C.*
Marquis of *Tweedale*.
Marquis of *Lothian*.

EARLS.

*Mar*.
*Loudoun*.
*Crawford*.
*Sutherland*.
*Roxburgh*, (ſince made Duke).
*Wemys*.
*Leven*.
*Stair*.
*Roſeberry*.
*Glaſgow*.
*Ilay*.

For the BARONS.

*W. Niſbet*, of *Dirletoun*.
*J. Cockburne*, Younger, of *Ormiſtoun*.
Sir *W. Ker*, of *Greenhead*.
Sir *J. Swintoun*, of that Ilk.
*W. Bennet*, of *Grubbet*.
*Archib. Douglas*, of *Cavers*.
Mr. *J. Murray*, of *Bowhill*.
Mr. *J. Pringle*, of *Haining*.

A. D. 170⅞.

*W. Morleſon*, of *Preſtoun-Grange*.
*Geo. Baillie*, of *Jerviſwood*.
Sir *J. Johnſtoun*, of *Weſterhall*.
Mr. *J. Stuart*, of *Sorbie*.
Mr. *F. Montgomery*, of *Griſtan*.
*W. Dalrymple*, of *Glenmure*.
Sir *R. Pollock*, of that Ilk.
*John Halden*, of *Glenagies*.
*Mungo Grahame*, of *Gorthy*.
Sir *D. Ramſay*, of *Balmain*.
Sir *Tho. Burnet*, of *Lies*.
*W. Seaton*, Yr, of *Pitmedden*.
*Alex. Grant*, of that Ilk, Jun.
*Hugh Roſs*, of *Kilravock*.
Sir *K. Mackenzie*, of *Cromarty*.
Mr. *J. Campbel*, of *Mammore*.
Sir *J. Campbel*, of *Auchinberk*.
*Ja. Campbel*, of *Arkinlaſs*.
*James Halyburton*, of *Pitcurr*.
*A. Abercrombie*, of *Glaſſoch*.
*A. Douglas*, of *Eagleſhaw*.
*John Bruce*, of *Kinroſs*.

For the BURROWS.

Sir *Pat. Johnſtoun*.
Lieut. Col. *John Erſkine*.
*Hugh Montgomery*.
*James Scot*.
Sir *John Erſkine*.
Mr. *P. Moncreif*, of *Ready*.
Sir *Andrew Home*.
Sir *Peter Halket*.
Sir *James Smollet*.
Sir *David Dalrymple*.
Mr. *John Clerk*.
Mr. *Patrick Ogilvie*.
*Geo. Allardice*.
*Daniel Campbel*, Eſq;
Mr. *Alexander Maitland*.

Acts paſs'd, *March* 25.

The Remainder of the Seſſion was ſpent in ſeveral important Affairs, both private and publick, particularly in examining the Accounts of the *African* and *Indian* Company, and providing for the due Application of the Equivalent. On the 25th of *March*, the High-Commiſſioner went to the Parliament-Houſe in great Solemnity, being attended by the whole Troop of Life-Guards, and all the Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches; and touch'd with the Scepter the following Acts: Viz. 1. *An Act in Favour of the Incorporations of* Edinburgh, *for a Maiden Hoſpital*. 2. *Act in Favour of the Town of* Dundee. 3. *Another in Favour of the Town of* Aberdeen. 4. *Act in Favour of the Duke of* Hamilton, *and the Town of* Burrowſtouneſs. 5. *Act in Favour of the Burgh of* Kirkaldie. 6. *Act renouncing the Reverſion of Kirk-Lands*. 7. *Act in Favour of the Burgh of* Kinghorn. 8. *Act for clearing the Paſſage through the* Mary-Wind, *in the Burgh of* Sterlin. 9. *Act in Favour of the Earl of* Linlithgow, *and Kalendar*. 10. *Act in Favour of the Lady* Littlegil, *and her Son*. 11. *Act of Naturalization of* John Henry Huguetan. 12. *Act for Naturalizing ſeveral Foreigners*. 13. *Act for preſerving the Game*. 14. *Act in Favour of the Earl of* Buchan. 15. *Act of Diſſolution of the Mines and Minerals, belonging to the Duke of* Queenſberry. 16. *Act for Burying in Wool*. 17. *Act in Favour of the Maiden Hoſpital, founded by the Company of Merchants, and* Mary Ereſkine. 18. *Act concerning the Payment of the Sums out of the* Equivalent *to the* African *Company*; and, 19. *An Act concerning the Publick Debts*. Then the Act *Salvo Jure cujuſlibet* was read, approv'd, and touch'd with the Scepter: Which done, the High-Commiſſioner made the following Speech to the Parliament:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Duke of *Queensberry*'s Speech.

*THE Publick Buſineſs of this Seſſion being now over, it's full Time to put an End to it. I am perſwaded, that We and our Poſterity will reap the Benefit of the* UNION *of the* TWO KINGDOMS; *and I doubt not, but as this Parliament has had the Honour to conclude it, you will, in your ſeveral Stations, recommend to the People of this Nation, a grateful Senſe of her Majeſty's Goodneſs, and great Care for the Welfare of her Subjects, in bringing this Important Affair to Perfection; and that you will promote an univerſal Deſire in this Kingdom, to become one in Heart and Affections, as we are inſeparably join'd in Intereſt with our Neighbour Nation.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*I have a very deep Senſe of the Aſſiſtance and Reſpect I have met with from you, in this Seſſion of Parliament; and I ſhall omit no Occaſion of ſhewing, to the utmoſt of my Power, the grateful Remembrance I have of it.*

The Parliament adjourn'd.

The Parliament being adjourn'd to the 22d of *April* next, his Grace return'd to the Queen's Palace, in the ſame Solemnity as he went to the Houſe, and gave a ſplendid Entertainment to the Nobility and Gentry. The Day before, the Draught of a Letter from the Parliament to her Majeſty, was brought in, voted and approved;

proved; and the Duke of *Queenſberry* having thus happily concluded this Seſſion, and ſurmounted all the Difficulties he met in his Way, his Grace ſet out, a few Days after, for *London*, where he arrived the 16th of *April*, being met ſeveral Miles out of Town, by many Noblemen and Gentlemen in their Coaches, to the Number of above Forty; and by near Four Hundred Perſons on Horſeback. The next Morning his Grace waited upon the Queen at *Kenſington*, where he found that gracious Reception, which his great Services had deſerv'd. We may here obſerve, That the numerous Addreſſes preſented to the *Scotch* Parliament, made no ſmall Noiſe in *England*; being maliciouſly urg'd by the Diſaffected, as an Argument that the *Scotch* were generally averſe to an *Union*, and induſtriouſly improved to create the like Averſion in the Minds of the *Engliſh* Nation; but yet it is remarkable, That of Thirty Four Shires of *Scotland*, only Thirteen addreſſed; and of all theſe, the better and more ſubſtantial Part of the Gentlemen, refus'd to join with the reſt; that of Sixty Six Burrows, only Seventeen ſent up Addreſſes, and moſt of theſe not abſolutely againſt the *Union*, but only for Rectification of the Articles: That of Sixty Eight *Preſbyteries*, Three only, *viz.* Thoſe of *Hamilton*, *Lanerk*, and *Dumblain*; and of Nine Hundred Thirty Eight Kirks, and Pariſhes, only Sixty addreſs'd againſt an *Union*, by the viſible Influence of the great Men that thwarted it in the Senate-Houſe. It muſt, at the ſame Time, be acknowledg'd, that, whether the Advantages that were like to accrue to the *Engliſh* Nation from the *Union*, were more real and apparent, or their Deference to the Wiſdom of the Government greater, that Affair met not with ſo warm an Oppoſition in *London*, as it had found in *Edinburgh*.

A. D. 1706.

The Duke of *Queensberry* returns to *London*.

It was the general Opinion, and perhaps the firſt Reſolution of the Court, that the Parliament of *England* ſhould not ſit, 'till that of *Scotland* had finiſh'd the Affair of the *Union*; but the ſame drawing into Length, and her Majeſty's Occaſions not admitting of Delays, the Parliament of *England*, which, on the 21ſt of *November*, had been further prorogued to the 3d of *December*, met that Day at *Weſtminſter*; and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons ſent for up, her Majeſty ſpoke to both Houſes in this Manner:

The Parliament of *England* meets, *Dec.* 3.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

" I Hope we are all met together at this Time, with Hearts truly thankful to Al-
" mighty GOD, for the glorious Succeſſes with which he has bleſs'd our
" Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, through the whole Courſe of this Year; and with
" ſerious and ſteddy Reſolutions, to proſecute the Advantages we have gain'd, 'till
" we reap the deſired Fruit of them, in an honourable and durable Peace.

" The Goodneſs of GOD has brought this happy Proſpect ſo much nearer to us,
" that, if we be not wanting to our ſelves, we may, upon good Grounds, hope to
" ſee ſuch a Balance of Power eſtabliſh'd in *Europe*, that it ſhall no longer be at
" the Pleaſure of one Prince, to diſturb the Repoſe, and endanger the Liberties of
" this Part of the World.

" A juſt Conſideration of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, of the Circumſtances of
" our Enemies, and the good Diſpoſition of our Allies, muſt needs excite an un-
" common Zeal, and animate us to exert our utmoſt Endeavours, at this critical
" Conjuncture.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

" As I am fully perſuaded you are all of this Mind, ſo I muſt earneſtly deſire
" you to grant me Supplies ſufficient for carrying on the War next Year, in ſo effe-
" ctual a Manner, that we may be able to improve every where, the Advantages
" of this ſucceſsful Campaign; and I aſſure you, I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to
" ſee all you give, apply'd to thoſe Ends with the greateſt Care and Manage-
" ment.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" In Purſuance of the Powers veſted in me by Act of Parliament, both in
" *England* and *Scotland*, I appointed Commiſſioners to treat of an *Union* between the
" Two Kingdoms; and, though this be a Work of ſuch a Nature, as could not
" but be attended with great Difficulties, yet ſuch has been the Application of the
" Commiſſioners, that they have concluded a Treaty, which is, at this Time, be-
" fore the Parliament of *Scotland*; and, I hope, the mutual Advantages of an
" entire *Union* of the Two Kingdoms will be found ſo apparent, that it will not be
" long before I ſhall have an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Succeſs
" which it has met with there.

" Your

" Your Meeting at this Time being later than uſual, I cannot conclude without " earneſtly recommending to you, to give as much Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs, " as the Nature of them will admit; it being of the greateſt Conſequence, that both " our Friends and our Enemies ſhould be fully convinc'd of your Firmneſs, and the " Vigor of your Proceedings.

This excellent Speech was receiv'd with uncommon Applauſe, both within and without Doors; and Two Days * after, the Two Houſes, each in a Body, attended the Queen with their congratulatory Addreſſes. The Lords, in particular, *took Notice of the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction, upon the publick Declaration which her Majeſty, in Concert with the* States-General, *made to the Miniſters of the other Confederate Princes, that no Negociations of Peace ſhould be entred into, but in Conjunction with all the Members of the Grand Alliance: Which generous Method, would prevent the indirect and dangerous Practices of the Common Enemy; put a ſtop to clandeſtine and corrupt Tranſactions, and muſt not only remove all preſent Jealouſies from the Allies, but create in them a laſting Confidence and Reliance on her Majeſty's Honour and Juſtice.* This was intended to keep the Queen ſteddy to the Meaſures that had been ſuggeſted to her by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord Treaſurer; upon a well-grounded Surmiſe, that Mr. Secretary *Harley*, who, by this Time, had ſcrew'd himſelf very deep into her Majeſty's Confidence, endeavour'd to infuſe pacifick Counſels; which were more agreeable to the Queen's Temper, and more conſiſtent with his own ambitious Deſigns. The Commons, on their Part, paſs'd alſo a Compliment on the Miniſtry, in telling the Qneen, That *the Experience they had had of the prudent Adminiſtration, and the great Care and Management in the Application of the publick Aids, encouraged them to aſſure her, that they would chearfully give ſuch ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, as, by the continuance of* GOD's *Bleſſing upon her Arms, might eſtabliſh the Balance of Power in* Europe, *by a ſafe, honourable, and laſting Peace.* To both theſe Addreſſes, the Queen return'd very gracious Anſwers: And the Duke of *Marlborough* being the ſame Day come to the Houſe of Peers, the Lord Keeper, by Direction from their Lordſhips, made the following Speech to his Grace:

* *Dec.* 5. Congratulatory Addreſſes preſented.

*My Lord Duke of* Marlborough,

The Lord Keeper's Speech to the Duke of *Marlborough*, *Dec.* 5.

" I Am commanded by this Houſe, to give your Grace their Acknowledgment " and Thanks, for the eminent Services you have done ſince the laſt Seſſion " of Parliament, to her Majeſty, and your Country, together with their Confede- " rates, in this juſt and neceſſary War. Though your former Succeſſes againſt the " Power of *France*, while it remain'd unbroken, gave moſt reaſonable Expectation, " that you would not fail to improve them; yet what your Grace hath perform'd " this laſt Campaign, has far exceeded all Hopes, even of ſuch as were moſt affe- " ctionate, and partial to their Country's Intereſt, and your Glory. The Advan- " tages you have gain'd againſt the Enemy, are of ſuch a Nature, ſo conſpi- " cuous in themſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing to your Courage and Conduct, ſo " ſenſibly and univerſally beneficial in their Conſequences to the whole Confede- " racy, that to attempt to adorn them with the colouring of Words, would be vain, " and inexcuſable, and therefore I decline it; the rather, becauſe I ſhould certainly " offend that great Modeſty, which alone can, and does add Luſtre to your Actions, " and which, in your Grace's Example, has ſucceſsfully withſtood as great Tryals, " as that Virtue has met with in any Inſtance whatſoever: And I beg Leave to " ſay, that if any Thing could move your Grace to reflect with much Satisfaction " on your own Merit, it would be this, that ſo Auguſt an Aſſembly does, with one " Voice, praiſe and thank you: An Honour which a Judgment, ſo ſure, as that of " your Grace's, to think rightly of every Thing, cannot but prefer to the Oſtenta- " tion of a publick Triumph.

His Grace's Anſwer.

His Grace's Anſwer to this Speech was; *I eſteem this as a very particular Honour, which your Lordſhips are pleased to do me; no body in the World can be more ſenſible of it than I am, nor more deſirous to deſerve the Continuance of your Favour, and good Opinion.*

And to the Thanks of the Commons, † *Dec.* 4.

The Day before †, a Committee appointed by the Commons, having attended the Duke with the Thanks of that Houſe, for his eminent Services to her Majeſty, and this Kingdom, in the laſt Campaign: His Grace told them, That *if any Thing could add to his Satisfaction, in the Services he had endeavour'd to do to the Queen, and his Country, it would be the particular Notice which the Houſe of Commons was pleaſed to take of them, ſo much to his Advantage.* Not many Days after, the Lords waited ‖ on the

‖ *Dec.* 17.

the Queen with an Addreſs, importing, " That having conſider'd the many great " Actions which the Duke of *Marlborough* had perform'd in her Majeſty's Service, " (ſuch Actions, as the wiſeſt, and greateſt of People, had rewarded with Statues " and Triumphs) they were extreamly deſirous to expreſs the juſt Senſe they had " of his Merit, in a peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Manner, and in order to perpetuate " the Memory thereof, to ſettle and continue his Titles and Honours, with his " Right of Precedence in his Poſterity, by Act of Parliament: But having a juſt " Regard for the Prerogative of the Crown, they thought it their Duty, in the " Firſt Place, to have Recourſe to her Majeſty for her Royal Allowance, before " any Order given for bringing in a Bill of ſuch a Nature; and to deſire her " Majeſty to let the Houſe know in what Manner it would be moſt acceptable to " her, that theſe Titles and Honours ſhould be limited." Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs, was as follows:

A. D. 1706.

Addreſs of the Lords, in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

*ANNE R.*

" NOthing can be more acceptable to me than your Addreſs. I am entirely ſa- " tisfied with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and therefore can- " not but be pleaſed you have ſo juſt a Senſe of them.

" I muſt not omit to take Notice, that the reſpectful manner of your Proceeding, " in deſiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my Direction for the Li- " mitation of the Honours, does give me great Satisfaction.

" My Intention is, That after the Determination of the Eſtate, which the Duke " of *Marlborough* now has in his Titles and Honours, the ſame ſhould be limited to " his eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other " Daughters, ſucceſſively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male " of their reſpective Bodies, and afterwards in ſuch Manner, as may effectually an- " ſwer my Deſign, and yours, in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by conti- " nuing, as far as may be done, his Titles and Name to all his Poſterity.

" I think it would be proper, That the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the " Houſe of *Bleinheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles, and therefore I re- " commend that Matter to your Conſideration.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Then the Duke of *Marlborough*, on this Occaſion, ſpoke to the Lords in theſe Words:

*My* LORDS,

" I Cannot find Words ſufficient to expreſs the Senſe I have of the great and di- " ſtinguiſhing Honour which the Houſe has been pleaſed to do me, in their " Reſolution, and their Application to her Majeſty. The Thoughts of it will be " a continual Satisfaction to me, and the higheſt Encouragement; and the thankful " Memory of it, muſt laſt as long as any Poſterity of mine.

" I beg Leave to ſay a Word to the Houſe, in Relation to that Part of her Ma- " jeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer, which concerns the Eſtate of *Woodſtock*, and the " Houſe of *Bleinheim*: I did make my humble Requeſt to the Queen, that thoſe " might go along with the Titles; and I make the like Requeſt to your Lordſhips, " That after the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s Death, (upon whom they are ſettled in " Jointure) that Eſtate, and Houſe, may be limited to go always along with the " Honours.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Speech on that Occaſion.

The Lords readily comply'd with the Queen's and the Duke's Deſires, and the *Bill*, which their Lordſhips brought in for that Purpoſe, had a quick Paſſage through both Houſes, who ſeem'd now to vye with each other in their Obſequiouſneſs to the ſucceſsful General. We may here take Notice, That the Proſperities of the Queen's Arms Abroad had ſtill this good Effect at Home, that the unhappy Differences which for many Years had divided the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, were, if not entirely reconciled, at leaſt huſh'd and ſuſpended on this Occaſion; both Houſes having concurr'd in a congratulatory Addreſs, which on the 7th of *December* was preſented to the Queen. On the other Hand, the Commons proceeded on the Supply, with all imaginable Chearfulneſs and Diſpatch; and having voted * the neceſſary Sums for the Fleet and Army, granted † an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound, upon all *Lands*, and continued the Duties on *Malt*; for which Purpoſe, Two different Bills were brought in, perfected in few Days, and paſs'd on the 21ſt of *December*. Upon preſenting thoſe Acts, the Speaker of the Commons made a Speech to her Majeſty, importing, " That as the glorious Victory

Both Houſes of Convocation join in an Addreſs to the Queen.

* *Dec.* 7.

† *Dec.* 10. Wonderful Diſpatch of the Supply.

A. D. 1706.

" obtain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramellies*, was ſo ſurprizing, that the " Battel was fought, before it could be thought the Armies were in the Field; ſo " it was no leſs ſurprizing, that the Commons had granted Supplies to her Majeſty, " before her Enemies could well know that her Parliament was Sitting:" And the Queen, on her Part, made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein *having repeated to them her great Satisfaction in their ſeveral Addreſſes, in the Zeal they had expreſs'd in them for her Service, and the common Cauſe of* Europe, *which could not fail of being a great Encouragement to all their Allies; and in the Notice they had taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of* Marlborough; ſhe *thank'd the Commons, in a very particular Manner, for the more than uſual Diſpatch of the Bills of Supply.* In the cloſe of this Speech, the Queen told both Houſes, *She ſuppoſed they would think it convenient to make ſome ſhort Receſs during the Holidays*, whereupon the Lords adjourn'd to the 30th, and the Commons to the 31ſt of the ſame Month.

Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to the Queen.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

Both Houſes adjourn.

Her Majeſty, at the Requeſt of the City of *London*, having order'd, That the Standards and Colours taken at the Battel of *Ramellies*, and which were lately brought from the *Netherlands*, ſhould be put up in *Guild-Hall*, as Trophies of that Victory; a Detachment of the Horſe Guards, and Horſe Grenadiers, and a Battalion of the Foot Guards, were drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s Park, on the 19th of *December*, and having receiv'd the ſaid Colours and Standards, which had been laid up at *Whitehall*, they proceeded in the following Manner: Firſt, The Troop of Horſe Grenadiers, then the Detachment of the Three Troops of the Horſe Guards, Twenty Six of the Gentlemen in the Center, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Foot Guards cloſed the March, Sixty Three of the Pikemen, carrrying each one of the Enemy's Colours, inſtead of their Pikes. In this Manner they march'd through the *Park*, and St. *James*'s *Mews*, where her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by, from the Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, the Guns in the *Park* being fir'd at the ſame Time; and ſo they proceeded down the *Pall-Mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guild-Hall*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having been invited by the Lord-Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, to dine with them in the City, his Grace went thither the ſame Day, about Noon, accompanied by the Lord High-Treaſurer, and the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond*, in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, and was follow'd by a Train of other Coaches, in which were ſeveral of the Nobility, the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality, with the Generals, and other chief Officers of the Army. They were receiv'd at *Temple-Bar* by the City Marſhal, and were conducted to *Vintner*'s-*Hall*, where a ſplendid Entertainment was provided for them; and they were attended, both going and coming, with great Acclamations from the People.

The Standards and Colours taken at *Ramellies*, carried with Solemnity to *Guild-Hall*, *Dec.* 19.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and other Perſons of Note, dine with the Lord-Mayor.

Towards the middle of *December*, the Queen was pleas'd to create *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold, Viſcount *Goderich*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Harrold*, in the County of *Bedford*, and Marquis of *Kent*. Not many Days after, her Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to create *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Marquis of *Lindſey*, in the County of *Lincoln*; *Evelin* Earl of *Kingſton*, Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, in the County of *Dorſet*; *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, Viſcount *Winchindon*, in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton*, in the County of *Weſtmoreland*; *John* Lord *Poulet*, of *Hinton* St. *George*, in the County of *Somerſet*, and Earl *Poulet*; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, in the County of *Cornwall*; *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondely*, Viſcount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondely*, in the County of *Cheſter*; *Henry* Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir Apparent of *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk*, Baron of *Cheſterford*, in the County of *Eſſex*, and Earl of *Bindon*, in the County of *Dorſet*; the Lord *Keeper*, a Peer of this Kingdom, by the Name and Title of *William* Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham*, in the County of *Kent*; and Sir *Thomas Pelham*, Baronet, likewiſe Peer, by the Name and Title of Lord *Pelham*, Baron of *Laughton*, in the County of *Suſſex*. The Queen having, by Proclamation, appointed a general Thankſgiving to be obſerv'd, on the laſt Day of *December*, for the wonderful Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, the laſt Campaign, her Majeſty went to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, attended by both Houſes of Parliament, the Great Officers of State, the Judges, and other publick Officers, with the ſame Solemnity, and Ceremonies, as were uſed before, after the Victory gain'd at *Ramellies*: So that her Majeſty gave her Subjects the joyful Spectacle of Two Triumphs in One Year. The Biſhop of *Saliſbury* preach'd a Sermon before her Majeſty, wherein, to curry Favour with the Men in Power, he pathetically enforc'd the Neceſſity of carrying on the War againſt *France* with all poſſible Vigor. The ſame Day, both Houſes of Parliament adjourn'd themſelves to the 7th of *January* next.

Creations and Promotions of Honour.

Thankſgiving obſerved, *Dec.* 31.

The Parliament further adjourn'd to the 7th of *January*.

The

A. D. 1706/7.

The Commons, being then met again, order'd the Thanks of their Houſe to the Biſhop of *Sarum*, for the Excellent Sermon by him preach'd before her Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament, on the laſt *Thankſgiving-Day* : And *having taken into their Conſideration the Eminent Services of* John *Duke of* Marlborough, *whereby the Glory of her Majeſty's Government, the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe had been ſo highly advanced*, they agreed upon an Addreſs to the Queen ; wherein *they humbly deſir'd, That as her Majeſty was, at her Expence, graciouſly pleaſed to erect the Houſe of* Bleinheim, *as a Monument of his glorious Actions ; and the Houſe of Peers, by her Majeſty's Permiſſion, had given Riſe to a Law for continuing his Honours to his Poſterity ; the moſt obedient Commons might be permitted to expreſs their Senſe of ſo diſtinguiſhing a Merit, and their ready Diſpoſition to enable her Majeſty to make ſome Proviſion for the more honourable Support of his Dignity in his Poſterity, in ſuch manner as ſhould be moſt agreeable to her Majeſty* : Concluding, That *thus the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom would remain upon Record to After-Ages, and encourage others to follow his great Example.* This Addreſs being, the next Day, preſented to the Queen by the whole Houſe ; her Majeſty was pleas'd to tell the Commons, *She was very glad they had ſo juſt a Senſe of the repeated Services of the Duke of* Marlborough ; *and would conſider of their Addreſs, and return an Anſwer very ſpeedily.* Accordingly, on the 9th of *January*, Mr. Secretary *Harley* deliver'd to the Houſe a Meſſage, ſign'd by her Majeſty, importing, *That her Majeſty, in Conſideration of the Great and Eminent Services perform'd by the Lord* Marlborough, *in the firſt Year of her Reign, as well by his prudent Negotiations as her Plenipotentiary at the* Hague, *as by his Valour and good Conduct in the Command of the Confederate Armies abroad, thought fit to grant to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke of this Realm ; and, as a further Mark of her Favour and Satisfaction with his Services, and for the better Support of his Dignity, her Majeſty granted to the ſaid Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body during his Life, a Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *out of the Revenue of the* Poſt-Office : *And an* Act *having paſs'd this Seſſion, for ſetling the Honours and Dignities of the Duke of* Marlborough *upon his Poſterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Houſe of* Bleinheim, *to go along with the ſaid Honours ; it would be very agreeable to her Majeſty, if the Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum *were continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his Poſterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Houſe of* Bleinheim, *were already limited and ſettled.* The Commons very readily comply'd with this Meſſage ; and having order'd a Bill to be brought in for that Purpoſe, chearfully voted * ſome other Branches of the Supply.

The Commons order Thanks to the Biſhop of *Sarum*.

Their Addreſs in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Queen's Anſwer, *Jan.* 8.

Her Meſſage in behalf of him.

* *Jan.* 9, 10, 11.

Hitherto every Thing had gone ſmooth and eaſy in both Houſes of Parliament : But on *Friday*, the 10th of *January*, the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted the Houſe of Peers, That he had ſomething of great Conſequence to lay before them ; and therefore deſir'd, that they would name a Day to receive it, in a full Houſe. The Lords having appointed the *Tueſday* following, and order'd their Members in and about *London* to attend ; the Earl of *Nottingham*, in a ſet Speech, repreſented to them, " That the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, was a " Matter of the higheſt Importance, and a Work of ſo much Difficulty, that all " the Attempts that had been made towards it, in the laſt Century, had proved in- " effectual : That the Parliament of *Scotland* having thought fit to ſecure the *Preſ-* " *byterian* Church-Government in that Kingdom, it became the Wiſdom of the " Parliament of *England*, to provide betimes againſt the Dangers, with which " the Church by Law eſtabliſh'd was threaten'd, in caſe the *Union* was accom- " pliſh'd : And therefore he moved, That an Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, " humbly to deſire her Majeſty, that the Proceedings, both of the Commiſſioners " for the Treaty of *Union*, and of the Parliament of *Scotland*, relating to that Mat- " ter, be laid before them." He was ſeconded by the Earl of *Rocheſter* ; who declar'd, *He was for an* Union, *and had been ſo for Twenty Years paſt ; but that he had a few Doubts in the Matter, and therefore was for entring upon the Debate of that important Affair as ſoon as poſſible.* The Duke of *Buckingham* ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe ; adding, " That the *Union* of both Kingdoms had been upon the Anvil ſince " the Acceſſion of King *James* I. to the *Engliſh* Throne ; and, as it could not be ex- " pected that ſo weighty a Matter, which took up ſo much Time and Labour be- " fore, ſhould now be compleated in a few Days, therefore he was for taking it " forthwith into Conſideration." The Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treaſurer, anſwer'd, *That this Affair was not yet ripe for them to debate ; and that they need not doubt, but that her Majeſty would communicate to the Parliament of* England, *all the Proceedings relating to the* Union, *as ſoon as that of* Scotland *ſhould have gone through with it.* The Lords *Wharton*, *Somers*, and *Halifax*, ſpoke on the ſame ſide ; and urg'd,

Debate in the Lords Houſe, about taking the Buſineſs of the *Union* into Conſideration, *Jan.* 14.

The E. of *Nottingham*'s Speech.

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urg'd, "That it was an Honour to this Nation, that the Treaty of *Union* ſhould "firſt come ratify'd from the Parliament of *Scotland*; and that then, and not be- "fore, was the proper Time for the Lords to take the ſame into Conſideration." The other Party finding they were too weak to carry a *Queſtion*, the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Motion was dropt.

The E. of *Nottingham*'s Motion dropt.

The * next, and the following Days, ſeveral *Accounts* and *Eſtimates* were laid before the Commons; particularly in relation to Moneys, either advanc'd to the Duke of *Savoy*, and King *Charles*, or expended on Account of the Expedition under the Earl *Rivers*: All which Sums were readily granted, in the Grand Committee of the Supply. Mr. *Conyers* having, on the 27th of *January*, reported Seventeen Reſolutions thereupon, which (one only excepted) were agreed to by the Houſe; a Motion was made, and the Queſtion propoſed, *That the ſeveral Sums of Money for the extraordinary Services for the Year* 1706, *which had been agreed to by the Houſe, had been advanced and expended for the Preſervation of the Duke of* Savoy, *for the Intereſt of King* Charles *the Third in* Spain, *againſt the Common Enemy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation?* The previous Queſtion being put, that that Queſtion be now put; it was reſolved in the Affirmative: And then the main Queſtion being put, was likewiſe carry'd by a Majority of Two Hundred and fifty Voices, againſt One Hundred and five.

* *Jan.* 13. Moneys voted to have been rightly applied and expended.

The † next Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity; and the Commons being ſent for up, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for ſettling upon* John *Duke of* Marlborough, *and his Poſterity, a Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *&c.* and to Four private Bills: After which, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

† *Jan.* 28. Act paſs'd in behalf of the D. of *Marlborough.*

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*HAving acquainted you at the Opening of this Seſſion, that the Treaty for an* UNION *between* England *and* Scotland, *which had been concluded here by the Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, in Purſuance of the Powers given by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, was then under Conſideration of the Parliament of* Scotland; *I can now, with great Satisfaction, inform you, that the ſaid Treaty has been ratify'd by Act of Parliament in* Scotland, *with ſome Additions and Alterations.*

*I have directed the Treaty, agreed to by the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, and alſo the Act of Ratification from* Scotland, *to be laid before you; and I hope it will meet with your Concurrence and Approbation.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*It being agreed by this Treaty, that* Scotland *is to have an* Equivalent, *for what that Kingdom is obliged to contribute towards paying the Debts of* England; *I muſt recommend to you, that in caſe you agree to the Treaty, you would take care to provide for the Payment of the* Equivalent *to* Scotland *accordingly.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*You have now an Opportunity before you, of putting the laſt Hand to a Happy* UNION *of the* Two Kingdoms; *which, I hope, will be a laſting Bleſſing to the whole* Iſland, *a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the* Proteſtant Religion.

*The* Advantages *which will accrue to us all, from an* UNION, *are ſo apparent, that I will add no more, but that I ſhall look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this great Work, which has been ſo often attempted without Succeſs, can be brought to Perfection in my Reign.*

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe; the Lord *Coningſby*, by the Queen's Command, preſented to the Houſe the *Articles of* UNION, agreed upon by the Commiſſioners, the Act of Parliament in *Scotland* for the Ratification of them, and a Copy of the Minute-Book of the Proceedings of the ſaid Commiſſioners; which were order'd to be printed. Then a Motion being made by the *Tory Party*, and the Queſtion put, *That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Orders, that the Minutes of the Proceedings of the former Commiſſioners, appointed in the firſt Year of her Reign to treat of an* Union, *be laid before the Houſe*; it paſs'd in the Negative. It was afterwards reſolved, "That an Addreſs "be preſented to her Majeſty, returning her Majeſty the humble Thanks of the "Houſe, for her moſt gracious Speech, that Day, to both Houſes of Parliament, "and for communicating to this Houſe the Articles of UNION, and the Act of "Parliament in *Scotland* for Ratification thereof." Which Addreſs being preſented accor-

The Commons return the Queen Thanks for her Speech.

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accordingly, by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; her Majeſty anſwer'd, *She was well pleas'd, that what ſhe had done was ſo much to the Satisfaction of that Houſe.* The Treaty of *Union*, and Proceedings relating to the ſame, having been alſo communicated to the Houſe of Peers, their Lordſhips, upon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Motion, order'd a Bill to be brought in, for the *Security of the Church of* England; which being read a ſecond Time on the 3d of *February*, (the Queen and Prince being preſent) a Queſtion was put, *Whether it ſhould be an Inſtruction, by the Leave of the Houſe, to inſert in the Bill the Act made* 25. Car. II. intitled, *An Act for the preventing Dangers which may happen from* Popiſh *Recuſants*: Which was reſolv'd in the Negative, by a Majority of Sixty three Voices, againſt Thirty three. After which, their Lordſhips went thro' the Bill.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Act for the Security of the Church of *England.*

The * next Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd of the Articles of *Union*, and Act of Ratification of the Parliament of *Scotland*; and Mr. *Compton* being choſen Chairman, Mr. *Charles Cæſar* open'd the Debate, and rais'd (tho' in modeſt Terms) ſome Objections againſt the *Union.* He was ſeconded by Sir *John Packington*, who made a Speech, importing, in Subſtance, "That the "Buſineſs of the *Union*, that was now before them, being of the higheſt Impor- "tance, requir'd therefore the moſt deliberate Conſideration: That with relation "thereto, People without Doors had been, for a long Time, *tongue-ty'd* by a ſpecial "Order of Council; which not reaching them within thoſe Walls, he would very "freely impart his Thoughts about it. That, for his own Part, he was abſolutely "againſt this *Incorporating Union*; which, he ſaid, was like Marrying a Woman "againſt her Conſent: *An* UNION, *that was carry'd on by Corruption and Bribery* "*within Doors, by Force and Violence without!*——— Many Members taking Offence at this bold Expreſſion, which highly reflected both on her Majeſty's Miniſters, and the *Scotch* Commiſſioners and Parliament; Sir *John Packington* ſaid, *He was told, that in* Scotland *they ſaid, the* Union *was carry'd by* Bribery *and* Force: Adding, "That the Promoters thereof, in thus baſely giving up their *Independent Conſtitution*, "had actually betray'd the Truſt repos'd in them; and therefore he would leave it "to the Judgment of the Houſe, to conſider, whether or no, Men of ſuch Princi- "ples were fit to be admitted to ſit amongſt them? That among the many In- "conveniencies, and irreconcilable Contradictions this *Union* was liable to, he "would only take notice of this material one; *viz.* That her Majeſty, by the "Coronation-Oath, was obliged to *maintain the Church of* England, *as by Law eſta-* "*bliſhed*; and bound likewiſe, by the ſame Oath, to defend the *Preſbyterian Kirk* of "*Scotland*, in one and the ſame Kingdom: Now, ſaid he, after this *Union* is in "Force, who ſhall adminiſter this Oath to her Majeſty? 'Tis not the Buſineſs of "the *Scotch*; who are uncapable of it, and no Well-wiſhers to the Church of *Eng-* "*land*: 'Tis then only the Part of the Biſhops to do it: And can it be ſuppos'd "thoſe Reverend Prelates will, or can, act a Thing ſo contrary to their own Or- "der and Inſtitution, as thus to promote the Eſtabliſhment of the *Preſbyterian* "Church-Government in the United Kingdom? He urg'd, That the *Church* of "*England* being eſtabliſh'd *Jure divino*, and the *Scots* pretending that their *Kirk* "was alſo of *Jure divino*, he could not tell how Two Nations, that claſh'd in ſo eſ- "ſential a Point, could *unite*: And therefore, he thought it proper to conſult the "*Convocation* about this critical Point." Colonel *Henry Mordaunt*, in Oppoſition to Sir *John Packington*, ſaid, "That he knew of no other *Jure divino*, but GOD "Almighty's *Permiſſion*: In which Senſe it might be ſaid, that the *Church* of *Eng-* "*land*, and the *Kirk* of *Scotland*, were both *Jure divino*; becauſe GOD Almighty "had permitted, that the firſt ſhould prevail in *England*, the other in *Scotland*: "And that the Member who ſpoke laſt, might, if he thought fit, conſult the *Con-* "*vocation*, for his own particular Inſtruction; but that it would be derogatory to "the Rights of the Commons of *England*, to adviſe on this Occaſion with an in- "ferior Aſſembly, who have no Share in the *Legiſlature.*" Little was ſaid in An- ſwer to this Speech; only ſome Members mov'd, "That the Firſt Article of the "Treaty, which implies a peremptory Agreement to an *Incorporating Union*, be "poſtponed; and that the Houſe ſhould proceed to the Conſideration of the Terms "of that intended *Union*, contain'd in the other Articles." This Notion being re- jected by a great Majority, ſeveral Members of the *High-Church Party* went out of the Houſe: Whereupon, the Firſt, Second, Third, and Fourth Articles of the Treaty were read, and approved, without Oppoſition; and on the 8th of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went through, and approv'd the remaining Articles.

* *Feb.* 4. Debates in the Houſe of Commons about the *Union.*

Sir *John Packington*'s Speech.

Col. *Mordaunt*'s Speech.

The firſt Four Articles of the Treaty approved.

The only Objection the *High-Church Party* rais'd, on this laſt Occaſion, was, That the Commons went *Poſt-Haſte* in a Buſineſs of the higheſt Importance: To which it was anſwer'd, "That *Deliberation* always ſuppoſeth *Doubts* and *Difficul-*

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" *ties* ; but no material Objections being offer'd againſt any of the Articles, there " was no room for Delays." Some High-Church Members ſtill crying out *Poſt-Haſte, Poſt-Haſte*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, very ſmartly, purſu'd the Allegory, and ſaid, *They did not ride* Poſt-Haſte, *but a good eaſy Trot ; and, for his own Part, as long as the Weather was Fair, the Roads good, and their Horſes in Heart, he was of Opinion, they ought to jog on, and not take up, 'till they got Home.*

Sir *Thomas Littleton's* ſmart Saying.

† *Feb.* 10. The Act for Security of the Church of *England*, debated.

Two † Days after, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went upon the engroſſed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for the ſecuring the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd :* And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion propoſed, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee, " That they might receive an " Amendment for the particular naming *the Act* of the Thirteenth Year of King " *Charles* the Second, *for the well governing and regulating Corporations*, as to ſo much " as was not repealed ; and alſo the Act of the Twenty Fifth of the ſaid King, *For preventing Dangers which may happen from* Popiſh *Recuſants :*" An Amendment was propoſed to be made, by adding to the Queſtion theſe Words, (*Although effectually and ſufficiently provided for in the Bill.*) The Queſtion being put, That thoſe Words be added to the Queſtion, it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative : And then the main Queſtion being put, was carried in the Negative. The next Day ‖ the ſaid Bill was read the Third Time, paſs'd without any Amendments, and ſent back to the Lords : After which the Commons receiv'd the Report of their Grand Committee, with their Reſolutions, containing their Approbation of the Articles of *Union*, as amended and ratify'd ∴ by the Parliament of *Scotland*, to which the Houſe agreed, without any Amendment, and order'd a Bill to be brought in, to ratify the ſame.

‖ *Feb.* 11.

The Treaty of *Union* approv'd by the Commons.

∴ See the *Appendix*, N°. II.

* *February.* Acts paſs'd.

On the 13th of the ſame Month, * the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and, among other Bills, gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for ſecuring the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.* Two Days after, there was a great Debate in that Houſe, about the Treaty of *Union*, the Queen being preſent, as a private Perſon. The Lords having reſolv'd themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, and the Biſhop of *Sarum* being call'd upon by the Earl of *Sunderland*, to take the Chair, the Debate on the Firſt Article, was open'd by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, who acquainted the Houſe, he had many Things to object to ſeveral of thoſe Arti- " cles, which, he ſaid, was all one to him, whether their Lordſhips would pleaſe " to receive them now, or when thoſe Arcicles came more properly under their " Conſideration." The Earl of *Angleſey* moved, *That the Firſt Article might be poſtpon'd, it being impoſſible for him to give his Vote to it, before he knew, and was thoroughly ſatisfied, wherein this* Union *was to conſiſt.* Several others were of that Opinion, among whom, the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* ſpoke much to the ſame Effect. The Earl of *Nottingham* excepted againſt the Name of *Great Britain*, alledging, 'twas ſuch an Innovation in the Monarchy, as totally ſubverted all the Laws of *England*, and therefore moved, That the Judges Opinions might be aſk'd about it ; and he was ſeconded by ſeveral other Members. Hereupon the Judges being ſeverally aſk'd their Opinions in that Reſpect, unanimouſly declared, *They could not conceive that it any ways altered or impaired the Conſtitution of this Realm, whoſe Laws, in their Opinion, muſt remain entirely the ſame, as well after as before the* Union, *except ſuch as were altogether inconſiſtent with, and directly contrary thereto.* The Lord *Haverſham*, who, of late Years, had made himſelf famous, by his ſet Speeches on ſeveral critical Occaſions, could not be ſilent on this, and therefore ſpoke as follows :

Great Debate in the Lords Houſe, about the Treaty of *Union*, *Feb.* 15.

*My* LORDS,

The Lord *Haverſham's* Speech.

" WHAT my noble Lord has mention'd to your Lordſhips, occaſions my " ſtanding up ; I find my ſelf under the ſame Difficulties ; I have ſeveral " Things to ſay to this Matter of the *Union*, to your Lordſhips, and 'tis very indif- " ferent to me, when I offer them. *I have a Right of ſpeaking my Thoughts, and en-* " *tring my Proteſt too, to any Thing I diſlike ; and I ſhall certainly find ſome Time to do* " *ſo, before this Matter can paſs into a Law.* I am in your Lordſhips Judgment, whether you will allow me to ſpeak what I have to ſay now.

" *My Lords*, With what Diſpoſition I come hither, I hope may be evidenc'd *by* " *the Motion I made your Lordſhips laſt Year, for repealing certain Clauſes that were grie-* " *vous to* Scotland : I would do any Thing that were for the Benefit and Good of " both Nations.

" Theſe Articles come to your Lordſhips with the greateſt Countenance of Au- " thority, that I think it's poſſible any Thing can come ; your Commiſſioners " have agreed to them ; the *Scotch* Parliament has, with ſome few Amendments, " ratify'd them ; and the Queen her ſelf from the Throne, approves of them ; and

" yet

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" yet you muſt give me Leave to ſay, *That Authority, though it be the ſtrongeſt Mo-*
" *tive to incline the Will, is the weakeſt Argument in all the World, to convince the Un-*
" *derſtanding.* 'Tis the Argument the Church of *Rome* makes Uſe of for their ſu-
" perſtitious Worſhip, where there are Ten *Ave-Maries, to One Pater-Noſter; juſt as*
" *unreaſonable, as if Ten Times the Application and Addreſſes were made to a* SHE-
" FAVOURITE, *as to the Perſon of the Sovereign, which is a kind of State Ido-*
" *latry.*

" I would not, *My Lords*, be underſtood, as if I were *againſt a* UNION. *A Fœ-*
" *deral Union, a Union of Intereſt, a Union in Succeſſion, is what I ſhall always be for.*
" Nay, were it, Whether a People inhabiting the ſame Iſland, ſpeaking the ſame
" Language, and having the ſame Religion, ſhould be under one and the ſame
" Form of Policy and Government, I cannot ſee how any Man could be againſt it:
" But this is a Matter of a quite different Nature; it is, Whether Two Nations, in-
" dependent in their Sovereignties, that have their diſtinct Laws and Intereſts; and,
" what I cannot forget, their *different Forms of Worſhip, Church-Government, and*
" *Order*, ſhall be united into one Kingdom?

" A *Union* made up, in my Opinion, of ſo many *miſmatch'd Pieces*, of ſuch *jar-*
" *ring, incongruous Ingredients*, that ſhould it ever take Effect, I fear it would carry
" the *neceſſary Conſequence of a ſtanding Power and Force*, to keep us from falling
" aſunder, and breaking in Pieces every Moment: For as my Lord *Bacon* well ob-
" ſerves, (whom I take to have been a very great Man, though ſometimes the
" Courtier got the better of the Philoſopher.) *A Unity, ſays he, that is piec'd up by a*
" *direct Admiſſion of Contraries, in the Fundamental Points of it, is like the Toes of*
" Nebuchadnezzar's *Image, which were made of Iron and Clay*; they may cleave toge-
" ther, but can never incorporate.

" Another Reaſon, why I am againſt an *Incorporating Union, is, for the ſake of*
" *the good old* Engliſh *Conſtitution*, juſtly allow'd to be the moſt equal and beſt poiz'd
" Government in all the World: *The peculiar Excellency of which, lies in that well-*
" *proportion'd Diſtribution of Powers, whereby the Greatneſs of the Monarch, and the*
" *Safety of the People, are at once provided for. And it is a Maxim in all Policy, That*
" *the ſureſt way to preſerve any Government, is by a ſtrict Adherence to its Principles:*
" So that whilſt this Balance of Powers is kept equal, the Conſtitution is ſafe; but
" who can anſwer what Alteration ſo great a Weight, *as Sixty One* Scotch *Members,*
" *and thoſe too return'd by a* Scotch *Privy-Council, when thrown into the Balance, may*
" *make?*

" Beſides, *My Lords*, I muſt own I am apprehenſive of the Precedent, and know
" not how far it may be carried hereafter, or what Alteration future Parliaments
" may think fit to make. It is evident, by the Twenty Second Article, that *above*
" *a Hundred* Scotch *Peers, and as many Commoners, are excluded from Sitting and Voting*
" *in the* Britiſh *Parliament*; who, perhaps, as little thought of being *ſo a Year or*
" *Two ago, as any of your Lordſhips do now*; for they had as much Right by Inheri-
" tance of ſitting there, as any one Lord in this Houſe, has of ſitting here; and
" that Right too, as well and as ſtrongly fenc'd and ſecur'd to them, by the Funda-
" mental Laws of their Kingdom, by Claim of Right, and Act of Parliament,
" *which made it Treaſon to make any Alteration in the Conſtitution of that Kingdom: And*
" *yet, have they not loſt their Privilege? And what one Security has any Peer of* England,
" *by the Laws of this Land, to his Right and Privilege of Peerage, that thoſe Lords had*
" *not?* My Lords the Biſhops, have, once already, been voted out of this Houſe,
" by the Temporal Lords, and who knows what Queſtion may come hereafter?
" I will venture my Life in Defence of the Church of *England*, and yet, at the
" ſame Time, own my ſelf *an Occaſional Conformiſt.* But if my Lords the Biſhops
" *will weaken their own Cauſe ſo far*, as to give up the Two great Points of *Epiſcopal*
" *Ordination and Confirmation*; if they will *approve and ratify* the Act for ſecuring
" the *Preſbyterian* Church Government in *Scotland, as the true Proteſtant Religion, and*
" *Purity of Worſhip*, they give up that which has been contended for between them
" and the *Preſbyterians*, this Thirty Years; and which I will undertake to prove to
" my Lords the Biſhops, has been defended by the greateſt and learnedeſt Men in the
" Church of *England*. I hope, when 'tis proper, my Lords will pleaſe to give ſome
" Light to one who deſires *Inſtruction*, that I may not *ignorantly do any Thing to*
" *their Prejudice in this Matter.*

" There is another Reaſon why I am againſt this *Union*, becauſe I cannot think
" *it an entire Union.* The exempted Articles, I mean the Twentieth Article, where-
" by *Heritable Offices and Superiorities are reſerv'd, and alſo the One and Twentieth*;
" *both which* Oliver, *by Act of State, was ſo wiſe as to aboliſh: Eſpecially their Act for*
" *ſecuring their Preſbyterian Church-Government, and General Aſſemblies, ſeem to me*
" *like thoſe little Clouds in a warm calm Summer's Day, that are generally the Seeds and*

" *Attra-*

A. D. 1706/7.

" *Attractives of approaching Tempeſts and Thunder.* I the rather take Notice of theſe, " becauſe, though the Articles of *Union* are ratify'd by the *Scotch* Parliament, *yet the* " *Bulk and Body of that Nation ſeem to be againſt them.* Have not the Murmurs of the " People there, been ſo loud, as to fill the whole Nation? And ſo bold too, as to " reach even to *the Doors of the Parliament?* Has not the Parliament it ſelf thought " fit to ſuſpend their beloved Clauſe in their Act *of Security*, for arming their Peo- " ple, during their Seſſion? Nay, has not the Government, by Advice of Parlia- " ment, ſet out a Proclamation, which I have here in my Hand, *pardoning all* " *Slaughter, Bloodſhed, Maiming*, &c. *that is committed upon any who are found in any* " *Tumults there, and diſcharging all Proſecution for the future?* I do not mention this, " to find Fault with any Thing that is done in *Scotland*, but only to ſhew to your " Lordſhips, that when ſuch *an unuſual Proclamation as this, is ſet out by the Advice* " *of Parliament, and cannot ſtay the Forms of a Law, when we know*, that upon extra- " ordinary Occaſion, *if it be but to grace a Compliment*, a Bill may be read Three " Times in one Day: *Sure*, my Lords, *it ſhews a very great Ferment, that requires ſo* " *very ſpeedy an Application.* After all, *Has not what we deſire, I mean their being upon* " *the ſame Foot of Succeſſion with us, been offer'd without this Union?* In ſhort, my " Lords, I think an *Incorporating Union* one of the moſt dangerous Experiments to " both Nations, in which, if we happen to be miſtaken, however we may think of " curing Things hereafter, the Error is irretrievable.

" *My Lords*, This is the laſt Time that, I believe, I ſhall ever trouble your " Lordſhips, *in an* Engliſh *Parliament*, give me Leave, therefore, to ſay but one " Word.

" In King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, the *Cavaliers* were the Perſons that ventured " their Lives, and loſt their Eſtates to ſerve him: And in King *Charles* the Second's " Time, they were forgot, and left ſtarving. At the *Reſtoration*, the *Preſbyterians* " were as zealous for that, as any Men whatever; and, none were more perſecuted " all his Reign. Towards the latter End of that Reign, the Biſhops threw out the " Bill of *Excluſion*, and King *James* put them into the *Tower*. At the *Revolution*, " the *Londonderry*-Men, *&c.* were the Perſons that made the firſt, and nobleſt Stop, " to King *James* in *Ireland*; and I my ſelf have fed ſome of them at my own " Table, when they were ſtarving, with the greateſt Commendations and Promiſes " in their Pockets; which I have ſeen, under King *William*'s own Hand. In the " laſt Reign, *every body knows who they were that made their moſt conſtant Court at* " *St.* James's, *and we ſee what Favour they are in at preſent.*

" Now there is a great deal of Zeal for this *Union*, and I wiſh, from my Soul, that " the Advantages may attend it, of *Tranquillity* and *Security*, *Power*, *Peace* and *Plenty*, " as is intended by it, but yet it is poſſible Men may be miſtaken. I won't ſay they " will ever repent it; but I will take Leave to ſay, what I have formerly ſaid in " this Place, *That what has been, may be.*

The Six Firſt Articles read and approved.

The Debate being over, the Queſtion was put, whether the Conſideration of the Firſt Article of the Treaty of *Union*, ſhould be poſtpon'd 'till all the other Articles had been examin'd: But the Negative carried it, by a Majority of Seventy Two Voices, againſt Twenty Two; and ſo the Firſt Six Articles were read, and approv'd, and the Conſideration of the reſt adjourn'd to the *Wedneſday* following. Accordingly, on the 19th of *February*, the Lords reſumed the Conſideration of the Treaty of *Union*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey* obſerv'd, with Relation to the Ninth Article, " The ſmall and unequal Proportion *Scotland* was to pay to the *Land*-Tax, " urging, that *Wales*, as poor a Country, every whit, as that, and of a much leſſer " Extent, paid to the full as much again, and yet ſent not much more than half " the Number of Repreſentatives in Parliament, which were granted to *Scotland*; " and for that Reaſon, his Lordſhip ſaid, he could not agree to this Article." He was anſwer'd by my Lord *Halifax*, " That the Number of Repreſentatives was no " Rule to go by; ſince there was the County of *Cornwall*, in *England*, that paid not " near ſo much towards the *Land-Tax*, as that of *Glouceſter*, and yet ſent almoſt " Five times as many Members to Parliament, as the latter did. That it was very " true the Quota of *Scotland* was very ſmall and unequal, in Compariſon to what " was paid in *England*; but that the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners could not induce the " *Scotch* ones to agree to any more, upon Account of ſeveral Impoſſibilities on their " Side: That we could not expect to reap the like Advantages of every Article of " the Treaty, and that if they had the better of us in ſome few, we were infi- " nitely recompenſed by the many Advantages which did accrue to us from the " whole." Here, again, the Houſe divided on this Article, there being Seventy Contents, againſt Twenty Three not Contents; and ſo having run over the Four following ones, the Conſideration of the reſt was further adjourn'd to *Friday*, *February*

The Lord *North* and *Grey*'s Speech.

The Lord *Halifax*'s Speech.

The IXth, Xth, XIth, XIIth and XIIIth Articles approved.

A. D. 170⅞.

*February* the 21ſt, when (the Queen being preſent) the Debate chiefly run on the Fifteenth Article.

The Debate continued, *Feb.* 21.

The Earl of *Nottingham* obſerv'd, it conſiſted of Two Parts, *viz.* a certain Grant of Money, and the Application thereof; in Reference to which he ſaid, "That it "was highly unreaſonable that the *Scotch*, who were by the Treaty let into all the "Branches of our Trade, and paid ſo little towards the Support of the Government, "and of a moſt expenſive and bloody War, ſhould moreover have an *Equivalent* of "Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds given them, for "coming into this Treaty. His Lordſhip inſiſted much upon that Argument, and "took Notice, as to the Diſpoſal of this *Equivalent*, That Part of it which was to "be given to the *Darien* Company, was ſo order'd, as that it might be ſwallow'd "up by a few Perſons, without any particular Regard to the indemnifying every "private Sufferer in that unhappy Enterprize." The Lord *Halifax* anſwer'd, "That this *Equivalent* could not be look'd upon as a Gift, but as an actual Purchaſe "of the *Scotch Revenue* and *Cuſtoms*, which, by this *Union*, were to be apply'd to the "Payment of the Debts of *England*; and that they were no more Gainers by it, "than the *Engliſh* were here by the Sale of Annuities at Fifteen or Sixteen Years "Purchaſe: That as to the Diſpoſal of the Money, it being their own, it was but "reaſonable they ſhould have the Liberty of applying the ſame, as they thought "moſt convenient, the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners being no ways concern'd therein; "whoſe Care, nevertheleſs, and great Prudence, had been ſuch, that they made "Proviſion it ſhould not be diſpos'd of but by certain Commiſſioners, who ſhould "be accountable for the ſame, to the Parliament of *Great Britain*." Then their Lordſhips proceeded as far as the 19th Article, and ſo adjourn'd to *Monday*, *February* the 24th, when (the Queen being likewiſe preſent) the Lord *Thanet*, on the Twentieth Article, acquainted their Lordſhips, "That himſelf having an *Heretable* "*Office* here in *England*, by being perpetual Sheriff of the County of *Weſtmorland*, "he would be glad, with their Lordſhips Leave, to have the Opinion of the Judges "about the Preſervation of that his Right, there being no Proviſion made in this "Article, for *Heretable Offices* in *England*:" The Lord Great Chamberlain ſeconded him in that Motion, ſaying, "He had the Honour likewiſe, of having ſuch an "*Heretable Office*, about the Preſervation whereof, he had the very ſame Doubts "and Scruples with the Noble Peer that ſpoke laſt; whereupon it was agreed, "that the Judges ſhould deliver their Opinion about it, which they accordingly did, from the *Puiſny Judge*, to the Lord Chief-Juſtice, whoſe Anſwers were near the ſame with what they had declar'd to the Houſe to be their Opinion with Reſpect to the Firſt Article.

The Earl of *Nottingham*'s Speech.

The XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth Articles approv'd.

The Debate on the Articles of *Union* continued, *Feb.* 24.

The Lord *Thanet*'s Speech.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, after reading the Twenty Second Article, declar'd, "He "look'd upon it as *incongruous, contradictory to, and inconſiſtent with it ſelf*. That there "were Sixteen Peers to be return'd to the Houſe of Lords, in the Parliament of "*Great Britain*, who were Peers, and no Peers: That being all *Peers by Right of* "*Inheritance*, they were nevertheleſs made here Elective, which he took to be di-"veſting them of their Peerage; becauſe, not being ſure of being always elected "to every Parliament of *Great Britain*, they conſequently muſt loſe, when left out, "the Benefit of ſitting in Parliament, which was ever deemed an inſeparable Right "of the Peerage: That the reſt of the Nobility of *Scotland*, to the Number of "above a Hundred, were thereby manifeſtly injured; and that, for his Part, he "wonder'd very much, how the *Scotch* came to accept of ſuch unreaſonable Con-"ditions, or how their Lordſhips could entertain the Thoughts of permitting ſuch "*Peers by Election*, to ſit among them." The Lords *Nottingham*, *North* and *Grey*, and *Guernſey*, very much enforc'd this Topick, adding, "That as one might "very well ſuppoſe, that thoſe *Scotch* Peers would be ſuch as were addicted to the "*Kirk*, it might prove of dangerous Conſequence to the Church of *England*." The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, "That though they were all never ſo much of the *Kirk* "Party, yet there was no Reaſon to fear, but they would alſo be very well diſ-"poſed for the Church of *England*, and ſtand up in its Defence on all Occaſions; "ſince there were even ſome ſitting amongſt their Lordſhips, who would venture "their Lives for the Church of *England*, and yet openly declared themſelves to be, "at the ſame Time, *Occaſional Conformiſts*." The Lord *Haverſham*, rightly judging he was hinted at by that noble Peer, ſtood up to inform the Houſe, what he underſtood by an *Occaſional Conformiſt*; in which Explanation he appear'd ſomewhat gravell'd: For after having made a long Encomium on the *Epiſcopal Order*, which he took to be *the beſt, and moſt conformable to Primitive Chriſtianity*, he gave no leſs Commendations to all the Proteſtant Churches Abroad, and to the *Kirk* of *Scotland* itſelf, in particular; which, he ſaid, was a *true Proteſtant Church*. The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* declared, "That for his Part, he was altogether againſt this *Union*,

The Earl of *Rocheſter*'s Speech about the *Scotch* Peers.

The Earl of *Wharton*'s Speech.

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech about *Epiſcopacy* and *Presbytery*.

A. D. 1706.

" though he could wiſh with all his Heart, it had been compleated an Hundred " Years ago; becauſe all the Ferment and Diſcord which now were likely to enſue " upon it, would, by this Time, have had their Courſe: That he could no better " compare it, than to the mixing together ſtrong Liquors, of a contrary Nature, in " one and the ſame Veſſel, which would go nigh being burſt aſunder by their furi- " ous Fermentation; that their Bench was always reckon'd the *Dead Weight of the* " *Houſe*; but that the Sixteen *Scotch* Peers being admitted to ſit therein, would more " effectually be ſo, eſpecially in any future Debates, relating to the *Church*, to- " wards which they could no ways be ſuppoſed to be well-affected; and therefore " he was humbly of Opinion, that ſome Proviſion might be made for debarring " them of their Votes in any Church Matter that ſhould hereafter come in Agita- " tion." The Lords *Halifax*, *Somers*, and others, made very pertinent Anſwers to thoſe Objections; after which, the Twenty Second Article was approved, by a Majority of Seventy One Votes, againſt Twenty Two; And then the remaining Articles were likewiſe approved. Upon the Reading of the laſt, the Earl of *Abingdon* moved, that the Judges Opinion might be aſk'd, what Laws would be repeal'd by this *Union*, and what would remain in Force, but that Motion was rejected. Then the Earl of *Nottingham* ſtood up, and begg'd their Lordſhip's Pardon, " for having troubled them almoſt to every Article, excuſing himſelf, however, by " urging, they were ſuch material Objections occurring to him, as, in Conſcience, " he thought himſelf obliged to lay before the Houſe: That as Sir *John Maynard* " made this Compliment to the late King, at the Revolution, *That having buried,* " *upon Account of his great Age, all his Contemporaries in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *he was* " *afraid, if his Majeſty had not come, in that very Juncture of Time, he might have likewiſe* " *out-liv'd the very Laws themſelves*; ſo, if this *Union* did paſs, as he had no Reaſon " to doubt but it would moſt certainly paſs, he might, with as much Reaſon, and " as juſtly affirm, *he had outliv'd all the Laws, and the very Conſtitution of* England; " concluding with a Prayer to GOD, to avert the dire Effects which might proba- " bly enſue from ſuch an *Incorporating Union*. Three Days after, * the Biſhop of *Sarum* reported to the Lords Houſe, the Reſolutions of their grand Committee, approving the Treaty of *Union*, which were agreed to by a great Majority; but ſeveral Peers made and enter'd their Proteſts, ſome againſt all, others againſt ſome of the Articles.

The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*'s Speech againſt the *Union*.

The XXIId, and remaining Articles, approved.

The Earl of *Nottingham*'s Speech.

* *Feb.* 27. The Treaty of *Union* being approved by the Lords, ſeveral Peers enter their Proteſts. See the *Appendix*.

On the 22d of *February*, upon Mr. *William Bromley*'s Motion, the Commons order'd, " That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom " the Bill for an Union between the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* was " committed, that they might receive a Clauſe, that the Two Univerſities of this " Kingdom might continue for ever, as they now were by Law eſtabliſh'd." But a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, " That it be another Inſtruction to the " ſaid Committee, that they might receive a Clauſe to make the like Proviſion, " that the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould be for ever free of any Oath, Teſt, or " Subſcription, within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the true " Proteſtant Religion, Government, Worſhip and Diſcipline of the Church of " *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd, as was already provided for the Subjects of " *Scotland*, with reſpect to their Preſbyterian Government; it paſs'd in the Nega- " tive." The ſame Day Sir *Roger Moſtyn* moved, That a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the ſaid Bill, in Favour of the Convocation of the Clergy, *as Part of the Conſtitution*; both which Aſſertion and Motion were exploded. But the Parliament of *Scotland* having inſerted in the Articles of the *Union*, ſeveral Clauſes for Drawbacks and Allowances, upon divers Commodities of the Growth of that Kingdom, which might have put the *Engliſh* Traders upon an unequal Foot with the *Scotch*, the Commons of *England* took that Matter into their Conſideration; and, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, came to ſeveral Reſolutions, for allowing Drawbacks on *Engliſh* Salt, White-Herrings, Beef, or Pork, Oatmeal, and Grain, call'd Bear, *alias Big*, exported from *England* and *Wales*: Which Reſolutions were, on the 27th of *February*, reported to the Houſe, agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. The next Day †, the Commons read the Third Time, the *Bill for an Union between the Two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, which was paſs'd by a Majority of Two Hundred Seventy Four Voices, againſt a Hundred and Sixty, who were for rejecting it. This Bill was, on the 1ſt of *March*, carried by Mr. *Spencer Compton*, to the Houſe of Lords, who gave it a quick Diſpatch; but upon the Third Reading of it, the Lord *North* and *Grey* offer'd a Rider to be added to it, importing, *That nothing in this Ratification contain'd, ſhould be conſtrued to extend to an Approbation or Acknowledgment of the Truth of the Preſbyterian Way of Worſhip, or allowing the Religion of the Church of* Scotland, *to be what it was ſtiled, the true Proteſtant Religion.* After a Debate, the Queſtion was put, whether the ſaid Rider ſhould be read a Second Time, it

Reſolutions for Drawbacks on *Engliſh* Commodities.

† *Feb.* 28. The Bill for an *Union* paſs'd in both Houſes.

A Rider offer'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, rejected.

it was carry'd in the Negative, by Fifty five Voices, againſt Twenty nine: Upon which, ſeveral Lords enter'd their Diſſent. Then the Queſtion being put, *Whether this Bill ſhould paſs?* it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative by a great Majority; Nineteen Peers only entering their ſeveral Proteſts againſt it. A. D. 1706/7.

We may here obſerve, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, taking notice of the good Humour the Parliament was in, thought this a proper Occaſion to get the Confirmation of a very conſiderable Grant, which he had lately obtain'd from the indulgent Queen; *viz.* of the *Royal Mewes*, near *Charing-Croſs*; where a Square was deſign'd to be built, that was to bear his Grace's Name: But, on the 6th of *March*, a Motion being made in the Houſe of Commons, and the Queſtion put, *That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the better enabling her Majeſty to diſpoſe of the Buildings and Ground call'd the* Mewes, *for the building Stables for her Majeſty in a more convenient Place:* Some Members explain'd to the Houſe the ſecret Meaning of that Motion; and having repreſented, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was already ſufficiently rewarded, the Queſtion paſs'd in the Negative. The ſame * Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for an* UNION *of the* TWO KINGDOMS *of* England *and* Scotland, and to ſome other Acts; which done, ſhe ſpoke to both Houſes, to this Effect: The Duke of *Marlborough* fruſtrated of the Grant of the *Meuſe*.

* *March* 6.

Acts paſs'd.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction, that I have given my Aſſent to a Bill for Uniting *England* and *Scotland* into One Kingdom. The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, *March* 6.

"I conſider this UNION, as a Matter of the greateſt Importance to the Wealth, Strength, and Safety of the whole Iſland; and, at the ſame Time, as a Work of ſo much Difficulty and Nicety in its own Nature, that, till now, all Attempts which have been made towards it, in the Courſe of above a Hundred Years, have prov'd ineffectual; and therefore, I make no doubt, but it will be remember'd and ſpoke of hereafter, to the Honour of thoſe who have been inſtrumental in bringing it to ſuch a happy Concluſion.

"I deſire, and expect from all my Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they act with all poſſible Reſpect and Kindneſs to one another; that ſo it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts diſpoſed to become One People.

"This will be a great Pleaſure to Me; and will make us all quickly ſenſible of the good Effect of this UNION.

"And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happineſs, that, in my Reign, ſo full a Proviſion is made for the Peace and Quiet of my People, and for the Security of our Religion, by ſo firm an Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion throughout *Great Britain*.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of* Commons,

"I take this Occaſion to remind you, of making effectual Proviſion for the Payment of the *Equivalent* to *Scotland*, within the Time appointed by this Act; and I am perſwaded, you will ſhew as much Readineſs in this Particular, as you have done in all the Parts of this GREAT WORK.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"The Seaſon of the Year being now pretty far advanc'd, I hope you will continue the ſame Zeal which has appear'd throughout this Seſſion, in diſpatching what yet remains unfiniſh'd of the Publick Buſineſs before you.

Five * Days after, both Houſes attended the Queen with an Addreſs, *returning her Majeſty their moſt humble Thanks, for her gracious Approbation of the Share they had in bringing the Treaty of* UNION *to a happy Concluſion: A Work, that ſeem'd deſign'd by Providence to add new Luſtre to the Glories of her Majeſty's Reign.* The Commons, in particular, having voted a † Supply for the Payment of the *Equivalent* to *Scotland*, came to ſeveral ‖ Reſolutions on *Ways and Means*, which were, with wonderful Diſpatch, digeſted into Acts; and the ſame being paſs'd both Houſes, received, with ſeveral other Bills, the Royal Aſſent on the 24th and 27th of *March*.

* *March* 11.

† *March* 10, 12.

‖ *March* 15, 19.

Acts paſs'd.

By the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Union*, it was agreed, *That all the Subjects of the* United Kingdom *of* Great Britain, *ſhould, after the* Union, *have full Freedom and Intercourſe of Trade and Navigation*; and by the Sixth, *That all Parts of the* United Kingdom, *after the* Union, *ſhould have the ſame Allowances, Encouragements and*

A. D. 1707.

*Drawbacks, and be under the ſame Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, and Regulations of Trade.* Hereby it was generally underſtood, That all Commodities and Goods, that ſhould happen to be in *Scotland* before the Firſt of *May* 1707, (which Day the *Union* was to commence) might be imported into *England* without paying any further Duties: Upon which Preſumption, ſeveral *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and Foreign Merchants, imported great Quantities of Wine and Brandy into *Scotland*. Some other Traders, of more ſtretch'd Conſciences, allur'd by the almoſt irreſiſtible Proſpect of Gain, were guilty of a more unwarrantable Practice; *viz.* the Exporting Tobacco, *Cocoa*-Nuts, Pepper, and other Goods, in order to obtain the *Drawbacks* allow'd by the Acts of Parliament; and afterwards import the ſame Commodities into *Scotland*, from whence (after the Firſt Day of *May*) they might be imported into *England*, Cuſtom free. Theſe fraudulent Practices having been laid before the Houſe of Commons, both by the Court, and the honeſt Dealers, who were like to be Sufferers thereby; a Bill was brought in, to *prevent and obviate Frauds relating to the* Cuſtoms, *by Exporting Tobacco, Plantation and* Eaſt-India *Goods, in order to obtain a Drawback, and afterwards to reland them in* England, *without Payment of Duty; and for better ſecuring the Duties on Goods brought from the* Weſt-Indies: Which, on the 5th of *April*, was order'd to be engroſs'd.

Great Quantities of Wine, Brandy, and other Goods imported into *Scotland*.

Bill brought in to prevent it.

* *April* 7. The next * Sitting, the Houſe took into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to enquire into Frauds committed, in relation to *Drawbacks* of *Cuſtoms*; whereupon it was *reſolved*, "That an Addreſs be "preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions to her "Attorney-General, to proſecute ſuch Perſons according to Law, as had been con-"cern'd in the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes." The ſame Day, the foremention'd Bill was read the Third Time, and (with an Amendment) paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: But this laſt additional Clauſe being ſo unluckily contriv'd, as to be like to give Diſguſt to the *Scots*, (which would have been an ominous Beginning of the *Union*) the Earl of *Rocheſter* very wiſely propos'd, that the Queen ſhould be deſir'd to prorogue the Parliament; and ſo putting an End to this Seſſion, and to all the Affairs depending therein, another Bill, to the ſame Effect, but without ſuch a ſtumbling Clauſe, might be ſet on foot, and paſs'd in another Seſſion. Accordingly, on the 8th of *April*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and gave her Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts: And then the Lord Keeper prorogued the Parliament, till *Monday* the 14th of the ſame Month.

* *April* 7. Vote againſt fraudulent Traders.

Acts paſs'd, *April* 8.

The Parliament prorogued.

Meets again, *April* 14.

The Parliament being, on that Day, met again, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons attending, ſhe made a ſhort Speech to both Houſes; importing, *That ſhe was willing to give them an Opportunity of coming together again, to conſider if any Thing could properly be done to prevent the Inconveniencies that might happen to Trade, by too great an Interval between the Riſing of the Parliament and the Firſt of* May; *and that ſhe need not add, that whatever was to be done of that kind, would require to be diſpatch'd in a little Time.* The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, receiv'd, and read a Petition of the Merchants concern'd in the Importation of Wines and Brandy from *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, and of other Goods from *Holland*, &c. complaining, "That great Quantities of *French* Wines, Bran-"dies, Silks, Prunes, Roſin, *&c.* of the Growth and Product of *France*; Whale-"bone, Linnen, Drugs, Coffee, Spices, *&c.* from *Holland* and from *France*; direct-"ly were brought, and more intended to be imported into the Kingdom of *Scot-"land*, in order to be brought thence, and imported into *England*, after the Firſt "Day of *May*, to avoid the *Engliſh* Duties; to the great Detriment and Loſs of "ſome, and the utter Ruin of others, who had imported, and were importing into "*England* the like Commodities from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy* and *Holland*, paying the "high Duties upon them; which Commodities had been chiefly purchaſed abroad "with the Woollen-Manufactures, Corn, and other Products of *England*; and pray-"ing that the Houſe would prevent the Importation of the ſaid Goods, which "would be a great Damage not only to the Petitioners, but to her Majeſty's "Cuſtoms; or otherwiſe ſo to provide for the Petitioners Relief, as the Houſe "ſhould think fit." Hereupon, the † next Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, reſolv'd, Firſt, "That the Importation of Goods and Merchan-"dizes, of the Growth and Produce of *France*, and other foreign Parts, into *Scot-"land*, in order to be brought from thence into *England* after the Firſt of *May*, and "with Intention to avoid the Payment of the *Engliſh* Duties, would be to the Da-"mage and Ruin of fair Traders, to the Prejudice of the Manufactures of *England*, "a great Loſs to her Majeſty's Revenue of the Cuſtoms, and a very great Detri-"ment to the Publick. Secondly, That the Exporting of Goods and Merchandizes "from *England* into *Scotland*, that are entitled to a *Drawback*, with Intention to "bring

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

Petition of the Merchants, againſt the importing Goods into *Scotland*.

† *April* 15.

" bring the ſame back again into *England* after the Firſt of *May*, was a moſt " notorious Fraud, to the Damage and Ruin of fair Traders, to the great Loſs of " her Majeſty's Revenues of the Cuſtoms, and a very great Detriment to the " Publick." Theſe Reſolutions being immediately reported, and agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the ſame; which was accordingly done; and, after the ſecond Reading, the ſaid Bill was ‖ order'd to be engroſs'd. The next Day, *April* the 19th, the Bill was paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: But it being apprehended, that this Law would give Offence to the *Scots*; and the moſt eminent Lawyers, who were conſulted about it, not agreeing in their Opinions; the Court thought fit to let it fall: The rather, becauſe the Firſt Day of *May* was near at hand; and that the Practices of the fraudulent Traders had, in great meaſure, been prevented, by the Terror of this intended Law, and of the Vote of the 7th of that Month, before-mention'd. Hereupon, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, the 24th of *April*, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

A. D. 1707.

‖ *April* 18.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*I Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal and Affection which you have ſhewn for my Service, and the Publick Good, in the ſeveral Affairs which have been before you; eſpecially in that of the* UNION *with* Scotland, *which, I doubt not, will prove a laſting Bleſſing to this Iſland.*

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, *April* 24.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*I am to thank you, in particular, for the great Diſpatch you have made in providing the largeſt and moſt effectual Supplies, that have ever been given to the Crown for the current Service, in any one Seſſion of Parliament. I am very much concern'd, that the Publick Occaſions require the raiſing of ſuch great Sums from my People: I will take care they ſhall be apply'd to the Uſes for which they are given; and I hope, by God's Bleſſing, we may obtain Advantages from them, anſwerable to ſo great an Expence.*

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*It is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient, that the Lords of Parliament of* England, *and Commons of the preſent Parliament of* England, *ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the Firſt Parliament of* Great Britain, *for and on the Part of* England; *and therefore I intend, within the Time limited, to publiſh a Proclamation for that Purpoſe, purſuant to the Power given me by the Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of* UNION. *And after we have ſo fully compleated this Great Work, I aſſure my ſelf, that when you return to your ſeveral Countries, you will omit no Opportunity of making my Subjects ſenſible of the Security, and the other great and laſting Benefits, they may reaſonably expect from this Happy* UNION.

*This will conduce very much to make it prove ſo, and be a good Preparation to the Succeſs of our next Meeting; when, I hope, we ſhall all join our ſincere and hearty Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of* Great Britain.

After this, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament until *Wedneſday* the 30th Day of *April* 1707.

The Parliament prorogued.

Before we leave this laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament of *England*, we muſt take notice, that Repreſentation having been made to the Houſe of Commons, of great Numbers of Pirates that had ſettled in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, from whence they very much annoy'd the *Eaſt-India* Trade; and the Marquis of *Caermarthen* offering, with a ſmall Squadron, to go and ſuppreſs them; the Houſe appointed a Committee, to take that Matter into Conſideration. Hereupon the Committee came to theſe Two Reſolutions; *viz.* Firſt, " That a great Number of Pirates had ſettled " themſelves in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, from whence they had committed ma- " ny great Piracies, Robberies and Depredations, very ruinous to Trade, and " whereby the Lives of many of her Majeſty's good Subjects had been deſtroy'd. Secondly, " That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe would " be graciouſly pleas'd to take into her Royal Conſideration, how the ſaid Pirates " might be ſuppreſs'd, and their further Piracies, Robberies and Depredations, effe- " ctually prevented." Which Reſolutions were, on the 8th of *April*, agreed to by the Houſe. The ſame Day it was *reſolved*, " That an Addreſs be preſented to " her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to uſe her Royal Endeavours, to recover " and preſerve the ancient Poſſeſſions, Trade, and Fiſhery in *Newfoundland*.

Reſolutions of the Commons about the Pirates in *Madagaſcar*, April 8.

A. D. 1706.

Licentious Writers check'd.

Mr. *Pittis* ſentenc'd, *April* 25, 1706.

Several Perſons, either prompted by their own ill Humour, or, which is more probable, acted and countenanc'd by ſome Great Men out of Place, having of late, in their publick Writings, ſtretch'd too far the Liberty of *Engliſhmen*, and preſum'd too much on the Mildneſs of her Majeſty's Government; the Miniſtry thought fit to give a ſeaſonable Check to their licentious Pens. The firſt that was proſecuted this Year, was Mr. *William Pittis*; who being convicted of writing, printing and publiſhing, a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, reflecting upon her Majeſty and the Government, intituled, *The Caſe of the Church of* England's *Memorial fairly ſtated*: Or, *A Modeſt Enquiry into the Grounds of thoſe Prejudices that have been entertain'd againſt it*; was, upon the 25th of *April*, fined for the ſame by the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, One Hundred *Marks*, and to ſtand in the Pillory the next Day at *Charing-Croſs*, for the Space of One Hour, with a Paper on his Head, denoting his Offence; and alſo to ſtand in the Pillory the 29th of the ſame Month, near the *Royal Exchange*, in *Cornhill*, in like manner. This Sentence was executed accordingly; and before he was diſcharg'd out of Priſon, he was to find Security for his good Behaviour for Two Years.

And pillory'd, *April* 26, & 29.

Mr. *Sawbridge* fined.

*George Sawbridge*, convicted of publiſhing the ſaid Libel, was, the ſame Day, fined Two Hundred Pounds, and committeed to the *Queen's-Bench* Priſon till he paid the ſame; and alſo to be brought by the Marſhal of the ſaid Priſon, to all the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, upon the 26th of *April*, (the Courts ſitting) with a Paper upon his Head, denoting his Offence; which was done accordingly: And before he was diſcharg'd out of Priſon, he was likewiſe to find Security for his good Behaviour for the Space of Two Years.

Dr. *Drake*'s Caſe argued and adjourn'd, *April* 30.

On the 30th of *April*, the Caſe of Dr. *James Drake*, indicted for writing a Pamphlet, call'd *Mercurius Politicus*, was argued at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar: But it appearing, that in the Libel ſet forth in the *Information*, the Word *nor* was inſerted, and in the Libel given in *Evidence*, the Word *not*: Upon arguing of that Error, the Court inclin'd for the Party accuſed; whereupon the Trial was adjourn'd.

Dr. *Browne* found guilty, *ditto*.

The ſame Day, Dr. *Joſeph Browne* was try'd at *Guild-Hall*, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, for handing to the Preſs a Paper of Verſes, call'd, *The Country-Parſon's Advice to the Lord Keeper*; wherein, in a *groſs, ironical way*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Dukes of *Southampton*, *Richmond*, *Somerſet*, *Bolton*, and *Devonſhire*, the Earls of *Montague*, *Pembroke*, *Eſſex*, and *Orford*, the Lords *Somers*, *Mohun*, *Haverſham*, *Wharton*, and *Halifax*, and the Biſhop of *Sarum*, were ſcurrilouſly reflected upon. The Charge being plainly prov'd by the Printer, and by Mr. *Lewis*, Secretary to Mr. Secretary *Harley*; the Jury brought the Priſoner in Guilty: And ſome Time after, Dr. *Browne* receiv'd Sentence to ſtand in the Pillory; which was executed upon him.

He ſtands in the Pillory.

On the 6th of *May*, being the laſt Day of the Term, Judge *Powel*, in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, pronounc'd Sentence againſt Mr. *William Stephens*, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surrey*, for writing a ſeditious Pamphlet, call'd, *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the Church of* England; which contain'd moſt ſcandalous Reflections on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct laſt Campaign, and againſt Mr. Secretary *Harley*. The Judge told the Priſoner, "That his Offence was the greater, in that "it was the Duty of his Calling to teach others the poſitive Precept of the Goſpel, "about the Reverence we owe to Sovereigns, and thoſe that are in Authority under "them; but that his Crime was ſtill the more heinous, in abuſing the Duke of "*Marlborough*, a Peer who had done ſuch glorious Actions for his Country, and ſo "well deſerv'd of the Common Cauſe:" Adding, with reſpect to the Secretary, "That the traducing the Queen's Miniſters, was a downright Abuſe upon her "Majeſty her ſelf." Mr. *Stephens* would have ſpoken ſomething by way of Submiſſion, but the Judge pronounc'd the Judgment of the Court againſt him; which was, "That he ſhould be fined a Hundred *Marks*, and ſtand Twice in the Pillory, "with a Paper fix'd to his Hat, denoting his Offence; the firſt Time, the *Thurſ-* "*day* following, at *Charing-Croſs*; and the next Day, before the *Royal Exchange*: "And that he ſhould find Sureties for his good Behaviour for a Twelvemonth." However, it being repreſented and conſider'd, that the inflicting ſuch an ignominious Puniſhment on a Perſon in Holy Orders, might give Offence to the whole Order; the Execution of this Sentence was firſt ſuſpended, and, at laſt, the Pillory remitted; tho' with this mortifying Circumſtance, that Mr. *Stephens* was brought to a Publick-Houſe at *Charing-Croſs*, from whence he ſaw the fatal Scaffold, and Multitudes of People gathering together, to be the Spectators of his Diſgrace.

Mr. *Stephens* receives Sentence to ſtand in the Pillory.

The Pillory remitted.

Dr. *Drake* acquitted. Sentence againſt Dr. *Browne* and Mr. *Ward*.

On the 6th of *November*, 1706, the Court of *Queen's-Bench* gave Judgment for Dr. *Drake*, in the Caſe relating to his Writing *Mercurius Politicus*: But Dr. *Browne* being convicted of Writing and Publiſhing another ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, Intituled, "*A Letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Harley, *occaſion'd by his* "*late*

A. D. 1706.

" *late Commitment to* Newgate: *Together with his Interpretation of that Paper, call'd,* " The Country Parſon's Advice to my Lord Keeper, *laid to his Charge*; reflecting upon the Great Officers of State, and ſeveral of the Nobility of this Kingdom; was, on *Thurſday*, the 14th of *November*, fined for the ſame by the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, Forty Marks, and order'd to ſtand in the Pillory Two Days after at *Charing-Croſs*, for the Space of One Hour, with a Paper on his Head, denoting his Offence, which he did accordingly: And he was alſo to ſtand in the Pillory on *Monday*, the 18th of that Month, near the *Royal-Exchange*, in *Cornhill*, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for One Year. *Edward Ward* being convicted of writing, printing and publiſhing ſeveral ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, one, in Particular, Intituled, (*Hudibras Redivivus*: Or, *A Burleſque Poem on the Times*:) highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and the Government; was likewiſe on *Thurſday*, the 14th of *November*, 1706, fined Forty Marks, and ordered to ſtand Twice in the Pillory, with a Paper on his Head, denoting his Offence; and to give Security for his good Behaviour, for one Year. Some were of Opinion that theſe, and other Proſecutions of the like Nature, were chiefly promoted by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, not only that he might thereby appear to be entirely devoted to the General and Treaſurer, but with a deeper Deſign of rendring them obnoxious, by thoſe unpopular Indications of Severity.

They ſtand in the Pillory.

A. D. 1707.

On the 27th of *March*, 1707, the Queen in Council, order'd a Proclamation to be publiſh'd, appointing the 1ſt of *May* next, to be obſerv'd as a Day of publick and general Thankſgiving, for the happy Concluſion of the Treaty of UNION; upon which Event her Majeſty receiv'd congratulatory Addreſſes from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and moſt of the Cities, Towns and Corporations of *England*. But it wat obſerv'd, that the Univerſity of *Oxford* was ſilent on this Occaſion, as well as the *Scots*, which made the Addreſſers of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire* ſuggeſt, That *after the little Notice that had hitherto been taken of the* Union, *by thoſe who enjoy'd the greateſt Share of it, at leaſt an* Equivalent *of the Advantage, they had ſome Thoughts of not diſturbing her Majeſty at this Time, in her great Concernments for the Liberties of all* Europe, *had they not been afraid, leſt the Malice of the World ſhould have unjuſtly tack'd them to ſome of her Majeſty's miſtaken Subjects, who, by their Silence, in not addreſſing, had ſufficiently declared their Diſlike of what her Majeſty had own'd her greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction.*

Congratulatory Addreſſes on the *Union*.

About this Time, the Miniſters of the *French* Churches in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the principal Perſons among the *French* Refugees, having, by private Direction of the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and of ſome Perſons in Power, aſſembled * in the *French* Chapel in the *Savoy*, agreed upon an Addreſs and Petition to the Queen, wherein, in the Firſt Place, " They congratulated the wonderful Succeſſes with which it had " pleaſed GOD to bleſs her Majeſty's Government, both at Home and Abroad; in- " ſomuch that the very beginning of her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, exceeded the " long Reign of the great Queen *Elizabeth*." After this they humbly repreſented, " That the Proteſtant Churches of *France*, though ever ſtruggling under Oppreſſion, " held formerly a conſiderable Rank; and that her Majeſty's Predeceſſors had al- " ways ſuch a tender Regard for them, as to protect and ſupport them to the utmoſt " of their Power: That the famous Edict of *Nantes*, in Favour of the Proteſtants " of *France*, was, in great Meaſure, owing to the great Intereſt Queen *Elizabeth* " had with with King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*; that King *James* the Firſt, her " Majeſty's great Grandfather, did often interpoſe, by his Ambaſſadors, in Behalf " of the *French* reformed Churches. And that King *Charles* the Firſt, her Majeſty's " Grandfather, intervened as Mediator, in the Treaty which *Lewis* the Thirteenth " made with the *Rochellers*, (who held the principal Rank among the Proteſtants of " *France*) and afterwards upon the *French* King's Infraction of that Treaty, begun " a War with *France* upon that Account. Moreover they ſet forth, that they found " and accounted themſelves ſo happy in living under her Majeſty's gentle Govern- " ment, and among a Nation, where they had been ſo kindly entertain'd, when " driven from their Native Country by the Violence of Perſecution, that if they " had nothing but their own private Intereſt in View, they would ſit quiet and " eaſy, and be contented to ſhare the Felicity of her Mrjeſty's natural-born Sub- " jects: But that the juſt Concern they ought to have for their Brethren, Relations " and Friends, who ſtill groan'd in *France*, under the Preſſure of Perſecution, " oblig'd them to lay hold on this Occaſion, moſt humbly to beſeech her Sacred " Majeſty, that when her Thoughts ſhould be employ'd in ſettling the great Con- " cerns of *Europe*, in a Treaty of Peace, her Majeſty would graciouſly vouchſafe " to take into her Royal Care, the Intereſt of the poor diſtreſſed Churches of *France*, " which having been ruin'd by the ſuperſtitious Vanity of the Enemy, ſo it would " add

* *March* 31. Addreſſes and Petition of the *French* Refugees to the Queen.

A. D. 1707.

" add to the ſolid Glory of her Majeſty's Reign, to be inſtrumental in reſtoring the " ſame." This Addreſs having been preſented * to the Queen, by ſome of the moſt eminent Perſons among the *French* Refugees, her Majeſty was pleas'd to tell them, *She always had a great Compaſſion for the unhappy Circumſtances of the perſecuted Proteſtants of* France; *that ſhe would communicate her Thoughts upon this Matter to her Allies*; *and ſhe hoped ſuch Meaſures might be taken, as might effectually anſwer the Intent of their Petition.*

* *April* 7.

Changes in publick Offices.

About the middle of *April*, ſome Changes were made in ſeveral publick Offices: The Earl of *Stamford*, the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *Robert Monkton*, and *John Pulteney*, Eſquires, were made Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, who had before reſigned that Poſt, and of *William Blaithwaite*, *John Pollexfen*, and *Matthew Prior*, Eſquires, who were laid aſide, as too ſtrongly byaſs'd to the High-Church Party. At the ſame Time, by the Intereſt of Mr. Secretary *Harley*, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Knight, was conſtituted Attorney-General, in the Room of Sir *Edward Northey*; Sir *James Montagne* ſucceeded Sir *Simon Harcourt*, in the Place of Sollicitor-General; and the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; who had exerted his Zeal and Abilities, in bringing the Treaty of *Union* to a happy Concluſion, was made Treaſurer and Receiver-General to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and Pay-Maſter to her Majeſty's Penſioners, in the Room of Mr. *Nicholas*. On the 28th of the ſame Month, *Ahmed Ben Ahmed Cardenaſh*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, had a private Audience of Leave of the Queen; and the next Day † a Proclamation was iſſued out, declaring, " The Lords and Commons of the preſent Parliament of " *England*, which ſtood prorogued to the 30th of *April*, to be the Members of the " reſpective Houſes of the Firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for, and on the Part " of *England*.

Audience of Leave of the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, *April* 28.

† *April* 29.

The Thankſgiving for the *Union* obſerv'd.

The Firſt of *May* being appointed for the general Thankſgiving for the UNION, which commenced that very Day, the Queen went in great State and Solemnity to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, attended by a magnificent and numerous Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of both Nations; and the People gave, on that Occaſion, great Demonſtrations of Joy. Three Days after ‖, the Queen in Council declared *William* Lord *Cowper*, formerly Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*: About the ſame Time, the Brigadiers-General *How*, *Mordaunt*, *Brudenell*, *Farrington*, and *Shrimpton*, were advanced to the Poſt of Major-Generals of her Majeſty's Armies: And the Queen was pleaſed to conſtitute ∴ Colonel *Sherrington Davenport*, *Thomas Pulteney*, *William Villiers*, *George Kellum*, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Bartholomew Ogleby*, to be Brigadiers-General of her Majeſty's Forces. *William Douglas*, *Alexander Wedderburn*, *John Montgomery*, *John Witham*, and *David Roſs*, Eſquires, were, the ſame ** Day, appointed Commiſſioners for the *Exciſe* in *Scotland*: And her Majeſty was pleaſed to confer a Prebend of *Windſor*, on the Reverend Mr. *Goddard*, Chaplain of the Honourable Houſe of Commons. The Day before, *Andrew de Matueof*, Privy-Counſellor, Governor of the Principality of *Jaroſlavia*, and Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Muſcovy*, had a private Audience of the Queen, in which his Excellency deliver'd to her Majeſty a long Letter from the *Czar*, containing a Detail of the Services he had done King *Auguſtus*, from his firſt Election to the Crown of *Poland*; " And Complaints of the ill Treatment of the *Ruſſian* Troops " ſent to his Aſſiſtance; of the impriſoning of Count *Patkul*, his Miniſter, and " General; of King *Auguſtus*'s Non-Performance of the Treaty made with the " *Czar*; and of his concluding a diſhonourable Peace with the King of *Sweden*, " without his *Czariſh* Majeſty's Privity, purſuant to which, he had deliver'd up " Count *Patkul*, on Pretence of his being a *Swediſh* Deſerter, contrary to the Laws " of Nations, and even Cuſtom of *Barbarians:* Deſiring, in the Concluſion, that " her *Britannick* Majeſty would uſe her good Offices, to procure the Liberty of the " ſaid *Patkul*, or, at leaſt, that he might be uſed as his *Czariſh* Majeſty's Miniſter, " and not as a Subject of the King of *Sweden*; as alſo to obtain the Enlargement " of the other *Ruſſian* General Officers, and other Subjects of *Muſcovy*, detain'd at " *Stockholm*. As for the remaining Part of the *Ruſſian* Auxiliaries, now upon the " *Rhine*, the *Czar* put them under her *Britannick* Majeſty's Protection, and deſired " that they might either enter her Majeſty's Service, or that of her Allies; or, at " leaſt, he entreated her Majeſty's good Offices, that they might have Leave to re- " turn Home with Safety." In Compliance with the *Czar*'s Deſire, the Queen uſed her good Offices in Favour of Count *Patkul*, but her Interceſſion proved ineffectual, and that unfortunate Gentleman was afterwards barbarouſly put to Death.

‖ *May* 4. The Lord *Cowper* made High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

Promotion of General Officers, *May* 10. ∴ *May* 17.

Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe* in *Scotland* appointed.

** *May* 16. The *Czar*'s Ambaſſador has a private Audience.

Subſtance of the *Czar*'s Letter to the Queen, dated at *Zolkiow*, *April* 27. 1707.

The Republick of *Venice* having, according to Cuſtom, appointed the Chevaliers *Erizzo* and *Piſani*, their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, to compliment the Queen on her

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her Acceſſion to the Throne, their Excellencies made their publick Entry * in *London*, in a very magnificent Manner; and having, for Three Days, been ſplendidly entertain'd at *Somerſet-Houſe*, had their publick Audience † of the Queen in St. *James's-Houſe*. Three Days after ‖, they had a private Audience of her Majeſty, and then return'd Homewards; Signior *Corraro*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador in Ordinary, continuing here to take Care of the Concerns of that Republick. On the 5th of *June* was publiſh'd her Majeſty's Proclamation, declaring her Majeſty's Pleaſure for holding the Firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* at *Weſtminſter*, on the Twenty Third of *October* next. The ſame Day ∴, the Duke of *Queenſberry* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and on the 6th of the ſame Month, the following Perſons were appointed Commiſſioners under the Seal of *Great Britain*, for managing the *Equivalent* due to *Scotland*, according to the Treaty of *Union*: *Viz.* Sir *Andrew Hume*, *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmure*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, Sir *John Erſkine* of *Alva*, Sir *James Campbel* of *Aberurhill*, Sir *John Swinton* of *Swinton*, Sir *James Smollet* of *Bowhill*; Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, late Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; Sir *Francis Grant*, Advocate; *George Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, *John Halden* of *Glenargies*, *John Bruce* of *Kinroſs*, *William Seaton* of *Pitmeden*, Junior, *John Clark* of *Pennycook*, Junior; *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glaſſock*; *Murgo Graham* of *Gorthy*, *John Pringle* of *Haning*, *John Graham* of *Dougalſton*, —— *Douglas* of *Kellhead*, *Daniel Campbel* of *Arntenniet*, Eſquires; Sir *John Cope*, Knight; *Jacob Reynardſon*, *John Bridges*, and *James Houblon*, Eſquires. On the 23d of *June*, at a Council held at *Windſor*, her Majeſty was pleas'd to make a new Appointment (on Occaſion of the *Union*) of the Lord Chancellor, and Lord High-Treaſurer: Their Lordſhips, for ſome Time, left their Places of Poſt at the Council-Table, and ſat only according to their Rank of Peerage, 'till her Majeſty was pleas'd, after the reading a publick Inſtrument, to reinveſt them with the Titles of Lord Chancellor, and Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and new Patents paſs'd the Seal for that Purpoſe. A Week ** after, the Queen and Prince, who went to *Windſor* the 12th, came from thence to *Kenſington*; and on the 1ſt of *July*, his Royal Highneſs took the Oath in the High Court of *Chancery*, as Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Plantations; and the ſame Evening her Majeſty, and the Prince, return'd to *Windſor*. His Royal Highneſs, by a new Commiſſion, appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, Knight, *George Churchill*, Eſq; the Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

The Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Council, having been †† appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, his Excellency ſet out for that Kingdom about the middle of *June*, and on the 24th, arrived at *Dublin*, where he was attended, and complimented by the Officers of State, Nobility and Gentry, in the uſual Manner. On the 7th of the next Month, the Parliament of *Ireland* being met, his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them, "That the Queen, "through the whole Courſe of her Glorious Reign, had not only ſhewn her great "Care for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, but had been always intent "on whatſoever might contribute to the Good of all her Subjects; and, to the ut-"moſt of her Power, had endeavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection: And "now, in particular, to manifeſt her tender Concern for them of her Kingdom of "*Ireland*, ſhe had again call'd them together, to conſider of ſuch Laws as might be "thought neceſſary for the further Proſperity of that her Realm; and to provide "for the Security of it, againſt Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies. That in order "to attaining of theſe Bleſſings, he was commanded to recommend to them Una-"nimity amongſt themſelves: And to inform them, that her Majeſty, conſidering "the Number of Papiſts in *Ireland*, would be glad of any Expedient for the "ſtrengthening the Intereſt of her Proteſtant Subjects in that Kingdom. That "the publick Service requiring that ſeveral Regiments upon the Eſtabliſhment "ſhould be ſent Abroad, he was alſo commanded by her Majeſty to inform them, "that ſhe intended to ſupply the like Number of Forces, for the Security of that "Kingdom; and he did not doubt but they would make Proviſion of the neceſſary "Supplies for Payment of the Army, as well as for defraying the Charges of the "Government. That in order to the attaining and eſtabliſhing the Safety and "Welfare of that Kingdom, he ſhould think himſelf extremely happy, if, during "his Adminiſtration, all Matters ſhould be conducted with that Temper and Pru-"dence, as might juſtly entitle them to the Continuance of her Majeſty's Affecti-"ons: That for his own Part (though a great Honour to ſerve in that Poſt) he "could propoſe no Satisfaction in it, without their Happineſs and Proſperity, which "he ſhould ſincerely endeavour to promote, and hoped (but chiefly by their Aſſi-"ſtance) to ſecure the Good of that Kingdom, and ſhew, in their ſeveral Stations, "that they were united in their Affections to each other, as well as in Duty to the

* *May* 19. Publick Entry and Audience of the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors.

† *May* 22.

‖ *May* 25. Proclamation for holding the Firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*.

∴ *June* 5. Commiſſioners of the *Equivalent* appointed.

The Lords Chancellor and Treaſurer reinveſted.

** *July* 20. Prince *George* takes the Oath as High-Admiral.

†† *April* 17. The Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrives at *Dublin*, *June* 24.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meets, *July* 7.

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" of Queens." The Lords and Commons having preſented their reſpective congratulatory Addreſſes to the Queen, on the Accompliſhment of the great Work of *uniting England* and *Scotland*; as well as their Addreſſes of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, the Commons, on the 10th of *July*, order'd Heads of a *Bill* to be brought in, *For explaining and amending, an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*: And having, on the 14th, appointed a Committee to inſpect the publick Accounts, unanimouſly reſolv'd, the next Day, to agree to the Reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe, that a Supply be granted to her Majeſty. The 28th of the ſame Month, the Committee of the whole Houſe went on the Supply, and reſolv'd, Firſt, " That the Funds formerly granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the King-" dom, were ſufficient to ſupport the Government, and diſcharge the publick Debts, " to and for *Michaelmas*, 1707. *Secondly*, That the Supply granted to her Majeſty, " be a Sum ſufficient to make good the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment, " from *Michaelmas*, 1707, to and for *Midſummer*, 1709; to which Reſolutions the " Houſe agreed." The next * Day, the Lords reſolv'd, " That a Pamphlet, Inti-" tuled, *A Poſtſcript to Mr.* Higgins's *Sermon, very neceſſary for the better underſtand-" ing it*, was a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious Libel, deſign'd to vilify and leſſen a " moſt Reverend Prelate in *England*, and reflective on ſeveral other Reverend Pre-" lates, and on the Clergy of *Ireland* in general, and tending to the Diſturbance of " the publick Peace in both Kingdoms: And order'd the ſaid Pamphlet to be burnt " by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the *Tholſel* of the City of *Dublin*, and " at the Parliament-Houſe Door. On the 4th of *Auguſt*, the Commons reſolv'd to grant One Hundred Thirty Five Thouſand Pounds to her Majeſty, for the Support of the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment for one Year and Three Quarters, from the 29th of *September*, 1707, to the 24th of *June*, 1709. And the next Day they alſo reſolv'd, " Firſt, That any Proteſtant Guardian that permits a Papiſt to " educate and diſpoſe of his Ward, does thereby betray the Truſt repos'd in him, " evade the Law, and propagate Popery. Secondly, That any Papiſt, who ſhall " take upon him to manage and diſpoſe of the Subſtance and Perſon of any In-" fant committed to a Proteſtant Guardian, is guilty of a notorious Breach of the " Law. Thirdly, That altering a Proteſtant Guardian duly appointed, without " ſufficient Reaſon, is a Diſcouragement to the Execution of the Act *againſt the fur-" ther Growth of Popery*." Four Days after †, the Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, for ſtating the publick Accompts of the Nation, being read, it was reſolv'd, " Firſt, That this Kingdom has been put to exceſſive Charge, " by Means of great Arrears of Rent and Debts, return'd by the late Truſtees, to " be due out of the forfeited Eſtates of this Kingdom; and that moſt of the ſaid " Arrearages return'd, appear to be unjuſt Charges on the Subject, and falſe Returns, " by Receipts under the Hand of the Truſtees, or their Receivers, or Entries in " their own Books. Secondly, That an humble Repreſentation be laid before her " Majeſty, of the great Charge and Preſſures the Kingdom lies under, by the ſaid " Returns, and ſeveral other the oppreſſive Proceedings of the late Truſtees: And " appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Repreſentation on the ſaid " Reſolutions." We muſt here obſerve, that this Seſſion of the *Iriſh* Parliament was ſeveral times interrupted, and prolong'd, by Adjournments, occaſion'd by divers Bills being ſent to *England* for the Royal Approbation: But being met again about the beginning of *October*, the Commons paſs'd ‖ a Cenſure upon Mr. *Thomas Putland*, an Under Officer of the *Treaſury*; and reſolv'd, " That having notoriouſly betray'd his Truſt, he was unfit to ſerve in any publick Employment in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. On the 18th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Caulfield* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom a Bill, intituled, *An Act for explaining and amending an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*, was committed, That they had gone through the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to all of them, except one, (by which the Sons of Papiſts, that ſhould turn Proteſtants, might be injur'd,) to which the Houſe diſagreed, and rejected the Bill. Then Mr. *Caulfield*, according to Order, preſented to the Houſe, Heads of a *Bill for the better ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt in this Kingdom, againſt Popery*; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Six Days after ∴, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein, " With great Satisfaction, he took Notice of " their Chearfulneſs in the Proſecution of her Majeſty's Service; and, in particu-" lar, of the Unanimity of the Commons in granting the neceſſary Supplies for the " Eſtabliſhment." Six Days after **, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, " Firſt, " That the Thanks of their Houſe be return'd to his Grace *Narciſſus*, Lord Archbiſhop " of *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, for his noble, charitable, and moſt uſeful Bounty,

Proceedings of the Commons.

* *July* 29. A Poſtſcript to Mr. *Higgins*'s Sermon, cenſured by the Lords.

Reſolutions of the Commons againſt Papiſts, *Aug.* 5.

† *Aug.* 9. And againſt the Truſtees of forfeited Eſtates.

‖ *Oct.* 6.

∴ *Oct.* 24. Acts paſs'd.

** *Oct.* 30. Thanks voted to the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.

" Bounty, by the Erection of a publick Library. II. That *Lewis Cromline* had " been very eminently uſeful to that Kingdom, in promoting the Linnen Manu- " facture thereof. III. That all Popiſh Prieſts within that Kingdom, were obliged " to take the Oath of Abjuration, by the Laws in Force; and all ſuch Prieſts re- " fuſing or neglecting to take the ſame, ought to be proſecuted for ſuch Refuſal or " Neglect. IV. That it was the indiſpenſable Duty of all Judges and Magiſtrates, " to put the ſaid Laws in Execution againſt *Popiſh* Prieſts. The ſame Day *, the Lord Lieutenant came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and having given the Royal Sanction to the remaining publick and private Acts, and made a Speech to both Houſes, the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to *Thurſday*, the 6th of *May* next. About a Month after †, the Lord Lieutenant embark'd for *Great Britain*, and, the next Day, landed at *Cheſter*. Let's now attend Foreign Affairs.

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Reſolution about *Popiſh* Prieſts.

* *Oct.* 30. Acts paſs'd. The Parliament Prorogued.

† *Nov.* 29. The Earl of *Pembroke* returns to *Great Britain*.

Affairs abroad in the Year 1707.

After the prodigious Succeſſes that had attended the Confederate Arms at *Schellenberg*, *Bleinheim*, *Ramellies*, and *Turin*, it was the general Opinion, that the *French* King could not, in ſeveral Years, have retriev'd ſo many, and ſuch great Misfortunes; but would be obliged, at any Rate, to purchaſe Peace, which his Subjects begg'd of him, not in ſoft Murmurs, but in ſolemn Speeches, and even Orations from the Pulpit. Theſe Indications of the great Streights to which the *French* Nation was reduc'd, ſwell'd the Hopes of the Confederates: But, *France* having made this Winter greater Efforts to repair her Loſſes, than the Allies to improve their Victories, the Year 1707 proved almoſt the entire *Reverſe* of the preceding. This Viciſſitude appear'd moſt ſenſible in *Spain*, where the miſſing of the faireſt Opportunity that could offer to ſecure the whole Kingdom, after King *Philip*'s precipitate Retreat from *Madrid*, was attended with very fatal Conſequences.

In a General Council of War held by King *Charles* at *Valencia*, in *December*, 1706, about the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, it was agreed, *That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as likewiſe thoſe that were expected with the Earl* Rivers, *ſhould act in one Body, and enter* Caſtile, *by the way of* Arragon, *where the Paſſage of the* Tagus *was moſt practicable: And that for the Preſervation of the Kingdom of* Valencia, *the Army ſhould take the Field early, and endeavour to deſtroy the Enemies Magazines, on that Frontier; as likewiſe to take ſome Fortreſſes for their Security, when the Army ſhould march away*; and, if *poſſible, to fall on ſome Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was aſſembled.* This Reſolution was not generally approv'd: For the Earl of *Peterborow*, whether, as ſome would inſinuate, out of a Pique for being removed from the Command of the Army, or merely out of publick Spirit, and Zeal for the Common Cauſe, in a Council of War held at *Valencia*, the 4th of *February*, 1707, N. S. gave, in Writing, his Opinion, againſt an *Offenſive War* in *Spain*; urging, " That the Confederate Troops in *Italy*, under the Command of " the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, could only give the Mortal Blow, by en- " tring *France*: That the Difficulties of ſubſiſting Armies in *Caſtile*, were ſuffi- " ciently apparent by the laſt Campaign: That the Dangers were evident of put- " ting the whole upon the Riſque of paſſing to *Madrid*, before an Army ſuperior in " Cavalry: And that, above all Things, the Defence of *Catalonia*, *Arragon*, and " *Valencia*, was neceſſary." King *Charles*, with his *German* and *Spaniſh* Generals and Miniſters, and Count *Noyelles*, concurr'd with the Earl of *Peterborow*; but they were over-ruled by Brigadier *Stanhope*, the Queen's Miniſter, who declared, in her Name, *That her poſitive Orders were, That they ſhould ſeek the Enemy, march to* Madrid, *and not divide the Forces upon any Occaſion whatſoever.* Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* went, a Second Time, to *Italy*, and *Turin*, and preſs'd more earneſtly, and explain'd more at large, the Advice he had given in the Council of War, in a Letter ‖ to the *Portugueze* Ambaſſador; which ſhews how well his Lordſhip judg'd of the Poſture of Affairs, at that Juncture. But before his Scheme could reach *Spain*, the Confederate Generals had enter'd upon the Purſuit of other Meaſures, either through the Neceſſity of their preſent Circumſtances, or in Diſcharge of repeated Orders to engage the Enemy, before the Duke of *Berwick* had been join'd by the *French* Succours.

Campaign in *Spain*.

‖ Dated *April* 21. N. S.

We have already taken notice, that about the Beginning of *February*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* and the Earl *Rivers* arriv'd at *Alicant* with the Land-Forces; which having, for above Six Months, been expos'd to all the Inconveniencies that uſually attend long Voyages, did hardly make up Seven Thouſand Men, fit for the Service; and the *Engliſh*, ſoon after their Landing, were reduc'd to about Four Thouſand Five Hundred. In order to ſtrengthen the Army, the Earl of *Galway* ſent for the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Regiment, and the Two Battalions of Marines, that were in *Catalonia*; but the Viceroy of that Principality would not ſuffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order;

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Order; which was often ſollicited to no Purpoſe. Moreover, towards the End of *February*, the King was perſwaded by his *German* Counſellors, (with whom Count *Noyelles* concurr'd in all Things, meerly to thwart the other Generals) to declare his Intention of going into *Catalonia*: And accordingly, a few Days after, his Majeſty proceeded on his Journey thither; taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of *Winterſeldt*, conſiſting of Four Squadrons, and Count *Falais*'s Regiment of *Dutch* Foot. However, at parting, he aſſur'd the *Britiſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueze* Generals, that whenever it ſhould be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*; which, with the Horſe and Foot his Majeſty took along with him, made up Twenty nine Squadrons, and Twelve Battalions.

All the Confederate Forces that remain'd in *Valencia*, amounted only to Forty two Battalions of Foot, and Fifty three Squadrons of Horſe, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueze*, making about Four Thouſand Five Hundred Horſe, and Eleven Thouſand Foot, effective. With theſe Forces, the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field, on the 6th of *April N. S.* deſtroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Caudette*, *Tecla*, and *Montagre*, (at which laſt Place, the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be ſurprized, and taken) and forc'd ſeveral Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Caſtile*: But inſtead of marching forwards, by the Head of the *Tagus*, into *Arragon*, to avoid the Enemy's ſuperior Horſe in the Plains, they unadviſedly march'd back, and laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Villena*, an inconſiderable Place; where Monſieur *de Groſleſt*, Captain of the Regiment of *Blaiſois*, with no more than a Hundred and fifty Soldiers, and ſome Country-*Militia*, made ſo reſolute a Defence, that before the Allies had made a practicable Breach, the *Spaniſh* Army was form'd at *Almanza*, conſiſting of Seventy ſix Squadrons, Horſe and Dragoons, and Fifty four Battalions of Foot, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's Strength, were various and uncertain; but all Informations agreed, that their Deſign was either to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence they receiv'd all their Proviſions. On the other hand, the Earl of *Galway* and the Marquis *das Minas* conſider'd, that the Duke of *Orleans* was on his way to join the Enemy's Army, with Seven or Eight Thouſand of the *French* Forces: That, on the contrary, the Confederate Army diminiſh'd daily by Sickneſs, eſpecially the Troops lately arriv'd from *England*; That they had no Proſpect of being reinforc'd by the Troops in *Catalonia*, King *Charles* (ſince his Departure) having declar'd his Intention to march with thoſe Forces to the Frontiers of *Rouſſillon*; and deſir'd the Earl of *Galway* to remain on the Defenſive, and to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, for the Security of thoſe Provinces: And that they could not purſue this laſt Counſel, without abandoning the Kingdom of *Valencia* to the Fury and Reſentment of an incens'd Army; their Magazines, on thoſe Frontiers, being almoſt exhauſted. Upon all theſe Conſiderations, at a Council of War, held the 24th of *April N. S.* it was unanimouſly agreed, to march and attack the Enemy: And tho', that very Night, Two *French* Officers came over to the Confederates, and inform'd the Earl of *Galway*, that moſt of the *French* Succours had actually join'd the *Spaniards*, yet his Lordſhip perſiſted in the Reſolution to fight. Accordingly, the * next Morning, early, the Confederate Army march'd in Four Columns towards *Almanza*; and upon the Appearance of their Vanguard, the Enemy immediately ſtruck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themſelves in Order of Battel, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. The Allies enter'd the Plain about Noon; and their Army having been drawn up in Battalia, continued their March till within a Mile of the Enemy; where the Lines halted, to eaſe and refreſh the Soldiers; who having march'd, upon a Stretch, ſince Break of Day, were very much fatigu'd, and out of Breath. The Earl of *Galway* having cloſely view'd the Enemy's Army, and being, by his own Eyes, convinc'd of their ſuperior Strength, began to wiſh he had not ventur'd ſo far; but there being hardly a Poſſibility of retreating, without expoſing his Rear, he reſolv'd to make Neceſſity a Virtue; and, in order to ſupply his Want of Cavalry, his Lordſhip interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horſe. On the other hand, the Duke of *Berwick* having drawn from his Left ſome Squadrons, to reinforce his Right Wing; Sir *Charles O-Hara*, (lately created Lord *Tyrawley*) who commanded the Confederates Left Wing, order'd the *Portugueze* Horſe of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Conde *d' Atalaya*, to double into the firſt Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. Theſe Diſpoſitions being made, about Three in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Galway* march'd, at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons, to begin the Battel with the Enemy's Right Wing of Horſe; the

The Caſtle of *Villena* unſucceſsfully attack'd.

* *April* 25. *N. S.* Battel of *Almanza*.

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the *Portugueze*, who were poſted on the Right, being order'd to take the Charge, as it ſhould come to them gradually, from the Left; but not before the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd. The *Spaniards* having plac'd ſome Guns on an Eminence, from whence they fir'd upon the *Engliſh*, Colonel *Dormer* was detach'd, with ſome Dragoons, to attack that Battery; but, upon his Approach, the Enemy withdrew their Cannon with Precipitation. As ſoon as the *Engliſh* Dragoons were come up within a Hundred Paces of the Enemy's Horſe, they likewiſe advanc'd out of their Line, to meet the Charge; and the Engagement was very obſtinate, and bloody on both ſides. The *Spaniards*, by the Weight of their ſtronger Squadrons, forc'd the *Engliſh* to retreat about Fifty Paces: But Colonel *Southwell*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlin'd with the Horſe of the firſt Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and the Confederate Cavalry, at the ſame Time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove the Enemy, in Diſorder, thro' their own Lines, with great Slaughter. By this Time, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and Baron *Freiſheim*, were ſharply engag'd in the Center, and broke thro' the Enemy's Firſt and Second Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*. But this Succeſs did not laſt long; for the Enemy's Squadrons of the Second Line fell in upon the Flank of the Confederate Infantry, and drove them back with great Loſs: Whereupon Colonel *Hill*'s and the Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiments, which had been interlin'd with the Horſe of the Second Line, march'd up, and attack'd ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments, to favour their Retreat. The Enemy, at the ſame Time, obſerving, that the *Portugueze* Cavalry on the Right of the Allies, did not advance with their Left Wing, detach'd ſome Squadrons to attack them; which they did with ſo much Vigor and Succeſs, that the whole Right Wing of the *Portugueze* Horſe being broke with the firſt Charge, made off with Precipitation, and abandon'd their Infantry; who being ſurrounded, moſt of them were either kill'd, or taken Priſoners. And 'tis remarkable, that Two *Portugueze* Battalions, poſted at ſome Diſtance, when their Cavalry were retiring, ſuppoſing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and kill'd and wounded ſeveral of their own Men. In the mean Time, the Battel continued on the Confederate Left Wing; the *Spaniards* ſtill charging with freſh Squadrons, without Succeſs: For the *Engliſh* and *Portugueze* Horſe, favour'd by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions, broke the Enemy, driving into a Crowd Fifteen or Sixteen of their Squadrons, who retir'd to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again. Hereupon the Enemy ſent for Nine Battalions, moſt of them *French*, commanded by the Chevalier *d' Hasfeld*; who drew them up before their Front-Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwell*'s, *Blood*'s, *Wade*'s, and *Montjoy*'s Regiments; and was reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart*'s Regiment, from the Second Line. At the ſame Time, the Enemy brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons, to make another Charge upon the Confederate Left Wing of Horſe, who had ſuffer'd very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: For the Conde *d' Atalaya*, who commanded the *Portugueze* Horſe on the Left, was carry'd off wounded. In this Condition, the Confederate Horſe were no longer able to ſuſtain the Charge of the *Spaniards*; and, at the ſame Time, the Nine *French* Battalions briſkly attacking the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, entirely broke them. The Two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyrawley* order'd Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey*'s Horſe, to attack them; which was done with ſo much Vigor, that they broke thro' them, and made them beg for Quarter: But the *Spaniſh* Cavalry coming up to their Aſſiſtance, the Enemy now had nothing to do, but to ſurround the Confederate Foot, which were broken on the Plain, and to whom, for ſome Time, they gave no Quarter. In this State of Deſpair, Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Briton*, Colonel *Hill*, and ſeveral other Officers, who had engag'd in the Center, took up a bold Reſolution; and having aſſembled the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments into a Body, join'd ſome of the *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, who had been rally'd by Count *de Dhona* and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near Four Thouſand Men; with whom, tho' purſued by the Enemy's Horſe, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudette*, Two Leagues from the Field of Battel.

The Earl of *Galway*, during the whole Action, ſhew'd more Bravery than Conduct, being ſo cloſely engaged with the Enemy's Horſe, that he receiv'd Two Cuts in the Face, near the Right Eye, which, for ſome Time, made him uncapable of acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, and ex-

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pos'd himſelf among the thickeſt of the Enemy; 'till being overpower'd, and like to be ſurrounded, he was forc'd, by thoſe about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a ſmall Party of *Carpenter*'s and *Guiſcard*'s Dragoons. Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the firſt Onſet, ſtill kept the Field, and was kill'd in a Second Charge; Lieutenant-Colonel *Roper*, of Major-General *Harvey*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, of Brigadier *Carpenter*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Dormer*, of the Lord *Eſſex*'s; and Lieutenant-Colonel *Green*, of the Lord *Peterborow*'s, were kill'd at the Head of their reſpective Squadrons, after having behav'd themſelves with ſignal Courage and Intrepidity; and Colonel *Pierce*, and Mr. *O-Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawley*, were wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant *Auſtin*, of the Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel *Mac-Neal*, of *Southwell*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Woollet*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Withers*, of *Blood*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſey*, of *Macartney*'s; Colonel *Areſkine*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Areſkine*, of *Mark Kerr*'s, were among the ſlain: And the Lord *Mark Kerr* was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body. The *Dutch* Infantry perform'd Wonders; but, amongſt them, the Regiments of *Weldren* and *Cavalier* ſuffer'd moſt. Colonel *Cavalier* himſelf gave repeated Proofs of that Bravery, by which he had before made his Name ſo famous in the *Cevennes*; and having receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, and lain ſome Time among the ſlain, made his Eſcape by the Favour of a Horſe an *Engliſh* Officer gave him. Mr. *Prat*, his Lieutenant-Colonel, with Five Captains, Six Lieutenants, and Five Enſigns, were left dead upon the Spot, and moſt of the other Officers wounded, or taken Priſoners.

The Enemy's Loſs, during the Action, was near equal to that of the Confederates: For, the *Portugueze* Cavalry (under the Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*) having betimes conſulted their own Safety, and the Earl of *Galway* retreated with the broken Remains of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe and Dragoons; the *Spaniards* would have had little Reaſon to boaſt of their Victory, had the Infantry, that retir'd to the Hills of *Caudette*, march'd off in the Night, as they might ſecurely have done. But Count *Dhona*, and Major-General *Shrimpton*, upon a falſe Report that the Enemy were ſurrounding them, ſent Major *Alexander* of *Briton*'s, and Major *Petit* of *Torſay*'s Regiment, to the Enemy's Camp, with a Propoſal to ſurrender Priſoners at Diſcretion; which the Duke of *Berwick* readily accepted. Don *Emanuel*, Brother to Count *d' Atalaya*, and a Major of Horſe, would have no Share in ſo diſhonourable a Capitulation; and, to ſhew how eaſily it might have been avoided, retir'd with a few *Portugueze* Horſe; as did alſo a Serjeant of *Viſcouſe*'s Regiment, with about Eighty Men. The Earl of *Galway*, having left Gariſons in *Alcira*, *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicant*, march'd with the *Portugueze* Cavalry to the other ſide of the *Ebro*, near *Tortoſa*, in order to join the reſt of K. *Charles*'s Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*; whoſe Preſervation was, indeed, chiefly owing to his Lordſhip's unweary'd Vigilance and Activity.

The Duke of *Orleans* reduces ſeveral Places.

The Duke of *Orleans*, who arriv'd at *Almanza* the Day after the Battel, having taken upon him the Command of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, came, on the 2d of *May N. S.* before *Requena*; the Gariſon of which Place, conſiſting of Two Battalions of *Valentians*, ſurrender'd, the next Day, Priſoners of War. Five * Days after, the City of *Valencia*, by a ſolemn Deputation to the Duke of *Orleans*, reſign'd themſelves to K. *Philip*'s Clemency, and implor'd his Royal Highneſs's Interceſſion: But notwithſtanding this Submiſſion, Don *Antonio del Valle*, a Major-General, who was ſent to *Valencia* with Twelve Battalions, and Six Squadrons of Horſe, committed great Exactions in that City, diſarm'd the Inhabitants, and caus'd a Citadel to be built, to keep them the more in awe. After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of *Orleans* dividing his Forces into Two Bodies, the one (which he deſign'd to command himſelf) march'd towards *Saragoſſa*; and the other, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, purſued the Allies towards *Tortoſa*; tho' by very eaſy Marches, for want of Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries. His Royal Highneſs was no ſooner arrived † with his Army, within a League of *Saragoſſa*, than the *Conde de la Puebla* abandon'd the Place, and, with the Horſe and Foot under his Command, retir'd over the *Ebro*, towards *Monçon* and *Lerida*; whereupon the Inhabitants of *Saragoſſa* made their Submiſſion for the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, and were treated in the ſame manner with thoſe of *Valencia*.

* *May* 8.

† *May* 25. *N.S.*

The Duke of *Berwick* was not ſo ſucceſsful in his Progreſs: For, having attempted to paſs the Bridge of *Tortoſa*, which the Earl of *Galway* had caus'd to be fortify'd, and left ſome Forces to defend it; the *French* and *Spaniards* were Twice ‖ repuls'd, with conſiderable Loſs. This was, however, ſufficiently made up by the Reduction of *Xativa*, which Town the Chevalier *d' Hasfeld* took by Storm, the 25th of *May N. S.*; and, not many Days after, the Caſtle ſurrender'd, upon honourable Terms, to Count *Mahoni*; who having attack'd the Town of *Alcyra*, a Place

‖ *May* 23. *N.S.*

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a Place of ſmall Defence, ſoon obliged Colonel *Stewart*, the Governor in it, to beat a Parley. All the Articles he demanded, were readily granted, but, contrary to the Capitulation, his Gariſon was detain'd ſeveral Months; and the Court of *Madrid* thinking now all Things ſecure, and acting upon the deſpotick Maxims of *France*, gave dreadful Examples of Severity, by cauſing *Xativa* to be burnt to the Ground, and by ſuppreſſing the ancient Privileges of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon*. Not long after the Reduction of *Alcyra*, the Chevalier *d' Hasfeld* laid Siege to *Denia*, a Town which had but bare Walls, without any other Fortification, than ſome Intrenchments and Coupures caſt up behind them, by the Direction of Inginier *Chardeloup*. The Gariſon, at firſt, conſiſted only of Seventy *Engliſh* Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, of the Marquis *de Montandre*'s Regiment, and the like Number of *Spaniards* and *Portugueze*, with ſome Militia of the neighbouring Country; but being ſeaſonably reinforc'd by the Governor of *Alicant*, with ſufficient Quantities of Ammunition, and other Warlike Stores, they made ſo reſolute and obſtinate a Defence, that they repulſed the Beſiegers in Two Storms, and forc'd them to give over their Enterprize, with the Loſs of above a Thouſand of their Men, after they had lain Three Weeks before the Place. Captain *Moody*, Commander of the *Lancaſter*, who, with Four Men of War, was going to join the Grand Confederate Fleet, contributed not a little to preſerve that Town: For being off of it, and hearing the Report of Guns, he ſent his Boat aſhore, to know the Meaning? Anſwer being return'd, that there were Three Thouſand Men before the Place, and that the Gariſon could not hold out above that Night, he immediately went in, landed Guns, and provided that City with about Four Hundred Men, and raiſed Batteries againſt the Enemy, who, in Two Days after, rais'd the Siege.

*Denia* bravely defended by Major *Percival*, and the Siege raiſed about the middle of *July*.

The Duke of *Orleans* having, ſome Time before, been join'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to paſs the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in Sight of the Allies, poſted on the other Side. Hereupon he divided his Forces into Three Bodies, to oblige the Confederates to do the like, and ſent one of them to attack *Mequinenza*, a Place ſituated on the Angle formed by the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*. The Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall, the Allies quitted the ſame, as ſoon as they ſaw a Breach made, and retired into the Caſtle, which they were ſoon after oblig'd to ſurrender. Another Body of the Enemy had the good Luck to paſs the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd; whereupon the Duke of *Orleans* caus'd the reſt of his Army to paſs * that River, with Intention to attack the Confederates poſted under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over; and the Earl of *Galway* having provided for the Security of that Place, retired towards *Barcelona*. The Duke of *Orleans* having paſs'd the *Segra*, without any Oppoſition, every Body expected that he would have beſieged either *Tortoſa*, or *Lerida*; but wanting a Train of Artillery, and other Neceſſaries for ſuch an Enterprize, the Heats being exceſſive, and his Troops fatigued, he march'd up along the *Segra*, poſſeſs'd *Balaguer*, an open Place, which the Allies had abandon'd, and put his Army into Quarters of Refreſhment. Some Time after, his Royal Highneſs laid † Siege to *Lerida*, which, after a memorable Reſiſtance, ſurrendred ‖ upon honourable Terms. The Duke of *Orleans* highly complimented the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, the Governor, on his brave Defence, and preſented him with Two Pieces of Cannon, and a Mortar; but his Royal Highneſs caus'd Major-General *Wills* to be ſeiz'd, as a Reprizal for ſome ill Treatment pretended to have been offer'd to Brigadier *Don Joſeph de Chaves*, though, at the ſame Time, that *Britiſh* General had Leave to march off upon his Parole. The Earl of *Galway*, who was advanc'd to *las Borgas*, held ſeveral Councils of War, wherein it was debated, whether they ſhould attempt the Relief of *Lerida*; but the Confederate Troops not being half ſo numerous as the *French*, and the *Portugueze* Cavalry not to be depended upon, that Motion was unanimouſly rejected, and ſo that General, who had the Mortification to be an Eye-Witneſs of the Loſs of that important Key of *Catalonia*, on the Side of *Arragon*, was oblig'd to ſend his Forces into Winter Quarters.

*Mequinenza* taken.

* *July* 1. N. S.

† *Sept.* 10. N. S.

‖ *Nov.* 12.

In the mean Time, Mr. *Stanhope*, who, beſides his Poſt of Brigadier of the *Engliſh* Forces in *Spain*, had alſo the Character of her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, with a great deal of Dexterity, improved the Opportunity of King *Charles*'s broken Affairs, to draw him into a *Treaty of Commerce*, which would have been of infinite Advantage to the *Engliſh* Nation, had that Prince remain'd quiet Poſſeſſor of the *Spaniſh* Throne. To bring this about, Brigadier *Stanhope* ingratiated himſelf with the Counteſs of *Oropeza*, a Lady of great Wit, whoſe Huſband was one of the Chief Grandees of *Spain*, but who having abandon'd all his high Places, and great Eſtate, to follow King *Charles*'s Fortune, was reduc'd to extream Indigence; and therefore was the more

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Treaty of Commerce concluded with King *Charles*, by Mr. *Stanhope*, *July* 10. 1707.

more liable to be managed by his Lady, for whom Mr. *Stanhope* had obtain'd a conſiderable Preſent from the Queen. This Nobleman, who had the greateſt Weight in King *Charles*'s *Spaniſh* Council, being gain'd, and appointed one of his Catholick Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, together with the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, and Count *de Cardona*, Admiral of *Arragon*, a *Treaty* was concluded and ſigned by them, and Mr. *Stanhope*, at *Barcelona*, on the 10th Day of *July*, containing, in Subſtance, the following Articles: I. *That there ſhould be an univerſal and ſincere Peace, between the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the King of* Spain, *their Heirs, Succeſſors, and the Subjects of both Nations.* II. *That all the Treaties of Peace, Friendſhip, Confederacy, free Commerce and Navigation between both Crowns, ſhould be held to be as firmly renew'd and eſtabliſh'd, by Virtue of this preſent Treaty, as if they were inſerted therein* Verbatim; *provided they were not contradictory to one another, nor any way leſſen the Force of theſe preſent Articles. And that the Royal Cedulas, or Patents, which contain divers Privileges granted by* Philip *the Fourth, confirm'd by the Treaty of* May $\frac{11}{23}$, 1667; *and all other Grants formerly made by any King of* Spain, *ſhould have the ſame Force and Effect with this preſent Treaty.* III. *That all the Subjects on both Sides, who had been made Priſoners by either, whether in* America, *or any where elſe, ſhould be reſtored, and ſet at Liberty, as ſpeedily as poſſible, without Charge or Ranſom.* IV. *That all Merchandize and Goods, which the Subjects of* Great Britain *import into* Spain, *for which any* Cuſtoms *under the Name of* Conſumption, *or other Tolls uſed to be demanded, ſhould not be obliged to pay the ſaid Tolls, 'till Six Months after the Unloading, or Sale and Delivery of the ſaid Goods.* V. *That the Subjects of* Great Britain *might bring and import into the Dominions of* Spain, *all Sorts of Goods, Wares, Manufactures and Fruits, the Produce of the Dominions of* Morocco; *nor ſhould any greater Toll be demanded for the ſame, than uſual.* VI. *That Books of Rate, commonly call'd* Fueros, *containing an exact Account of the Cuſtoms agreed on by the Commiſſioners from the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the King of* Spain, *ſhould be adjuſted and eſtabliſh'd, within Twelve Months after the ſigning of this Treaty, and be publiſh'd through all the* Spaniſh *Dominions: Nor ſhould the* Britiſh *Subjects be obliged to pay any greater Duties, than what is therein ſet down; and for all other Goods not mention'd in theſe Tables, the Rate of Seven* per Cent. *ſhould be demanded upon the Credit of the Inſtrument, declaring the Charge and Prices of the Merchandize and Goods, which ſhould be exhibited by the Merchant, or Factor, confirm'd by Witneſſes on Oath.* VII. *That all Goods taken as Prize, by Ships of War, ſet out either by the Queeen, or private Subjects of* Great Britain, *ſhould, without any Difference, be eſteem'd as Merchandize, and Goods of the Produce of the* Britiſh *Iſlands.* VIII. *That the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the King of* Spain, *ſhould confirm and ratify theſe Articles within Ten Weeks.*

To this Treaty was annex'd a *ſecret*, and moſt *material* Article, importing, *That the Queen of* Great Britain, *and King of* Spain *being deſirous to knit the Ties of the Friendſhip and Alliance now concluded, in ſuch a Manner, as that the mutual Advantages of it, might redound ſo viſibly to the Benefit of the Subjects of both Crowns, that their common Intereſts might cement an eternal and indiſſoluble Union between them; and conſidering that the moſt effectual and proper Means to this End, would be to form a Company of Commerce to the* Indies, *whereby theſe vaſt and rich Provinces of the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty, would enable the Monarchies of* Great Britain *and* Spain, *to make ſuch Diſpoſitions of Force, as ſhould, by curbing their Enemies, ſecure to their Subjects an univerſal and laſting Tranquility: It was therefore agreed, That ſuch a Company of* Commerce *ſhould be form'd, conſiſting of Subjects of* Great Britain *and* Spain, *in the Dominions of the Crown of* Spain, *in the* Indies: *But becauſe it was not poſſible, at preſent, to enter into the Particulars of ſuch a Settlement, becauſe the Duke of* Anjou *was, at this Time, poſſeſs'd of thoſe Provinces of* Spain, *which are the principal Seats of Trade, 'twas reſerv'd to ſettle the Form of the ſaid Company of Commerce to the* Indies, *'till his Catholick Majeſty ſhould be poſſeſs'd of the Court of* Madrid. *But in Caſe unforeſeen Accidents ſhould hinder the Settlement of ſuch a Company, his Catholick Majeſty obliged himſelf, and promiſed for himſelf, and all the Kings, his Succeſſors, that he would grant to the Subjects of* Great Britain, *the ſame Privileges, and the ſame Liberty of a free Trade to the* Indies, *which his Majeſty's own* Spaniſh *Subjects ſhould enjoy; a previous Security being given, for the Payment of the Royal Duties. That his Catholick Majeſty likewiſe obliged himſelf, that from the Day that the general Peace ſhould be ſettled, and conſequently that he ſhould be in Poſſeſſion of the* Spaniſh Indies, *to the Day that the ſaid* Company of Commerce *ſhould be wholly ſettled, he would give Licenſe and Permiſſion, that the Subjects of* Great Britain *might ſend every Year, to all the Ports, and other Places of the* Indies, *under the Dominion of the Crown of* Spain, *with Ten Ships, of Five Hundred Tuns each, or more, or fewer Ships, provided their whole Burden did not exceed, in all, Five Thouſand Tuns; in which Ships, they ſhould be at Liberty to tranſport, ſell, and traffick for all the Merchandizes, and Commodities, which the* Spaniſh *Subjects were permitted*

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mitted to Tranſport and Traffick for; provided that they pay all the Royal Duties, and that the ſaid Ten Ships ſhould be regiſtred in the Port of Cadiz, or in ſuch other Port of Spain, as his Catholick Majeſty ſhould appoint, ſetting out from ſuch Port to ſail to the Indies, and giving an Obligation, that from the Indies, they ſhould return to the ſame Port in Spain, without touching before at any other Port of Spain, Great Britain, or France, except in caſe of being forced to do ſo by Storm. That his Catholick Majeſty would likewiſe permit, that the ſaid Ten Ships of Trade, be accompanied by ſuch a Number of Britiſh Ships of War, as ſhould be neceſſary for their greater Protection and Security, provided that on Board the ſaid Ships of War, there might not be loaded any kind of Merchandize: His Catholick Majeſty declaring likewiſe, that he would not cauſe to be paid, or demand any Indults, or any other kind of Donative, on Account of the Trade of the ſaid Ten Ships, contenting himſelf barely with the punctual Satisfaction of the Royal Duties. And the Queen of Great Britain offer'd and promiſed on her Part, that the ſaid Ships of War ſhould, both in going to, and in returning from the Indies, take under their Convoy ſuch Ships belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, as ſhould be willing to make Uſe of that Opportunity; and likewiſe bring ſuch Plate, or other Effects, which ſhould be deliver'd to them, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, returning the ſame to the Perſons to whom they ſhould be conſigned. That it being evident to all Men, that the Forces with which the Crown of France had diſturb'd Europe, had been furniſh'd and ſupply'd by the great Treaſures it had drawn from the Spaniſh Dominions in the Indies, by the fraudulent Introduction of their Commodities, and their Trade in thoſe Countries, it was therefore agreed, That from this Time forward, for ever, all Frenchmen, being Subjects of France, ſhould be entirely excluded, as well out of the ſaid Company of Commerce, as out of all other kind of Trade, within the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty in the Indies: The Queen of Great Britain, and the King of Spain, obliging themſelves never to conſent, by any Treaty, publick or private, to any Matter which ſhould be repugnant to this Excluſion of the Subjects of France. After the ſigning of this Treaty, King *Charles* was made ſenſible, that the Conceſſions granted therein to the *Engliſh* Nation, were too large, and ſuch as would not eaſily go down with his own Subjects, in Caſe he ſhould ever be quietly poſſeſs'd of the *Spaniſh* Throne; and therefore 'twas not without Reluctance, and merely in Compliance with the Neceſſity of his Affairs, that he confirm'd and ratify'd the Articles above-mention'd, Six Months * after they had been concluded and ſigned. On the other Hand, it is obſervable, that a *Felucca*, which carried a Copy of this Treaty to *Italy*, to be from thence forwarded to *Vienna*, having fallen into the Hands of the *French*, that Court made a publick Uſe of the ſaid Treaty, by cauſing the ſame to be privately communicated to the *Dutch*, in order to ſtir up their Jealouſy of the *Engliſh*, who thereby engroſſed all the Trade to the *Weſt-Indies*. However, Brigadier *Stanhope* receiv'd in the Council of the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Applauſe he had merited by this important Tranſaction; and, in the next Promotion of General Officers, was advanc'd to the Poſt of a Major-General; and, about the ſame Time, appointed her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* the Third, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Spain*.

Ratify'd *Jan.* 9. 1708.

Brigadier *Stanhope* made Major-General; and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Commander in Chief in *Spain*.

The Allies in *Spain* had fondly expected, that the *Portugueze* would have favour'd them by a Diverſion, but were miſerably diſappointed: For on the contrary, the Duke of *Oſſuna*, on one Side, and the Marquis *de Bay* on the other, enter'd the Territories of *Portugal*. The Firſt, in his March to join the other, made himſelf Maſter of *Serpa*, where the *Portugueze* had Nine Hundred Men, who ſurrendred Priſoners of War, and laid Siege to *Moura*, which, for want of Proviſions, ſurrendred in a few Days, upon honourable Terms. At the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Bay* poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and, with the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, threaten'd to beſiege that important Place; but the *Portugueze*, who began to move on their Frontiers, being ſeaſonably reinforc'd, and ſpirited by the Arrival of Four *Engliſh* Battalions, the Marquis *de Bay* thought fit to lay aſide that Enterprize, and retired to *Badajox*, after having deſtroy'd Part of the Bridge of *Olivenza*. Hereupon the Marquis *de Fronteira* march'd, with a ſeeming Deſign to retake *Serpa* and *Moura*, but not having Forces and Neceſſaries equal to that Undertaking, he was oblig'd to ſend his Men into Quarters of Refreſhment. In the *Autumn* Campaign, the Marquis *de Bay* took the Town of *Ciudad-Rodrigo* by Storm; ſoon after which, both *Spaniards*, and *Portugueze*, retired into their reſpective Winter-Quarters.

Campaign in *Portugal*. *Serpa* and *Moura* taken by the Duke of *Oſſuna*.

And *Ciudad Rodrigo* by the M. *de Bay*.

The Affairs of the Confederates had not a better Aſpect in *Germany*: The Empire, whoſe united and well-managed Strength, might, alone, cope with the Power of *France*, did once more fall into thoſe Misfortunes, occaſion'd by the uſual Backwardneſs and Negligence of ſome of its Members; and the Remonſtrances and Complaints that had been made to the Emperor, and the Diet at *Ratiſbon*, on the Part

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of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, whilſt Prince *Lewis* was yet alive, were as ineffectual, when the Margrave of *Bareith* took upon him the Command of the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The *German* Forces were ſo inconſiderable in their Numbers, and ſo ill-provided, as not to be able to ſtand a ſudden Irruption of the Enemy. The active Mareſchal *de Villars*, having, with great Diligence and Secrecy, aſſembled his Army early, paſs'd the *Rhine*, ſurpriz'd and forc'd the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*, oblig'd the few *Germans*, that faintly oppos'd him, to retire towards *Nordlingen*; and exacted large Contributions from the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, the Country of *Swabia*, (as far as *Memingen*, and *Ulm*) great Part of *Franconia*, the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, the *Bergſtraet*, and other Countries: And, indeed, it ſeem'd but juſt, that People who had all along been ſo regardleſs of their own Security, ſhould feel the dire Effects of an Invaſion. The Contributions of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, were regulated the 8th of *June*, N. S. at Two Millions Two Hundred Thouſand *Livres*, payable in Three Months; thoſe of the little *Imperial* City of *Etlingen*, at One Hundred Thouſand *Livres*; and Six Hundred Thouſand *Livres* were demanded of the Country of *Baden*. The Mareſchal *de Villars* had certainly greater Deſigns in View; no leſs than the reſtoring the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions; but having been obliged to make great Detachments for *Provence*: And on the other Hand, the Army of the Empire having been ſeaſonably reinforc'd by ſome *Saxons*, in the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Pay, and that brave and experienc'd Prince, the Elector of *Hanover*, prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and to augment it with ſome of his own Forces; the Face of Affairs began to change on that Side, towards the End of the Campaign, Count *Mercy* having defeated * a conſiderable Body of *French* Troops, commanded by the Marquis *de Vivans*.

Mareſchal *de Villars* forces the Lines of the *Germans*: And exacts great Contributions.

The Elector of *Hanover* takes upon him the Command of the *Imperial* Army.

* *Sep.* 24. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who hitherto had made ſo ſhining a Figure by his Military Atchievements, merited, this Year, the publick Attention, chiefly by his important Negotiations. Upon his Arrival † at the *Hague*, his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, wherein, among other Particulars, he told them, "That the Troubles of *Saxony* occaſioning a great Diſtraction in the "Empire, which brought infinite Prejudice to the Common Cauſe, the Queen, his "Miſtreſs, had thought fit to ſend him thither, to pay a Compliment to the King "of *Sweden*, and endeavour to engage him to remove the juſt Jealouſies his long "Stay in the Heart of *Germany*, gave to ſome of the High Allies: For which Pur-"poſe, he had the neceſſary Powers from her *Britannick* Majeſty, and deſir'd to "have the ſame from the States." The Penſionary having (on the 20th of *April*, N. S.) acquainted the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, with the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Journey, they readily concurr'd in thoſe Meaſures, and his Grace ſet out the ſame Evening for *Leipſick*, by the way of *Hanover*. Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, Velt-Mareſchal of the States Forces, having had ſeveral Conferences with the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out the Day before for *Bruſſels*, in order to aſſemble the Confederate Troops, in their reſpective Cantonments, and obſerve the *French*, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*.

† *April* 17. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Negotiations.

The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Leave of the Court of *Hanover*, the 24th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, ſet out from thence at Four the next Morning; and lay that Night at *Halberſtad*. The 26th, his Grace continued his Journey to *Hall*, where he was met by Mr. *Robinſon*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majeſty, Count *Zinzendorf*, the *Imperial* Envoy, and Monſieur *Cranenberg*, the *Dutch* Miniſter: After Dinner, his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magiſtrates, and of the Univerſity; and then proceeded to *Alt-Ranſtadt*, the King of *Sweden*'s Head-Quarters, accompanied by Mr. *Robinſon*, and Monſieur *Cranenberg*. He went directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, and, in a Conference with that prime Miniſter, made gliſter in his Eyes a Preſent of a Hundred Thouſand Guineas, which, according to his ſecret Inſtructions, from [illegible], his Grace was not wanting to inſinuate, *weigh'd more than as many* French Louis-d'Ors. The *Swediſh* Miniſter catch'd at the Bait; and this Golden Shower ſmooth'd the way to his Grace's favourable Reception, and ſucceſsful Negotiation. The next || Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Arrival, by the Miniſters, and General Officers, and about Ten a Clock, had his firſt Audience of the King, to whom he preſented a Letter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, and made him the following Compliment in *French*:

His Journey to *Alt-Ranſtadt*.

|| *April* 27. N. S.

SIR,

His Grace's Compliment to the King of *Sweden*.

I *Preſent to your* MAJESTY *a Letter, not from the* Chancery, *but from the Heart of the* QUEEN, *my Miſtreſs, and written with her own Hand. Had not her Sex prevented it, ſhe would have croſs'd the Sea, to ſee a Prince, admired by the whole Univerſe.*

*I am,*

*I am, in this Particular, more happy than the* QUEEN; *and I wiſh I could ſerve ſome Campaigns under ſo Great a General as Your* MAJESTY, *that I might learn what I yet want to know in the Art of War.*

The King of *Sweden*, who ſpoke with the Duke by an Interpreter, return'd his Grace's Compliment in very obliging and gracious Expreſſions; and, in a Conference which laſted near Two Hours, aſſur'd his Grace, that he would never do any Thing to the Prejudice, either of the Common Cauſe in general, or of the *Proteſtant Religion* in particular. After Dining with his Majeſty, the Duke had a ſecond Audience; at which were preſent, Count *Piper*, and Monſieur *Hermelin*, the Two Chief *Swediſh* Miniſters, and Mr. *Robinſon*; and then his Grace ſpent the whole Evening in Viſits to Count *Piper*, and the other Miniſters and General Officers. The ſame Afternoon, Count *Wackerbach*, Lieutenant-General of King *Auguſtus*'s Forces, waited upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, with a Compliment from his Maſter, intimating, that he would be that Night at *Leipſick*, where he ſhould be glad to ſee his Grace. According to this Invitation, the Duke went from *Alt-Ranſtad* to *Leipſick*, to wait on K. *Auguſtus*; with whom he had a private Conference of about Half an Hour; and then return'd to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where he din'd. In the Evening, his Grace ſupp'd with Velt-Mareſchal *Rheinſchild*; and on the 29th, was viſited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Mareſchal *Rheinſchild*, Velt-Mareſchal *Ogilvy*, and ſeveral General Officers and Perſons of Quality; and after having din'd with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, K. *Staniſlaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace; who ſoon after took his Leave, went to *Leipſick*, and thence (without making any Stay) proceeded on his Journey to *Berlin*, very well ſatisfied with his Reception and Negotiation at the Court of *Sweden*. On the 30th, he arriv'd at *Charlottenburgh*; the King of *Pruſſia* having ſent Monſieur *Grumkow*, to deſire his Grace would paſs that Way. His Grace ſupp'd that Night with the King; and on *Sunday*, *May* the 1ſt, went to Divine Service with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; who had given particular Orders to Monſieur *L'Enfant*, to preach in *French* on that Occaſion. On the 2d, his Grace ſet out from *Charlottenburgh*, towards *Hanover*, where he arriv'd on the 3d; and the Day following, after a private Conference, he din'd with his Electoral Highneſs. In the Afternoon, he departed for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the 8th of *May N. S.* having receiv'd the higheſt Marks of Eſteem and Diſtinction in the ſeveral Courts through which he paſs'd, ſince his firſt Departure from thence. The next Day, his Grace was in Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*; to whom he communicated the Aſſurances he had receiv'd from the King of *Sweden*, which entirely diſſipated the Jealouſies ſome of the Allies had entertain'd of his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Deſigns, and which were induſtriouſly fomented by the Emiſſaries of *France*; who, on the other hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the young *Northern* Hero in an open Rupture with the Emperor.

Thence to *Hanover*.

And returns to the *Hague*, *May* 8. *N. S.*

The *French* endeavour to engage the K. of *Sweden* in a Rupture with the Emperor.

Nor did the K. of *Sweden* want plauſible Pretences to fall out with the Imperial Court; for, about this Time, an unlucky Quarrel fell out, between the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, and Count *Zobor*, an *Hungarian* Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenſtein*. Being both at Dinner at Count *de la Tour*'s, and ſpeaking of the Affairs of *Europe*; Count *Zobor* ſaid, That *Three Rogues occaſion'd a great deal of Miſchief in the World*. Tho' he nam'd but Prince *Ragotſki* for one, and K. *Staniſlaus* for another, yet he us'd ſuch Expreſſions, as plainly ſhew'd he meant the King of *Sweden* for the Third; whereupon the *Swediſh* Envoy thought himſelf obliged to give him a Box o' the Ear. The Company prevented the further Conſequences of that Quarrel; and Count *Zobor* was firſt confin'd by Order of the Emperor, and ſhortly after ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Gratz*, in *Stiria*; the Commiſſaries appointed to enquire into that Affair, having reported that he was guilty of Diſreſpect towards the King of *Sweden*. The *Swediſh* Envoy having inform'd his Maſter of what had paſs'd, his *Swediſh* Majeſty ſent him Orders to declare that his Maſter approv'd his Conduct; and that he was order'd to forbear appearing at Court, till he had receiv'd a juſt Satisfaction, both on that Account, and for the Affront offer'd to ſome Officers of his Troops, who were liſting Men at *Breſlau*, and were inſulted by the People. The Imperial Miniſters were willing, at this tickliſh Juncture, to give the King of *Sweden* all reaſonable Satisfaction: But as to the Affair of Count *Zobor*, they thought, that the *Swediſh* Envoy having given a Blow to a Perſon of that Quality, and the Emperor having ſince confin'd him cloſe Priſoner; the *Swedes* ought not to inſiſt upon further Satisfaction.

Quarrel between Baron *Strahlenheim* and Count *Zobor*.

But this was not the moſt material Point that made the Imperial Court uneaſy: For, about this Time, the *Swedes* ſtarted ſome Pretenſions of a nicer Nature; and, in a * *Declaration* (or *Memorial*) which Count *Piper* communicated to Count *Zinzendorf*,

* Dated *March* 30. *N. S.*

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*zendorf*, his *Swediſh* Majeſty inſiſted on the delivering up of the *Muſcovite* Troops, who, eſcaping the Year before out of *Saxony*, were entertain'd in the Imperial Army on the Upper *Rhine*. Theſe Troops having Notice of what paſs'd in relation to them, diſbanded themſelves, and, in Parties of about Twenty Men, march'd off thro' *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*: At which the King of *Sweden* was ſo exaſperated, that he renew'd to Count *Zinzendorf*, (the Imperial Miniſter at his Court) his poſitive Demand of the Surrender of thoſe Troops; adding, That he expected further Satisfaction, both for the Affront offer'd to Count *Strahlenheim*, and for the Recruits, which, having been raiſed for him in *Sileſia*, were taken from his Officers at *Breſlau*. The Expreſs by which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated theſe Demands to the Imperial Court, arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of *May*; and the ſame Day, Baron *Strahlenheim* receiv'd Orders from the King his Maſter, to repair to him, without taking Leave of that Court. At the Requeſt of the latter, he ſtay'd till the 16th, to carry with him the Emperor's Anſwer to his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Demands; but that Anſwer not being then ready, he ſet out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Anſwer was ſent; importing, "That the Emperor had not the *Muſcovites* in his "Power, to deliver up: That Count *Zobor* ſhould be proſecuted as a Criminal by "the *Fiſcal*, in Courſe of Law: And that as for what was done in *Sileſia*, with re"ſpect to the Levies for his *Swediſh* Majeſty, ſufficient Satisfaction ſhould be made, "after due Examination into the Matter of Fact." Nor was this all the Tenderneſs and Caution the Imperial Court uſed, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them: For, when they heard that the *Muſcovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was order'd to detach ſome Horſe from the River *Mark*, to purſue and ſeize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And thoſe detach'd Horſe not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards ſolemnly declar'd, That the *Muſcovites* made their Eſcape from the *Rhine*, without their Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swediſh* Envoy; who, in his way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting ſome of the ſaid Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Auguſtus*'s Service, they frankly own'd to him, that their Eſcape was concerted with the Imperial Court; which the King of *Sweden* was more inclin'd to believe, than the Aſſurances given to the contrary: And thereupon, peremptorily inſiſted upon full Satisfaction, as to the Three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being reſolv'd, by all poſſible Means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might, quickly over-run his Hereditary Countries; and having appointed Count *Wratiſlaw* to go to the King of *Sweden*, to adjuſt all Differences; that Lord writ to Count *Piper*, on the Subject-Matter of his Journey, to know whether he ſhould be well received? But the *Swediſh* Miniſter intimated in his Anſwer, *That if he came empower'd to give a real Satisfaction to his Maſter, he ſhould be welcome; but that if he came to diſcuſs his* Swediſh *Majeſty's Pretenſions, he might ſpare himſelf the Trouble of that Journey.* Hereupon the Imperial Court ſent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf*, to preſs Count *Piper* to declare, what Satisfaction his Maſter inſiſted upon, ſince he refus'd to allow his Miniſter to diſcuſs the ſame; and to aſſure him, that his Imperial Majeſty was ready to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*. Her Majeſty wrote to the ſame Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hoſtilities; but his Anſwer was, *That ſeeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he ſhould be oblig'd to take it; ſince his delaying to do himſelf Juſtice, had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts*: Which laſt Expreſſion related to the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites*. The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of *Sweden*'s Demands, as to the delivering up both Count *Zobor*, and the Imperial Officers, who hinder'd the raiſing of the *Swediſh* Levies in *Sileſia*, as Preliminaries to the Admiſſion of Count *Wratiſlaw* as Envoy from the Emperor; but declar'd, moreover, That the City of *Breſlau* ſhould pay Four Thouſand Crowns to the Widow of a *Swediſh* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occaſion'd by the Seizure of thoſe Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully ſatisfy the King of *Sweden*; who, upon Count *Wratiſlaw*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranſtad*, refus'd to admit him to his Audience. That Miniſter was thereupon contented to confer with Count *Piper*, and the Sieur *Hermelin*, about the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites*; which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjuſted: But the *Proteſtants* of *Sileſia*, the Exerciſe of whoſe Religion had been ſuppreſs'd by the invading Zeal of *Popery*, having made ſecret Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch generouſly reſolv'd to reſtore them to their Rights and Privileges: And having ſent Four Regiments of Horſe into that Country, to protect them proviſionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following: "1ſt, That the "Emperor

The *Muſcovite* Troops make their Eſcape thro' *Bohemia* and *Moravia* into *Poland*.

The K. of *Sweden*'s new Demands of the Emperor.

" Emperor ſhould give it under his Hand, that he knew nothing of the March of " the Twelve Hundred *Muſcovites*, who eſcap'd through the Hereditary Countries. " 2dly, That he ſhould forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of *Lubeck*, in " Favour of the Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*; and confirm the Agreement between " that Houſe and the Chapter, for the Two next Generations. 3dly, That the " Country of *Hadeln* be ſequeſtred into the Hands of his *Swediſh* Majeſty, till the " Right of all the Pretenders to it be decided. 4thly, That the *Proteſtant Religion* " in *Sileſia* be reſtor'd, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. 5thly, That his Im- " perial Majeſty ſhould renounce all Pretenſions to the *Quota*, which the King " of *Sweden* had not furniſh'd during this preſent War; and ſhould draw no Con- " ſequence from the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the Domi- " nions they have in the *Empire*, ſince the Year 1664. And, 6thly, That the " whole *Swediſh* Army, in their Return thro' *Sileſia* into *Poland*, ſhould be main- " tain'd at the Emperor's Charge." Theſe new Demands occaſion'd ſeveral Confe- rences between Count *Wratiſlaw* and Count *Piper*; and the firſt being convinc'd of the Neceſſity of preventing a Rupture, (which would have prov'd fatal to the Com- mon Cauſe) paſs'd over ſeveral Formalities, and granted ſome Points, which, at any other Time, would have been rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. The Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *Holland* did not a little contribute towards the Succeſs of that Negotiation, by their offering the *Guaranty* of her *Britannick* Majeſty, and of the *States-General*, for the Treaty t at ſhould be agreed upon, *ſub Spe rati*, as they expreſs'd it; that is, in Hope that what they offer'd, ſhould be approv'd. The Confirmation of the Treaty between the Chapter of *Lubeck*, and the Ducal Houſe of *Gothorp*, in the Year 1647, and the Reſtoration of the Exerciſe of the *Proteſtant Religion* in *Sileſia*, were the Two Articles that were of hardeſt Digeſtion with the *Imperialiſts*, and therefore met with the greateſt Difficulty. The *Swedes* inſiſted, that they ſhould be allow'd to keep ſome Troops in *Sileſia*, till the Churches of the *Proteſtants* were rebuilt; which the *Imperial* Court would not agree to: And, on the other hand, they refus'd to approve and ratify the Treaty about the Biſhoprick of *Lubeck*, till that Affair was duly examin'd: But the *Guaranty* of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, remov'd all Obſtacles; and, on the firſt Day of *September N. S.* all Matters were agreed upon.

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The Treaty concluded, *Sept.* 1. N. S.

The next Day, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd very early from his Quarters at *Alt-Ranſtad*; and Count *Wratiſlaw* having waited upon his Majeſty, the Treaty was ſign'd at *Wolkwitz* that very Day; and the *Imperial* Miniſter ſet out the 3d for *Vienna*, to have the Agreement ratify'd.

The K. of *Sweden* leaves *Saxony*, and marches into *Poland*.

King *Auguſtus* being indiſpos'd, and, conſequently, unable to take his Leave of the King of *Sweden*, the latter went to *Dreſden* the 6th of *September*, attended only by Five or Six Gentlemen, and made a Viſit to King *Auguſtus*; with whom he had a long Conference. His *Swediſh* Majeſty took afterwards his Leave of the Electoreſs Dowager, and Electoral Prince; and being return'd to his Army, conti- nued his March for *Sileſia*; where, on the 12th of that Month, the *Imperial* Ratifi- cations of the Convention, ſign'd by Count *Wratiſlaw*, were deliver'd to him. That Prince was ſo well pleas'd with the Diſpatch us'd at the *Imperial* Court in this Af- fair, that he reſolv'd to quit *Sileſia* immediately, and march into *Poland*; ſo that all his Forces were on the other ſide of the *Oder* before the 25th of *September*. How- ever, his *Swediſh* Majeſty left the Baron *de Strahlenheim* in *Sileſia*, to ſee the Execution of the Treaty; and before his Departure from *Leibnitz*, he had the Satisfaction to ſee ſeveral Churches reſtor'd to the *Proteſtants*, which was no ſmall Mortification to the *Jeſuits*, and *Popiſh* Prieſts. It is obſervable, that the Biſhop of *Breſlau*, fearing the Reſentment of the Pope, took a Pretence to abſent himſelf from that City, to avoid ſigning the Orders given for reſtoring the *Proteſtants* to their former Rights; but the King of *Sweden* being juſtly diſpleas'd with the Diſingenuity of that Prelate, ſignify'd, that he expected that he ſhould ſign and approve thoſe Orders; which Formality he thought neceſſary, becauſe the Biſhop of *Breſlau* is the Chief Perſon in the Regency of *Sileſia*, next to the Emperor; and therefore his re- fuſing to ſubſcribe the ſaid Orders, might afterwards have been drawn into ill Con- ſequence againſt the *Proteſtants*. As for Count *Zobor*, whom the King of *Sweden* had ſent Priſoner to *Stetin*, his *Swediſh* Majeſty ſet him at Liberty, with great Marks of Generoſity.

The Campaign in *Flanders* inconſiderable.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*; his Grace arriv'd at *Bruſſels* the 13th of *May N. S.* and having immediately held a Council of War with Monſieur *d' Auver- querque*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, Orders were ſent to the Confederate Troops to march to their Rendezvouz at *Anderleck*, near *Bruſſels*; from whence they mov'd, a few * Days after, to *Bellengen* and *Lembeck*. Upon Intelligence that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who commanded the *French* Army,

* *May* 21.

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were come out of their Lines, the Allies march'd to * *Soignies*, with a Design to fight them in the Plain of *Flerus* : But being further inform'd, that the Enemy were much superior in Number, and had drain'd all their Garisons, with Design to plunder the wealthy, open Cities of *Brabant*, in case the Allies should undertake any Siege ; the Confederate Generals march'd back from *Soignies* towards *Brussels*, and, on the 1st of *June*, posted themselves at *Meldert*. At the same Time, the *French* advanc'd to *Gemblours* ; and so both Armies continued above Two Months in their respective Camps. At last, upon Advice that the *French* had sent a strong Detachment from their Army towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur † *d' Auverquerque* march'd from † *Meldert* to *Genap*, with Design to attack the Enemy at *Gemblours* ; but upon Intelligence of the Motions of the Confederates, the *French* march'd to *Senef*, and from thence to *Chievres* ; in which precipitate March, they lost Abundance of their Men. From *Genap*, the Allies mov'd to *Nivelle*, and from hence to *Soignies* : But the great Rains, which continued for some Days, having render'd the Roads almost unpassable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy ; who retir'd to *Pont-à-Tresin*, under the Cannon of *Lisle* ; whereupon the Allies advanc'd to *Helchin*, near the *Scheld*, subsisting all this while upon the *French* Territories.

* *May* 26.

† *Aug.* 11.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes to the *Hague*, *Oct.* 6. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough* finding it impossible to bring the cautious Duke *de Vendosme* to an Engagement, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the 4th of *October N. S.* and upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, communicated to the Deputies of the *States-General* the Orders he had received from the Queen, his Mistress, to repair to *Frankfort*, and confer with the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. The next * Morning, his Grace had another Conference with those Deputies, and in the Evening set out for the Army, to give the necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-Quarters. Immediately after † his Arrival, the Troops design'd for the Garisons of *Menin*, *Courtray*, and *Oudenard*, went into those Places ; and, the next ‖ Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*, with Intent to pass the *Scheld* at *Gauvre* ; but the Rains continuing with such Violence, as to render the passing there impracticable for the Horse, the Foot encamp'd the 12th of *October N. S.* with the Right at *Steyne*, and the Left at *Aspre*, and pass'd the River the 13th at *Gauvre* ; his Grace advancing with the Horse and Dragoons to *Zwinhaerde*. The same Day, the Foot continued their March thro' *Ghent* to *Westrem* ; and the next Day, the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued till they heard that the *French* Army was ∴ separated ; upon which, the Confederate Troops went into their respective Winter-Quarters.

* *Oct.* 7. N. S. He returns to the Army.

† *Oct.* 10. N. S.

‖ *Oct.* 11. N. S.

∴ *Oct.* 20. N. S. Both Armies in *Flanders* separate.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes for *Germany*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Germany* the 15th of *October*, *N. S.* in the Morning, lay that Night at *Liere*, the next at *Grave*, the 17th at *Wesel*, and the 18th at *Dusseldorp* : An Alarm of several of the Enemy's Parties being come over the *Rhine*, (which was confirm'd at *Grave*) having made his Grace alter his intended Rout, and pass thro' this last City. The 19th, his Grace was met by the Elector *Palatine* at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle of *Bansberg* ; where his Electoral Highness gave his Grace a splendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Persian* Tent ; after which, the Duke continued his Journey about Twenty Miles farther, to *Waert*, being conducted thither by the *Palatine* Guards. On the 20th, his Grace lay at *Limbourg* on the *Laune*, and the 21st reach'd *Frankfort* ; where the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover* being come already, they had several Conferences together : But nothing could be concluded till the * Arrival of Count *Wratislaw*, the *Imperial* Plenipotentiary ; nor even then neither, because the latter declared, that he was not fully instructed. Hereupon the Conferences broke off ; and, on the 29th of the same Month, the Elector of *Mentz* returned homewards, the Elector of *Hanover* went to the *Imperial* Army, and the Duke of *Marlborough* set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 3d of *November* ; and having concluded several important Affairs with the *States-General*, embarked a few Days after for *England*, and came to St. *James*'s the 7th of that Month, *O. S.* During his Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the *States-General* what had pass'd at *Frankfort* ; and their Deputies having had several Conferences with the *Imperial* Ministers, their High Mightinesses resolved to use all possible Means to engage the *Empire* to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had done hitherto.

* *Oct.* 27. N. S. Conferences at *Frankfort*.

Returns to the *Hague*, *Nov.* 3. N. S.

Arrives in *London*, *Nov.* 7. O. S.

Campaign in *Italy* and *Provence*.

The Confederate Armies were, this Year, most active, and raised the greatest Hopes and Expectations on the Side of *Italy*, where *France*, as was related before, instead of retrieving her Defeat before *Turin*, lost all the Territories and Places she possess'd in *Lombardy*, in the Name of King *Philip*. 'Tis true, the *French* might have kept Footing there some Time longer, but they prudently chose to preserve their Troops, for which they had Occasion in *Spain*, and elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them either to subsist or succour, rather than run the Hazard of losing

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loſing the ſame, by an ill-timed and unprofitable Reſiſtance. Nor had the Allies leſs Reaſon than the *French*, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*, by which they recover'd ſeveral Places, that would have kept them a long while in Play; and their Hands being at Liberty on that Side, they had now an Opportunity, which never offer'd before, of making the Enemy's Country feel the immediate Calamities of the War, Hereupon the Queen of *Great Britain*, the *States-General*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, form'd the great Project of invading *Provence*, in order either to take or deſtroy *Thoulon*, and *Marſeilles*; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of *France*, would have been of infinite Advantage to *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, by ſecuring and enlarging their Trade, and to the whole Confederacy, by depriving the Enemy of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the *Weſt-Indies*, which alone enabled them to proſecute the War. But the Court of *Vienna*, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Deſign of reducing the Kingdom of *Naples*, which, as it tended to divide the Confederate Army in *Italy*, claſh'd with the other Enterprize, and therefore was warmly oppos'd by *Great Britain* and *Holland*; the Earl of *Mancheſter*, who happen'd then to be in *Italy*, having, in the Queen's Name, proteſted againſt it. Theſe Repreſentations having prov'd ineffectual, and the Court of *Vienna* inſiſting, that the Forces of the Allies were ſufficient to carry on both thoſe Enterprizes at once: Count *Thaun*, with a ſtrong Body of *Imperialiſts*, march'd into the Kingdom of *Naples*; and being ſeconded by the Affections of the People, whom Cardinal *Grimani* had before-hand prepared to ſhake off the *French* Yoke, made an entire Conqueſt of that Country; Firſt, by the Surrender of the Capital City, *Capua* and *Piſcara*, and at laſt, by the ſtorming of the important Fortreſs of *Gaeta*.

The *Imperialiſts* make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

The other Expedition, though as well concerted, and as little either foreſeen, or provided againſt by the Enemy, met not with equal Succeſs. The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, by their Marches, and Counter-Marches, as if they intended to bend their Victorious Arms againſt *Dauphiné*, or *Savoy*, conceal'd their true Deſign againſt *Provence*; and then on a ſudden, aſſembling all their Forces, paſs'd the *Col de Tende*, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Confederate Fleet, under the Command of Admiral *Shovel*, forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Var*, and went over that River the 11th of *July*, N. S. They march'd towards *Thoulon*, with all the Speed, which the want of Magazines, the Heats of that *Southern* Climate, the Nature of the Ground, and other Difficulties in an Enemy's Country, would allow; but, to their Surprize, upon their Arrival at *la Valette*, the 26th, they found that the *French* had recover'd their firſt Miſtake, by their unparallel'd Diligence and Activity; and had not only repair'd the Fortifications of the Place, but poſted Forty Battalions, either in the Town, or the adjacent Hills, of difficult Acceſs, and defended, beſides, by ſtrong Intrenchments. Upon a View of the Enemy, the Confederate Generals debated, Whether they ſhould attack them, before they received other Reinforcements? Prince *Eugene*, was for the Affirmative; but all the reſt judging that the Enemy were already too numerous, and too ſtrongly intrench'd to be aſſaulted, without infinite Hazard, it was thought more adviſeable to drive them from ſome of their advanc'd Poſts, and erect Batteries there, in order to make their Camp, that cover'd the Town, too hot for them. Accordingly, the Hill of St. *Catherine* was atttack'd, and carried the 30th of *July*: But the Batteries of the Allies did not anſwer Expectation; and the Enemy retook that Poſt the 15th of *Auguſt*, notwithſtanding the vigorous Reſiſtance of the brave Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who was kill'd in that hot Engagement. By this Time the Enemy having receiv'd further Reinforcements of Horſe and Foot, the Confederate Generals found themſelves obliged to content themſelves with bombarding *Thoulon*; and in order to do it effectually, they attack'd Fort St. *Margaret*, Fort St. *Lewis*, and the *Great Tower*, that hindred the Fleet from approaching the Harbour. Fort St. *Margaret* ſurrendred the 15th of *Auguſt*, at Diſcretion; the ſame Night the Allies began to bombard the Place and Harbour on the Land-ſide; and Fort St. *Louis* having been abandon'd the 18th, the Bomb-Veſſels advanc'd as far as poſſible the 21ſt, and bombarded the Town and Shipping, 'till the next Night, with ſo good Succeſs, that a great many Houſes were conſum'd; ſeveral Magazines blown up, and Eight Men of War, either burnt, or made unfit for Service; *viz.* *Le Triumphant* of Eighty Two Guns; *Le Sceptre*, Ninety; *Le Vainqueur*, Eighty Six; *Le Neptune*, Seventy Six; *L' Invincible*, Seventy; *Le Serieux*, Sixty; *Le Laurier*, Sixty; and *Le Sage*, Fifty Four. The Duke of *Savoy* having caus'd all the Artillery, and the Sick and Wounded to be Ship'd off, left the Camp at *La Valette*, in the Night, between the 21ſt and 22d, retiring in very good Order, the ſame Way he came, without being in the leaſt inſulted by the Enemy. After his Return into *Piedmont*, his Royal Highneſs concluded the Campaign on that Side, with the Recovery of his important

The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, enter *Provence*.

The Allies retire from before *Toulon*.

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tant Place of *Suza*, which the *French* had left unprovided, whereby he ſhut up that Inlet into his own Dominions to the *French*; and open'd himſelf a free Entrance, either into *Dauphiné*, or *Savoy*. Thus ended the Expedition into *Provence*, which ſtruck a greater Terror throughout all *France*, than had been known there, during the whole long Reign of their Monarch, and which had not fail'd of Succeſs, had either the Duke of *Savoy* been able to reach *Toulon*, before the *French* Reinforcements arrived there, or had his Royal Highneſs had a ſufficient Number of Forces to attack the Enemy, immediately upon his Arrival. However, beſides the great Damage the *French* ſuſtain'd in their Shipping, the burning of near one half of the Houſes in *Toulon*, and the Devaſtations committed in *Provence*, that Enterprize brought this farther Advantage to the Allies, that it gave a great Diverſion to the Enemy's Forces, whereby their Army in *Germany* was weakned; the Duke of *Orleans*'s Progreſs, after the Battel of *Almanza*, ſomewhat ſlackned in *Spain*; the ſuccouring of *Naples* prevented; and the Conqueſts of the Allies in *Italy* ſecur'd. Wherefore the Confederates would have had little Reaſon to think their Expences and Labours ill beſtow'd, if Admiral *Shovel*, who had a principal Share in that Expedition, and who diſcharged his Truſt with ſo much Bravery and Reſolution, had not periſh'd in his Return from thence, with Three of his beſt Ships: Which fatal Accident determin'd the Loſs to be greater on the Side of *Great Britain*.

On *Michaelmas-Day*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* ſail'd from *Gibraltar*, with Fifteen Men of War, of the Line of Battel, Five of a leſſer Rank, and one Yatch, *viz.* the *Aſſociation*, Admiral; the *Royal-Anne*, Sir *George Byng* Commander; St. *George*, Lord *Durſley*; *Somerſet*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*: *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftſure*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Jumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnſon*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*, the *Phenix*, Captain *Sanſom*, the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weaſel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Iſabella* Yatch, Captain *Riddel*. Sir *Cloudeſly* made an Obſervation the 21ſt of *October*, and having, the next Day, Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve, 'till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up freſh at *South South-Weſt*, the Admiral made the Signal for ſailing. The Fleet ſteer'd *Eaſt* by *North*, ſuppoſing they had the Channel open; and the Officers and Seamen, being ſo near Home, and, as they thought, ſafe, made merry with plentiful Bowls of Punch, when ſome of the Ships were upon the Rocks, to the *Weſtward* of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Diſtreſs.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* drown'd. Ship the *Aſſociation*, with the *Eagle*, *Rumney*, and *Firebrand*, loſt, *Oct.* 22.

The *Aſſociation*, in which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* was, ſtruck upon the Rocks call'd, *the Biſhop, and his Clerks*, and was loſt, with all the Men in it, as were alſo the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewiſe daſh'd on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and Twenty of his Men, ſaved themſelves in the Boat. Captain *Sanſom*, who commanded the *Phenix*, being driven on the Rocks with the Iſland, ſaved all his Men, but was forced to run his Ship aſhore. The *Royal Anne* was ſaved by great Preſence of Mind, both in Sir *George Byng*, and his Officers and Men, who, in a Minute's Time, ſet her Top-ſails, one of the Rocks not being a Ship's Length to Leeward of her, and the other, on which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* was loſt, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Durſley*, Commander of the St. *George*, a leſs miraculous Eſcape; for his Ship was daſh'd on the ſame Ridge of Rocks with the *Aſſociation*, and the ſame Wave which he ſaw beat out all Sir *Cloudeſly*'s Lights, ſet his own Ship a-float. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*'s Body being, the next Day after this Misfortune, taken up by ſome Country Fellows, was ſtripp'd and buried in the Sand: But on Enquiry made by the Boats of the *Saliſbury* and *Antelope*, it was diſcover'd where he was hid, from whence being taken out, and, on board the *Saliſbury*, brought * into *Plymouth*, he was afterwards carried to *London*, and decently interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where a magnificent Tomb, with his Effigies in White Marble, was erected, in Honour to his Memory. This was the End of one of the greateſt Sea-Commanders of our Age, or indeed, that this Iſland ever produced: Of undaunted Courage and Reſolution, of wonderful Preſence of Mind in the hotteſt Engagements, and of conſummate Skill and Experience: But more than all this, a juſt, frank, generous, honeſt, good Man. He was the Artificer of his own Fortune, and by his Perſonal Merit alone, from the loweſt, rais'd himſelf to almoſt the higheſt Station in the Navy of *Great Britain*. To enumerate all the Actions he was concern'd in, would bear and require a Volume; but not to tranſgreſs the Rules of Hiſtory, we ſhall content our ſelves with touching upon the moſt remarkable. He gave early Proofs of his Valour, on the 14th of *January*, 167$\frac{4}{5}$, when being Lieutenant to Sir *John Narborough*, Admiral of

* *Oct.* 28.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*'s Character, with a ſhort Account of his principal Actions.

of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, he burnt in the Harbour, and under the Caſtle of *Tripoly*, Four Men of War, belonging to the Pirates of that Place, which forc'd them to accept ſuch Conditions of Peace, as Sir *John Narborough* was pleas'd to preſcribe them. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Firſt Sea-Engagement that happen'd in the late War, in *Bantry-Bay*, on the Firſt Day of *May*, 1689, for which he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, being then Commander of the *Edgar*. He was ſoon after advanc'd to the Rank of a Flag-Officer; and upon the breaking out of the War in 1702, he was ſent, with a Squadron of about Twenty Men of War, to join the grand Fleet, and bring Home the Galeons, and other rich Booty taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook*, at *Vigo*. The next Year, he was appointed to command in Chief the Confederate Fleet deſign'd for the *Streights*, conſiſting of Thirty Five *Engliſh* and Fourteen *Dutch* Men of War; and being come into *Legborn-Road*, maintain'd the Honour of the *Engliſh Union-Flag*, and forc'd the Governor of that City to give him a Royal Salute, which he had at firſt refus'd. In that Expedition, Sir *Cloudeſly* endeavour'd to ſupply the *Cevennois* with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; but, for want of Intelligence, the *Cevennois* not coming to the Sea-Shore, the Admiral expreſs'd a great Concern, that he could not relieve them; having always been a warm Stickler for *Liberty*, and the *Proteſtant Religion*. In the Month of *June*, 1704, he join'd the Grand Fleet, commanded by Sir *George Rooke*, in the *Mediterranean*, had his Share in the Honour of taking of *Gibraltar*; and by his Bravery, and admirable Conduct, in the Sea-Fight that happen'd ſoon after, oblig'd the Enemy's Van to bear away out of the Reach of his Cannon; and though but the Second then in Command, yet he got the principal Honour of that Day, and contributed moſt to the Preſervation of the Confederate Fleet. For this ſignal Piece of Service, he was, ſome Months after, appointed Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral, and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet, in Conjunction with the Earl of *Peterborow*, to whoſe unanimous Counſels, and invincible Courage, King *Charles* was, ſoon after, indebted for the Conqueſt of *Barcelona*. In the Year 1706. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* commanded the whole Confederate Fleet, which had on Board Ten Thouſand Men, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*, deſigned for a Deſcent upon *France*, but being detain'd by ſtubborn, contrary Winds, in *Torbay*, 'till the 1ſt of *October*, the Admiral, according to his new Orders, ſail'd for *Liſbon*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where having ſet on Shore the Land-Forces, he return'd to *Liſbon*, to prepare for a greater Expedition in the Year 1707. Accordingly, about the latter End of *June*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, with the Confederate Fleet under his Command, caſt Anchor in the Road of *Nice*, where he nobly entertain'd the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters on Board his Ship, and with them concerted Meaſures for the Attack of *Toulon*. The Reaſons that induced the High Allies to that great Undertaking, with the unforeſeen Accidents and Difficulties, that occaſion'd its Miſcarriage, have already been laid open; but we may here obſerve, *That as the Winds and Waves are ſubject to no other Authority, than of the great Director of all human Affairs*; ſo, according to the Duke of *Savoy*'s publick Teſtimony and Declaration, *the Operations at Sea were carried on with all the Diligence and Succeſs, that could poſſibly be expected from the Roughneſs of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather*; and that his Royal Highneſs gave particular Marks of his Eſteem and Gratitude to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, who, before he left the Harbour of *Toulon*, had the Satisfaction to ſee Eight of the Enemy's Capital Ships burnt and deſtroy'd. Upon the whole Matter, as his eminent Services merited a publick Monument for his Aſhes, ſo his Memory ought ever to be dear to this Nation, and his Example propoſed to the Imitation of all *Britiſh* Seamen. About this Time, the Court receiv'd an Account of Captain *Underdown*, Commander of the *Falkland*'s ſucceſsful Expedition againſt the Enemy's Fiſheries in the *North* of *America*, in which the *French* ſuſtain'd the following Damage, *viz.* Two Ships taken, one of Thirty Guns, and an Hundred Men: One Ship taken and burnt, of Twenty Guns, and Eighty Men; Two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of Thirty Two, and another of Twenty Six Guns; Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Fiſhing-Boats burnt; Four Hundred and Seventy Boats and Shalloops, that were not employ'd in the Fiſhery this Seaſon; Twenty Three Stages, and Twenty Three Train-Fats burnt; Seventy Seven Thouſand Two Hundred and Eighty Quintals of Fiſh, and One Thouſand Five Hundred and Sixty Eight Hogſheads of Train-Oil deſtroy'd. But all this was too inconſiderable to alleviate the Loſs of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, and of the Men and Ships that periſh'd with him.

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Captain *Underdown*'s ſucceſsful Expedition in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Before we leave Foreign Affairs, we muſt take Notice of a Negotiation, in which the High Allies were much concern'd, and in which the Queen of *Great Britain*, in particular, made not the leaſt Figure. The Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, Princeſs of *Neuf-*

Controverſy about the Succeſſion to the Principality of *Neufchatel*.

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*Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, dying at *Paris* on the 16th of *June*, (N. S.) no leſs than Thirteen Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: *Viz.* 1. The King of *Pruſſia*, as Heir to the Houſe of *Orange*, and conſequently of that of *Châlons*. 2. The Marquis of *Mailly*, in the Name of his Lady, who ſtiled her ſelf Princeſs of *Orange*, and pretended to be Heireſs of the Houſe of *Châlons*. 3. The Prince of *Baden Durlach*, by virtue of an Agreement made in the Year 1490, between the Families of *Hochberg-Neufchatel*, and *Hochberg-Baden*. 4. The Prince of *Conti*, as univerſal Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*. 5. The Chevalier *de Soiſſons*'s Relict, who ſtiled her ſelf the Princeſs of *Neufchatel*, by virtue of a Deed of Gift made by the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, of that Principality, to the ſaid Chevalier, although ſhe could not be ignorant of the Decree of the Three Eſtates, (dated *March* the 8th, 1694,) whereby they declared the ſaid Deed of Gift void and illegal; and acknowledg'd the ſaid Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, merely as the only Siſter, and next Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*. 6. The Prince of *Carignan*, as Nephew, on the Mother's ſide, to the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours*; but this Sovereignty being devolved to her by the Right of her Father, the Count of *Matignon*, and the Dutcheſs of *Leſdiguieres*, who ſet up for the Seventh and Eighth Candidates, objected, that being Heirs by Right of Conſanguinity; to wit, the firſt, Nephew to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, in the Third Degree, and the Dutcheſs in the Fourth; the ſaid Count pretended, that the Principality ought to be adjudg'd to him, as the next Heir, tho' of a later Deſcent; and, on the other hand, the Dutcheſs *de Leſdiguieres* contended, that the Lineal Succeſſion being to take Place, the Principality ought to be beſtow'd upon her, by Right of *Primogeniture*, as being deſcended from the Eldeſt. 9. The Count of *Montbelliard*: 10. The Baron of *Montjoye*, as Deſcendants of the Houſe of *Châlons*. 11. The Prince of *Furſtemberg*, by Titles which he could not produce. 12. The Marquis *d' Allegre*, in the Right of his Lady, as deſcended from the Houſe of *Châlons*. 13. And laſtly, the *Swiſs* Canton of *Ury*, claim'd the City and County of *Neufchatel*, becauſe when that State, which formerly belong'd to the Thirteen Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, was yielded by Twelve of them, the only Canton of *Ury* refus'd to ſubſcribe the Deed of Reſignation. Upon the News of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s Death, the Magiſtrates of *Neufchatel* gave immediate Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and Comburghers; deſiring them to have Succours in a Readineſs to ſend to them, in Caſe of Neceſſity; and, at the ſame Time, the Regency of that Principality, made the like Notification to the Four *Swiſs* Cantons, their Allies, *viz.* thoſe of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburgh*, and *Solothurn*. The next* Day, they made a Declaration, by which they requeſted the Governor, and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of the Sovereignty; and Two Days after, gave out Orders for raiſing a good Number of Men for the Security of the City and Caſtle. On the other Hand, the Burgo-Maſters and Council of the Town of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make a Third Part of the Territories of the Principality of *Neufchatel*, wiſely conſidering that ſome of the Competitors might uſe Bribery and Corruption to ſupport their Pretenſions, made a Decree, importing, "That for the Satisfaction of "every one, in ſo nice a Conjuncture, and to prevent the Suſpicions which might "be inſinuated into the Minds of the People, againſt thoſe that were entruſted "with the chief Management of their Affairs, as if they acted by Motives of pri"vate Intereſt, every Member of this Aſſembly ſhould be bound by a new Oath; "which was actually taken by every one, *Not to receive of any of the High and Illuſtrious Pretenders to this Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other Thing whatever, directly nor indirectly, by himſelf, or any other Perſon; nor to engage himſelf, upon any Promiſe that might be made to him; but to act according to the Reſolutions that ſhould be "taken for the general Good of the Country.* And to the End that all Perſons might keep within the Bounds of their Duty, the ſaid Burgomaſters, with the Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that the High and Illuſtrious Competitors, and their Rights, might not be talked of but in a decent Manner, ſhewing that profound Reſpect that was due to them. Not many Days after, the Prince of *Conty*, and ſome other of the *French* Competitors, repaired to *Neufchatel*, and others ſent their Miniſters and Agents thither, to proſecute their reſpective Claims.

* *June* 20. N. S.

A Letter of the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State in *France*, wherein he threatned the *French* King's Reſentment towards the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects, having been induſtriouſly ſpread among the People, and other Artifices uſed, to induce them to make Choice of a *Frenchman*; Count *Metternich*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, acquainted the Magiſtracy; that the King, his Maſter, would be ſupported by the whole Confederacy, in the Juſtice of his Pretenſions. Accordingly Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Envoy Extraordinary

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to the Proteſtant Cantons, in a Memorial to the Magiſtrates of *Bern*, recommended his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Right, and, on the 22d of *July*, N. S. repaired to *Neufchatel*. Having, the next Day, notified his Arrival to the Governor and Council of State, and to the Council of the City, each of them, by a ſeparate Deputation, made their Compliments to his Excellency, expreſſing themſelves with the higheſt Veneration and Zeal for her Majeſty's Perſon and Intereſt: And the Clergy ſoon after ſent Repreſentatives on the ſame Occaſion. The ſame Day, Mr. *Manning*, the Envoy's Secretary, deliver'd Two Letters from her *Britannick* Majeſty, the Firſt of which, directed *to the Governor and Counſellors of State of the Sovereignty of* Neufchatel *and* Valangin, imported, "That the ſtrict *Union* between the King of *Pruſ-*
"*ſia*, and her Majeſty, and the Friendſhip he ever maintain'd with the Kings her
"Predeceſſors, inclined her to take a full Share in all his Concerns. That therefore
"having been inform'd of the Death of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, her Majeſty
"thought there was an indiſpenſable Obligation incumbent upon her, to write to
"them, in Favour of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, that by Virtue of his Right to the City
"and County of *Neufchatel*, both by Hereditary Title, and by the Ceſſion of the
"late King of *Great Britain*, *William* the Third, her Brother, they would acknow-
"ledge and admit him for their lawful Sovereign. That ſhe hoped they would do
"it the more readily, not only becauſe that Prince was united with them, by the
"ſacred Bond of the reform'd Religion, which both he and they equally profeſs'd:
"But alſo becauſe he had hitherto ſhewn the ſame Care and Affection for their
"Intereſts, which he ever expreſs'd for the Good and Advantage of his own
"good Subjects. Wherefore her Majeſty did not doubt, that being mindful of her
"Country's Welfare, and endow'd with ſo much Prudence as they were, they would
"carefully avoid chuſing for their Prince a Perſon, who being a Subject, and en-
"tirely devoted to the Government of *France*, ought, for that Reaſon, to be as
"ſuſpected to them, as he would be to her Majeſty, and to all her other Allies:
"Which perſuaded her, at the ſame Time, that, without any Delay, they would
"grant his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's juſt Demand; and as the ſame would give her Maje-
"ſty a ſingular Satisfaction, ſo, on her Part, ſhe ſhould ever be diſpos'd to ſhew
"them the Effects of her Friendſhip." The Queen's Letter to the *Miniſtraux* and Counſellors of *Neufchatel*, was much to the ſame Purpoſe; and Mr. *Manning* preſented, at the ſame Time, to the Council of State, a Memorial in Behalf of the King of *Pruſſia*. Not long after, Mr. *Rungkell*, Envoy from the *States-General*, arrived at *Neufchatel*, with Inſtructions to join with Mr. *Stanyan*, in all proper Meaſures to aſſiſt Count *Metternich*; and a Letter from the King of *Sweden*, to the Canton of *Bern*, in Favour of the King of *Pruſſia*, having added no ſmall Weight to the Interpoſition of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, the Inveſtiture of *Neufchatel* was, at * laſt, ſolemnly granted to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty. The *French* King, bearing with great Impatience, the Loſs of that Principality, ſhew'd his Reſentment, by cauſing his Parliament of *Beſançon*, to prohibit all Commerce between the County of *Burgundy*, and the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and afterwards order'd a conſiderable Number of his Forces to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality, as if he intended to invade it. Hereupon Count *Metternich*, in his Maſter's Name, demanded the immediate Aſſiſtance of the Canton of *Bern*; and on the other hand, the *French* Ambaſſador, and his Emiſſaries in *Swiſſerland*, left no Stone unturn'd, to deter thoſe of *Bern* from granting that Demand: But their Intrigues and Artifices were ſo effectually baffled by the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Envoys, that on the 29th of *December*, N. S. the Sovereign Council of *Bern* came to an unanimous Reſolution, to defend the Principality of *Neufchatel* with all their Forces: Purſuant to this Reſolve, they ſent, a few Days after, Four Thouſand Five Hundred of their Men, into the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; whereupon the *French* thought it adviſeable to lie quiet under their Diſappointment.

* *Nov.* 3. N. S. The Inveſtiture of *Neufchatel* granted to the King of *Pruſſia*.

To return to *England*: On the 24th of *September*, the Queen, and her Royal Conſort, came from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*, and, on the laſt Day of that Month, went from thence to *Newmarket*, where, on the 4th of *October*, they were complimented by the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; and, on the 17th, return'd from *Newmarket* to *Kenſington*. Mr. *Stepney*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General, and in the *Low-Countries*, being † dead, about this Time, Major-General *Cadogan*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Favourite, was advanc'd to that important Miniſterial Station Abroad: And we here take Notice, that the main Secret of Affairs at Home, was now lodg'd with his Grace's Son-in-Law, the Earl of *Sunderland*, who, about a Year ‖ before, was made Principal Secretary of State, in the Room of Sir *Charles Hedges*.

The Queen goes to *Newmarket*, *Sept.* 30.

Mr. *Stepney* dies.

† *Sept.* 15.

Major-General *Cadogan*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States, *&c.*

‖ *Dec.* 3. 1706. The Earl of *Sunderland* Secretary of State.

On *Thurſday*, the 23d of *October*, the FIRST PARLIAMENT of *GREAT BRITAIN* met the firſt Time at *Weſtminſter*; and the Queen being come to the

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the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons ſent for up; the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, directed the Commons to return to their Houſe, and chuſe a Speaker, and preſent him to her Majeſty that Day Sevennight. Accordingly, the Commons being return'd to their Houſe, unanimouſly made choice of the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Eſq; Speaker of the laſt Parliament of *England*, for their Speaker; and then adjourn'd to the *Thurſday* following. The Houſe of Lords adjourn'd alſo to the ſame Day; after Thirteen Peers, of that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, had been admitted to their Places, by Virtue of their reſpective Writs; each being introduced by Two Peers, of the ſame Rank, of that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*.

On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Queen came again to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State; and the Commons being ſent for up, preſented to her Majeſty their Speaker; whoſe Election her Majeſty was pleaſed to approve. And then the Lord High-Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, acquainted both Houſes with her Majeſty's Pleaſure, That they ſhould adjourn to that Day Sevennight; which they did accordingly: And the Queen being then * come to the Upper-Houſe, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

* *Nov.* 6.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

" IT is with all humble Thankfulneſs to Almighty GOD, and with entire Satisfaction to my ſelf, that I meet you here in this Firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as mine is, to make this UNION ſo proſperous, as may anſwer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reaſonable Apprehenſions of our Enemies.

" To this End, nothing is ſo immediately material, as to convince, as ſoon as poſſible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Intereſts, has not only improved our Abilities, but our Reſolutions alſo, to proſecute this juſt and neceſſary War, till we obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace for our ſelves, and for our Allies.

" In ſo great and extenſive a War as this is, many Things may be uſefully undertaken, which are not fit to be communicated before-hand: The Attempt upon *Toulon* was of this Nature; and tho' it had not wholly its deſired Effect, has, nevertheleſs, been attended with many great Advantages to the Common Cauſe in this Year, and has made our Way eaſier, I hope, to greater in the next.

" As the *French* have gain'd Ground upon us in *Spain*, ſo they have been wholly driven out of *Italy*; by which it is become more eaſy for all the Allies to join their Aſſiſtance next Year, for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to his Obedience.

" The Weakneſs and ill Poſture of Affairs upon the *Rhine*, in the Beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to the *French* to make themſelves ſtronger in all other Parts: But this Defect ſeems in a very promiſing way of being fully remedied, againſt next Campaign, by the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hanover*; whoſe ſeaſonable Acceptance of that Command, has ſtrengthned and obliged the whole Confederacy.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of* Commons,

" The juſt Application of the Supplies given Me by former Parliaments, the plain Neceſſity of continuing this War, the reaſonable Proſpect of putting a good End to it, if we be not wanting to our ſelves, and the Honour of the Firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I make no doubt, ſufficient Arguments to invite you to provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I am obliged to deſire of you for the enſuing Campaign in all Parts; and particularly, for the timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the making good our Treaty with *Portugal*; as alſo, for ſtrengthening the Confederate Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*: All which Services, I don't doubt, but you will think ſo neceſſary, that they ought not to be neglected, even tho' they ſhould require an Augmentation.

" The Sums already expended in this War, have been very great; and they are ſufficient Proofs, how well ſatisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government; of which I am ſo ſenſible, as never to ask any Supplies from them, but what are abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion and Liberties: And I look upon it as my great Happineſs, that I have not the leaſt Intereſt ſeparate from that of all my good Subjects.

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*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" In a Work ſo great, and new in its kind, as that of the UNION, it is impoſ-
" ſible but that ſome Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen; which, however,
" I hope, are ſo far overcome, as to have defeated the Deſigns of thoſe, who would
" have made uſe of that Handle to foment Diſturbances.

" There are ſeveral Matters expreſly made liable, by the *Articles of* UNION,
" to the Conſideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; which, together with
" ſuch others as may reaſonably produce thoſe Advantages, that, with due Care,
" muſt certainly ariſe from that Treaty, I earneſtly recommend to your ſerious Con-
" ſideration.

" On my Part, nothing ſhall be wanting to procure to my People all the Bleſ-
" ſings which can follow from this happy Circumſtance of my Reign; and to
" extinguiſh, by all proper Means, the leaſt Occaſions of Jealouſy, that either the
" Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my *United Kingdom* can ſuffer,
" by the Conſequences of this UNION.

" Such a Suggeſtion ſhall never, in my Time, have any Foundation, how reſt-
" leſs ſoever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Artifices, to diſturb our
" Peace and Happineſs. Thoſe Great and Valuable Bleſſings, cannot but be al-
" ways ſecure to Us, if We heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our preſent
" UNION: I hope, therefore, you will ſuffer nothing to prevail with you, to diſ-
" unite among your ſelves, or abate your Zeal in oppoſing the Common E-
" nemy.

This Speech variouſly affected both Houſes: The Commons readily and unanimouſly * voted and preſented an Addreſs of Thanks, wherein they aſſured the Queen, *That no Diſappointments ſhould diſcourage them from making their utmoſt Efforts to enable her Majeſty, in Conjunction with her Allies, to reduce the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Obedience of the King of* Spain, &c. The Peers were neither ſo quick nor ſo ſanguine, but took ſome Time to conſider of her Majeſty's Speech; being, it ſeems, more inclin'd to cenſure, than to applaud. The Truth is, many of the *Whig Lords*, and moſt of the *Tories*, were by this Time almoſt equally diſguſted, both with the *General* and the *Prime Miniſter*; who were ſo elevated, the one with his good Fortune abroad, the other with the Succeſs of the *Union* at home, that they fondly thought themſelves to be above the Reach, either of Envy or Malice, and ſo took little Care of ſecuring to themſelves any Support, beſides their own Relations and Dependants, among whom all the Court-Favours were diſtributed. This could not but pique many Perſons, who, by their Birth and Merit, were intitled to Offices of Truſt, and Places of Profit, and who being now left unregarded, waited only for an Occaſion to ſhew their Reſentments. Nor was Matter of juſt Complaint wanting, at this Juncture: For, beſides the Miſmanagements of the Navy, formerly repreſented to the Queen, and ſtill left unredreſs'd; the Miſcarriages of the War in *Spain* laid the Miniſtry open to ungrateful Inquiries; which were, under-hand, preſs'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*, who, after his eminent Services there, had been laid aſide unrewarded, and was return'd home in Diſguſt.

In this Temper the Lords met in Parliament: So that when the Queen's Speech came ‖ firſt under their Conſideration, inſtead of Voting immediately an Addreſs of Thanks, the Earl of *Wharton* made a ſmart Speech; wherein, among other Things, he took notice of the great Decay of Trade, and Scarcity of Money, which he had obſerv'd in travelling up and down the Country, ſo that the Farmers were not able to pay their Rents to their Landlords. He was ſeconded by the Lord *Somers*; who enlarg'd on the ill Condition, and Miſmanagements of the Navy, and on the great Loſſes of the Merchants at Sea, the laſt Summer. The Earl of *Stamford*, an indigent Lord, (at that Time made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade) finding that many other Mouths were like to open againſt the Miniſtry, endeavour'd to break the Cry, by moving the poſtponing the Conſideration of the State of the Nation till a more proper Occaſion; and, propoſing, the returning her Majeſty Thanks for her gracious Speech. This was oppoſed by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and the Lord *Guernſey*; who urged, they ought, in the firſt place, to conſider the *State of the Nation*; inſinuating, at the ſame Time, that Addreſſes had before been made to little Purpoſe; meaning in relation to the Navy. After ſome other Speeches, it was ordered, That the *State of the Nation* ſhould be taken into Conſideration the ∴ *Wedneſday* following, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, wherein the Queen aſſiſted *incognito*. The Lord *Henry Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, being choſen Chairman of the Committee, a Petition, given in by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and ſubſcribed by about Two Hun-

* *Nov.* 10. Addreſs of the Commons.

Many Lords diſguſted with the General, and Prime Miniſter.

‖ *Nov.* 12. The Lords do not addreſs the Queen.

∴ *Nov.* 19. They take the State of the Nation into Conſideration.

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dred of the moſt eminent Merchants of the City, was read, complaining of the great Loſſes they had lately ſuſtain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers, and begging a ſpeedy Remedy. After the reading of this Petition, which was preſented to the Committee by the Earl of *Wharton*, his Lordſhip begun the Debate, with laying open the miſerable Condition of the Nation, and the great Decay of Trade. Several other Peers ſpoke to the ſame Effect; and, among the reſt, the Lord *Haverſham* took this Occaſion to vent his Spleen, in the following ſtudied Speech:

*My Lord* HERBERT,

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech.

" I Was ſo unfortunate as not to be in the Houſe, when your Order was mov'd; " but thought it my Duty to pay Attendance *upon ſo extraordinary an Occaſion.* " I know it is generally look'd upon as a Mark of great Weakneſs and Imprudence, " to attempt Impoſſibilities: That Man would ſcarce be thought in his right Senſes, that ſhould endeavour to *ſtop the Tide at* Graveſend *with his Thumb*; and not " rather ſuffer it to take its Courſe, as knowing, that it will as ſurely have its Ebb, " as it has its Flux. But yet there are ſome Caſes, wherein the univerſal Practice " of Mankind ſhews the Miſtake of this Maxim: Who is there, that, ſeeing his " Parent languiſhing, and in an irrecoverable Conſumption, would not think it his " Duty to give him all the Aſſiſtance in his Power; tho' he was morally certain, " all his Endeavours would prove ineffectual, and the fatal Hour was juſt approaching? Nay, does not every Man endeavour to preſerve his own Life; " *while, at the ſame Time, he knows that Death it ſelf is moſt unavoidable?*

" This *I take to be much the preſent Caſe of* ENGLAND, (I aſk your Lordſhip's Pardon, that I have not yet forgot that beloved Name) I mean *Britain.* " *Our Condition is very low and deſperate*; and yet I think my ſelf obliged to do " all I can towards helping a *poor ſinking Iſland*; tho' I am convinc'd, at the ſame " Time, it will prove very inſignificant.

" *My Lord*, The Two Things you have now under your Conſideration, your *Fleet* " and your *Trade*, have ſo near a Relation, and ſuch mutual Influence upon each " other, they cannot well be ſeparated: *Your Trade* is the Mother and Nurſe of " your Seamen; *your Seamen* are the Life of your Fleet; and *your Fleet* is the Security and Protection of your *Trade*; and both together, are the Wealth, Strength, " Security, and Glory of *Britain.*

" And this is ſo manifeſt, that thoſe who have writ upon theſe Subjects, whether Foreigners, or among our ſelves, have all own'd it: Which makes it aſtoniſhing, that a Thing ſo clear and evident, and wherein our Intereſt and Safety " do ſo much conſiſt, *ſhould be poſtponed to any foreign Conſideration whatſoever*; wherein we are leſs concerned: But we are ſo unhappy, as to ſtruggle with ſo many " complicated Difficulties, *that what is proper for one Thing, is prejudicial to* " *another.*

" *My Lord*, I muſt make the ſame Apology for my ſelf, as that Noble Lord did, " who firſt began this Debate; tho' I may ſpeak very plainly, it is with a very " honeſt Intention of Service, and a very real Senſe of our great Loſſes and Misfortunes: His Lordſhip hath ſpoke ſo very well, and ſo fully too to theſe Points, " that whatever I can ſay upon the ſame Subjects, will (after what has been ſaid by " him) come from me with a very ill Grace: Yet, give me Leave, *My Lord*, to " ſpeak a Word or two.

" *Your Diſaſters at Sea, have been ſo many*, a Man ſcarce knows where to begin: " *Your Ships have been taken by your Enemies, as the* Dutch *take your Herrings by Shoals* " *upon your own Coaſts*: Nay, your ROYAL NAVY it ſelf has not eſcap'd: And " theſe are *pregnant Misfortunes*, and big with *innumerable Miſchiefs. Your Mer-* " *chants are beggar'd*; *your Commerce is broke*; *your Trade is gone*, *your Staple and* " *Manufacture ruin'd*: *The Queen has loſt her Cuſtoms, and the Parliament muſt make* " *good the Deficiencies*: *While, in the mean Time, our* ALLIES *have an* open and flouriſhing Trade, *and our Enemies make uſe both of our own* Ships, *and* Seamen *too,* " *againſt Us!*

" There is yet a further Grievance: When, thro' a Thouſand Difficulties and " Dangers, the honeſt Trader has brought home ſome ſmall Effects, he is fallen " upon and oppreſs'd by vexatious and unjuſt Proſecutions: *I mention this with re-* " *lation to the* UNION; and to ſhew, *that tho' I was always againſt it, yet, ſince it* " *is made, I am for keeping firm and exactly to it.*

" *My Lord*, The *Face* of our *Affairs* is *viſibly changed* in the Space of One " *Year*'s Time, and the *Temper of the Nation too*: Formerly, Men ſtifled their " Misfortunes, and were afraid of whiſpering them out, for fear of being *over-*

" *heard,*

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" *heard, and undone:* Now, it is hard *to ſtop their Mouths, or keep them within any* " *Bounds;* the moving *Objects of Sorrow we meet with every where, the Tears of the* " *Fatherleſs, and Cries of the Widows, have raiſed both a Compaſſion for the Diſtreſſed,* " *and a Reſentment and Indignatien againſt the Authors of theſe Misfortunes*; and the " very *Fames* which of late have * flew Abroad, *no Body knows from whence*, and " *Papers* which have been cried in your Streets, are all Marks of the *great Ferment* " the Nation is in.

" *My Lords*, You are now upon the Inquiry, by *what Ways and Perſons we have* " *been brought into this miſerable Condition*; I think it very indifferent which way " you proceed; it ſeems reaſonable, that thoſe Lords who firſt moved this Order, " ſhould put it into what Method they pleaſe; but I muſt take Leave to ſay, that " begin where you will, if you do not *end with the* MINISTRY, we ſhall be in a " *worſe Condition*, in my Opinion, than we were before.

" As to the *Admiralty*, if the *Prince*'s *Council* have committed any Fault, it is " very fit they ſhould have what they deſerve; but, I hope, *no Perſuaſion will pre-* " *vail with the* Prince *himſelf, to lay down that Commiſſion:* The Navy, I think, is " *ſafer* in his Hands, than in any other Man's Hands *whatſoever*, and I'll give your " Lordſhip my Reaſon for it. He has Advantages no other Perſon can pretend to: " *He* owes not his Commiſſion *to the Favour of any* Great Miniſter *whatſoever*, nor is " he within *the Reach of their Power*; he ſtands upon a much more unſhaken, and " firm Foundation; and if there be any Miſtake, it is impoſſible to be the Effect " either of the *Fear*, or the *Anger* of a *Great Miniſter, or a Care to pleaſe him.*

" *My Lord*, I take the Root *of all our Misfortunes to lye in the* MINISTRY, and " without a *Change of* MINISTRY, in my Opinion, no other *Remedy* will be *effe-* " *ctual.* I may, perhaps, be told by ſome Lord, that I *arraign the Miniſtry:* I " know that is not proper here, yet every Lord has Liberty of ſpeaking his " Thoughts freely, and taking Notice of any Thing he thinks a Grievance to the " Nation; and it is under this Notion of Complaint, and from a Senſe of *our mi-* " *ſerable Condition*, that I ſay this to your Lordſhip; and if I were not confident " I ſtand upon ſure Ground, I ſhould not venture thus far; but I have my Juſti- " fication in my Hand. And now, *My Lord*, it is fit I ſhould prove what I " ſay.

" Should I mention the *Breach* of the Firſt, Fourth, and laſt Articles of the " UNION, I am within your Order, and thoſe Lords who *ſerve*, at preſent, for the " *North-Part* of *Britain*, I am confident have heard of a *Complaint* and *Addreſs* of " the *Royal Burroughs*; and I might remember the *Diſappointment we have met with in* " Spain; but, I hope, thoſe Two Points will be, ſome Time or other conſidered. " I'll therefore keep my ſelf for Proof, ſtrictly to your Petition, and, I think, no- " thing is more evident, than *that your Miniſtry has been the Cauſe of theſe Misfor-* " *tunes*, and the Argument which convinces me of it, is drawn from an *Addreſs of* " *your Lordſhips in Seventeen Hundred and Four*, which I have in my Hand. I know " before whom I ſpeak, the *Queen* is a Prince of that conſummate Wiſdom, as not " to do any Thing without the Advice of her Miniſtry; your Lordſhips did then " *moſt humbly adviſe and addreſs her Majeſty, that particular Care might be taken of* " *theſe Two Points*; none but *thoſe* that *have her Majeſty*'s Ear, could *prevail to the con-* " *trary, and the want of following your Lordſhips Advice, has loſt the Nation near Ten* " *Millions ſince*; and therefore it evidently follows, that *your* MINISTRY have been " the Occaſion of theſe Loſſes.

" In ſhort, *My Lord*, for I'll trouble you no farther, let our *Misfortunes* be ſkin- " ned *over as they will*, if they feſter, and throb, and are foul at bottom, they will " certainly *break* out with *incurable Rage* and *Fury*.

* It ſhould be *flown*, but the Speech printed by his Lordſhip's Direction, has it *flew*.

The Debate growing high, ſome Members endeavour'd to allay it, by propoſing Ways and Meons to retrieve our Loſſes at Sea; and, among the reſt, the Lord *Halifax* moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive Propoſals for encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the *Weſt-Indies*; which Motion being back'd by the Lord Treaſurer, and the Queſtion put, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative: After which, their Lordſhips appointed that Day Seven-night, to hear, in a Grand Committee, what the Merchants had to alledge, to prove the Suggeſtions of their Petition. It was obſerv'd, That as ſoon as the Debate was over, the Duke of *Marlborough* taking the Earl of *Wharton* aſide, there paſs'd ſome warm Expoſtulations between them; but the Event proved, that the Miniſtry pacify'd the diſcontented Earl, by gratifying his Ambition with a Promiſe, that he ſhould ſucceed the Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Government of *Ireland*. Endeavours were alſo uſed, to allay the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Reſentment: But as for the Lord *Haverſham*, as he had little or no Intereſt, either in, or without the Houſe, he was ſtill left unregarded; and being

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ing free from the Reſtraint which Places and Employments uſually put upon Men's Tongues, he continued, on all Occaſions, boldly to animadvert on the Miſcarriages of thoſe at the Helm.

Supply voted, *Nov.* 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d.

The Commons, in a great meaſure, made good their Aſſurances to the Queen, and chearfully voted the neceſſary Supplies for the Navy, Land-Forces, and ſome other Occaſions. But, at the ſame Time, upon a Petition of ſeveral Merchants of *London, complaining of the want of Cruizers in the Channel and Soundings*, they reſolv'd * to addreſs her Majeſty for an Account of all Moneys annually granted by Parliament for Sea-Service, and annually iſſued for the ſame, ſince the Commencement of the War; as alſo, "An Account of what Number of Ships were employ'd "at Sea every Month, the laſt Year, and on what Stations; together with the De- "poſitions taken at the Tryal of Sir *Thomas Hardy*. Not many Days † after, the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Conſideration the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and a great many Merchants being admitted into the Houſe, to make good the Allegations in their late Petition, Mr. *Heathcote*, Son to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Mr. *Dawſon*, his Partner, Two *Ruſſia* Merchants, made long and bold Speeches againſt the Admiralty, whom they charg'd with Frauds, Malice, and Ignorance, particularly in relation to the *Ruſſia* Fleet. Some Members, to curry Favour with the Court, endeavour'd, ſeveral Times, to interrupt them, but Sir *Richard Onſlow*, the Chairman of the Committee, deſired them to go on, which they did with great Freedom, and offer'd to prove what they had advanc'd, both by Papers, and the Teſtimony of many Merchants there preſent: But this Debate was adjourn'd to the 2d of *December*, and then again to the 4th of that Month, when Admiral *Whetſtone* was order'd to attend, with the Journal of his Voyage towards *Ruſſia*. Upon that Day ‖, an Account of all Prizes, taken and retaken during the War, was order'd to be laid before the Houſe: But, after all, this Affair ended only in this Reſolution ⁂, "That for the better ſecuring the Trade of "this Kingdom, over and above the Ships of War for the Line of Battel, and the "Convoys to remote Parts, a ſufficient Number of Ships, (which was afterwards "ſettled to Four,) be appointed to cruize in proper Stations:" And a Bill was order'd to be brought in for that Purpoſe. Some Days before **, upon a Petition of ſeveral Merchants of *Scotland*, complaining, "That Goods and Merchandizes, "(particularly *French* Wines) brought by them into *England*, ſince the Firſt of "*May* laſt, had been ſeiz'd, and that the Petitioners were under a Proſecution in "the *Exchequer*, for the Value thereof, and praying Relief *touching* the ſame: The Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would order her Attorney-General to enter a *Noli proſequi*, to diſcharge the ſeveral Informations relating to the Goods imported, Cuſtom-Free, into *Scotland*, before the Firſt Day of *May* laſt. The Queen readily comply'd with this Addreſs, both the Court, and Parliament being willing, by this Indulgence, to abate the Diſcontents of the *Scotch* againſt the *Union*, by letting them enjoy the ſhort Benefit they receiv'd from it: But, on the other Hand, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, to repeal the *Acts* paſs'd in *Scotland, for Security of that Kingdom, and about Peace and War*; which had given ſo great a Jealouſy to the *Engliſh* Nation, that the reſcinding of them, was one of the principal Views of the Miniſtry, in the Proſecution of the Treaty of *Union*. This done, the Commons conſider'd thoſe Parts of the Queen's Speech, relating to the making the *Union* more compleat, and reſolv'd ††, Firſt, "That there be but one "*Privy-Council* in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*. 2. That the *Militia* of that Part "of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be regulated in the ſame Manner as the *Militia* of "that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, is regulated. 3. That the Powers of "*Juſtices of Peace* for preſerving the publick Peace, be the ſame throughout the "whole United Kingdom. 4. That for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and "Preſervation of the publick Peace, the Lords of Juſticiary be appointed to go "Circuits Twice in the Year. 5. That the Writs for electing Members to ſerve in "the Houſe of Commons, for that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, be di- "rected to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties, and that the Returns be made "of ſuch Writs, in like Manner, as Returns are made of ſuch Writs in that Part "of *Great Britain* call'd *England*: And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the "ſaid Reſolutions." Two Days after ‖‖, the Commons took into Conſideration, "the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of ſeveral Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, was referr'd: Which Reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe, *viz. Firſt*, "That the Merchants had fully made out the ſeveral Al- "legations of their Petitions: *Secondly*, That the preſerving the *Portugal* Trade, was "of the utmoſt Concern to this Nation, being, at preſent, the greateſt Mart for "Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Fiſh, and other *Britiſh* Commodities. "*Thirdly*, That there was a conſiderable Colluſive Trade in *French Prize-Wines* car- "ry'd

Reſolutions about Sea-Affairs.

* *Nov.* 19.

† *Nov.* 27.

Some Merchants ſpeak boldly of the Admiralty.

‖ *Dec.* 4.

⁂ *Dec.* 17, and 18. Reſolution for the Security of Trade.

** *Nov.* 22.

*Scotch* Merchants reliev'd.

The Act of *Security*, and the Act about *Peace and War*, paſs'd in *Scotland*, order'd to be repeal'd, *Dec.* 4. and 6.

†† *Dec.* 11. Reſolutions to make the *Union* more compleat.

‖‖ *Dec.* 13. And about the Trade of *Portugal*, *Italy*, and *Spain*.

" ry'd on before, and more increas'd ſince the falling of the Fifteen Pounds *per Tun.*
" *Fourthly*, That except effectual Proviſion were made to prevent the like Practices,
" with Relation to the Colluſive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines, as if they were
" Prize-Wines, it would not only be a great Diſcouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, and
" Traders, but endanger the entire Loſs thereof:" And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the laſt Reſolutions. Then the State, Accounts, and Liſts relating to the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, having been laid before the Houſe, the Conſideration of the State of the War in thoſe Parts was put off 'till the *Thurſday* following, when the ſame was again adjourn'd 'till the 17th of *January*; and ſeveral other Papers relating to thoſe Affairs, were order'd to be laid before the Houſe.

While theſe Things were depending, the Commons took * into Conſideration, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. *John Aſgill*, a Member of the Houſe, in Priſon in the Fleet for Debt; which Report was order'd to be recommitted. On the other Hand, the Houſe being inform'd of a printed Book, or Pamphlet, ſigned *J. Aſgill*, intituled, " An Argument, proving, That
" according to the Covenant of eternal Life, reveal'd in the Scriptures, Man
" may be tranſlated from hence into that Eternal Life, without paſſing through
" Death; although the human Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus
" tranſlated, 'till he had paſs'd through Death." Several Paſſages of which Treatiſe being contrary to, and reflecting upon the Chriſtian Religion, the Book was brought up to the Table, and the Title, and ſeveral Paragraphs therein, being read, it was order'd, " That it be referred to a Committee to enquire
" into the Author of the ſaid Book." On the 16th of *December*, the Commons reſolv'd, " That Mr. *Aſgill* ought to have the Privilege of the Houſe, as
" a Member thereof, and be deliver'd out of the Cuſtody of the Warden of the
" *Fleet*, to attend the Service of the Houſe." Purſuant to which Reſolution, he was immediately diſcharg'd; but Two Days † after, the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd, to examine who was the Author, Printer, and Publiſher, of the Book before-mention'd father'd upon Mr. *Aſgill*, who having been heard in his Place, in relation to the ſaid Report, the Commons reſolv'd, " That in the ſaid Book are contain'd many
" prophane and blaſphemous Expreſſions, highly reflecting upon the Chriſtian Reli-
" gion; order'd the ſame to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in
" the *New Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter*; and reſolv'd, that *John Aſgill*, Eſq; having, in
" his Place, own'd himſelf to be the Author of the ſaid Book, be expell'd the
" Houſe." The ſame ‖ Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords, to give the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for a Land-Tax*; the *Act for repealing* Two *Acts*, paſs'd in *Scotland, for Security of the Kingdom, and anent Peace and War*; and *An Act for better ſecuring the Duties of* Eaſt-India *Goods*; and, upon a Suggeſtion, that ſome Perſons in the Houſe of Commons had, by their clandeſtine Whiſpers and Intrigues, ſlacken'd their Forwardneſs to grant the remaining Part of the Supplies, her Majeſty was prevail'd with to make the following Speech to both Houſes:

* *Nov.* 25. Proceedings about Mr. *Aſgill.*

Mr. *Aſgill* diſcharg'd out of the Cuſtody of the Warden of the Fleet.

† *Dec.* 18.

His Book cenſur'd, and order'd to be burnt. And himſelf expell'd the Houſe.

‖ *Dec.* 18. Acts paſs'd.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I Am very well pleaſed with the Occaſion of my coming hither at this Time,
" and deſirous to take this Opportunity of expreſſing to you, the Satisfaction
" I have, in ſeeing ſo good a Progreſs made in the publick Buſineſs.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I am extreamly ſenſible of the Readineſs and Affection with which you have
" provided ſo conſiderable a Part of the Supplies.
" As I am fully perſuaded it muſt needs give the greateſt Satisfaction to all our
" Allies, ſo I look upon it as a ſure Pledge of your being diſpoſed to make
" good thoſe hearty Aſſurances which you gave me in the beginning of the
" Seſſion.
" I told you, at the opening of this Parliament, that I did hope you would look
" upon the Services relating to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the Army under the Command
" of the Duke of *Savoy*, to be of ſo much Importance in the Proſecution of this
" War, that they might deſerve an Augmentation; which I cannot but think will
" be of the greateſt Uſe to the Common Cauſe; both with regard to thoſe parti-
" cular Services, and to the putting our ſelves in a Condition to improve ſuch fa-
" vourable Opportunities as may ariſe in the enſuing Year.

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*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"I ſhall only add, That as nothing is more eſſential to my own Quiet, and the "Happineſs of all my good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a ſafe and ho- "nourable Concluſion, ſo I muſt think my ſelf obliged to look upon all thoſe who "are willing and deſirous to ſupport me in it, for attaining that End, as the moſt "proper Objects of my Favour and Encouragement.

"I cannot conclude, without once more recommending to you, to confirm and "improve the Advantages of our happy *Union*; not doubting but, at the ſame "Time, you will have a due Regard to what ſhall be found neceſſary for preſerv- "ing the publick Peace throughout the whole Iſland of *Great Britain*.

This Speech, in which the Sowre viſibly predominated over the Sweet, was very much reſented; and the next * Day, occaſion'd a long and memorable Debate in the Houſe of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being preſent, *incognito*, 'till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſpoke Firſt, and having commended the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, ſaid, "It had been a conſtant Cuſtom, that when a Perſon "of his Rank, who had been employ'd Abroad in ſo eminent a Poſt, as his Lord- "ſhip, had return'd Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an "Account: Urging, that the ſame ought to be done, in relation to the Earl of "*Peterborow*." The Lord *Halifax*, who ſpoke next, enlarg'd likewiſe on the Earl of *Peterborow*'s ſucceſsful Services; but dextrouſly put off the returning him *Thanks*, 'till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been exaamin'd; than which, the Earl himſelf profeſs'd, he had nothing more at Heart. The Lord *Haverſham* was not ſilent: But having highly extolled my Lord *Peterborow*'s Valour, Skill, and Succeſs, made a Side-Wind Reflection on the Earl of *Galway*, ſaying, *'Twas no wonder our Affairs in* Spain *went ſo ill, ſince the Management of them had been entruſted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon ſeveral Members ſhew'd the Neceſſity of carrying on the War, 'till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was recover'd, and King *Charles* ſettled on his Throne: And among the reſt, the Earl of *Peterborow* ſaid, *They ought to give the Queen Nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms:* Adding, *That if it were thought neceſſary, he was ready to return to* Spain, *and ſerve, even under the Earl of* Galway. This naturally brought on the Conſideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of *Spain*; in relation to which, the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *That we ſeem'd to neglect the principal Buſineſs, and mind only Acceſſories:* Adding, *He remembred the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of* Schomberg, *viz. That the attacking* France *in the* Netherlands, *was like taking a Bull by the Horns:* And therefore his Lordſhip propos'd, *That we ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive in* Flanders, *and ſend from thence Fifteen or Twenty Thouſand Men into* Catalonia. He was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who complain'd of *Spain* being, in a manner, abandon'd: But the Duke of *Marlborough* endeavour'd, with ſome Warmth, to ſhew the Danger of ſuch an undigeſted Counſel, and the Neceſſity of augmenting, rather than diminiſhing our Forces in *Flanders*. The Two *chief* Reaſons his Grace urg'd were, Firſt, *That moſt of the Enemy's ſtrong Places there, might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas the great Towns of* Brabant, *we had conquer'd, requir'd Twenty Times that Number of Men for their Preſervation.* Secondly, *That if our Army in the* Netherlands *were weaken'd, and the* French *by their great Superiority, ſhould gain any conſiderable Advantage, the diſcontented Party in* Holland, *who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the great Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* Hereupon the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould now be out of his natural Temper*; adding, *That there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſuccour* Spain, *his Grace would oblige their Lordſhips, if he would let them know where they might get Troops to ſend thither; and the Obligation would be the greater, becauſe the Earl of* Peterborow *had, that very Day, aſſur'd them, that he had heard Prince* Eugene *ſay, That the* German *Soldiers had rather be decimated, than ſent into* Spain. The Duke of *Marlborough* anſwer'd the Reproach of having ſhew'd ſome Warmth, by ſaying, *The Thing was of too great Importance to be ſpoken of without Concernment:* And as for the Queſtion propoſed by the Earl, he ſaid, *That although it was improper to diſcloſe ſecret Projects in ſo great an Aſſembly,* (to which, that Day, many Strangers had been admitted, by Reaſon of the Queen's Preſence) *becauſe the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; yet, to gratify their Lordſhips, he might aſſure them, that Meaſures had already been concerted with the Emperor, for the forming an Army of Forty Thouſand Men, under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *and*

* *Dec.* 19. A memorable Debate in the Houſe of Lords, about the Earl of *Peterborow*, and the Affairs of *Spain*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Speech.

*and for ſending powerful Succours to King* Charles: Adding, *It was to be hop'd, that Prince* Eugene *might be prevail'd with to go and command in* Spain, *in which Caſe, the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty which his Grace ſaid might be objected againſt this Scheme, was the uſual Slowneſs of the Court of* Vienna; *to which purpoſe he took Notice, that if the Seven Thouſand* German *Recruits, which the Emperor had promiſed for the Army in* Piedmont, *had arriv'd in Time, the Enterprize againſt* Toulon *would, probably, have been attended with Succeſs: But that it was to be hoped, and he durſt engage his Word for it, that, for the future, his* Imperial *Majeſty would punctually perform his Promiſes.* This put an End to the Debate; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen, which was preſented the ſame Day: And wherein their Lordſhips return'd her Majeſty *their moſt humble Thanks for her moſt gracious Speech to her Parliament*; adding, *That the great Spirit and Reſolution ſhe was pleaſed to expreſs, for the vigorous carrying on the War in* Spain *and* Portugal, *and ſtrengthening the Army of the Duke of* Savoy, *who had deſerved ſo well of the whole Confederacy, could not fail to contribute, in the moſt effectual manner, to bring this War to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion. That ſuch an Example ought to excite all her Allies to a noble Imitation; and their Lordſhips were ſure, her Majeſty would do her utmoſt, to oblige ſuch of them as hitherto had fail'd in their Parts, for the future, to act as thoſe who had a real Concern for reſtoring, and ſecuring Peace and Liberty to* Europe. *That her Majeſty's Favour, would always be the higheſt Encouragement to her Subjects; but the Zeal their Lordſhips had for the Preſervation of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Duty they ow'd to their Country, always had, and ever would oblige them to do all that lay in their Power, for ſupporting her Majeſty in this juſt War, till it were brought to a ſafe and happy Concluſion. And as they had ſhewn the greateſt Zeal for bringing the* UNION *to paſs, and for preventing every Thing that might diſturb it, ſo they unanimouſly promiſed her Majeſty, to do all that was poſſible for them, to make it compleat and entire.*

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

Her Majeſty return'd their Lordſhips *many Thanks for their Addreſs, and the Aſſurances of their Zeal to ſupport her in the preſent War*; adding, *That nothing ſhould be wanting on her Part, either abroad or at home, to make her People ſafe and happy.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

The ſame Day, their Lordſhips reſolv'd, Firſt, "That no Peace could be ſafe or ho- "nourable, for her Majeſty or her Allies, if *Spain*, and the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, were "ſuffer'd to continue in the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. Secondly, That an "humble Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, to thank her Majeſty for the Care ſhe "had taken, and the Inſtances ſhe had uſed with the Emperor, for the ſending "a conſiderable Force for the Relief of the King of *Spain*, under the Command "of Prince *Eugene*; and to deſire her Majeſty, that ſhe would continue to make "the moſt preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor, to ſend powerful Succours to *Spain*, "under the Command of Prince *Eugene*; with Expedition; and to make good "the Concert of putting Twenty Thouſand Men under the Command of the Duke "of *Savoy*: And that the Emperor would alſo uſe his utmoſt Power and Intereſt, for "ſtrengthening the Army on the *Rhine*, which was now happily put under the "Command of that wiſe and valiant Prince the * Elector of HANOVER." An *Addreſs*, containing theſe Reſolutions, was accordingly drawn up; concluding, *They believed no Part of this could be refuſed, upon her Majeſty's earneſt Interpoſition, who had done ſuch great Things for the Houſe of* Auſtria: *And that this being comply'd with, they might reaſonably hope, by God's Aſſiſtance, the next would prove a happy and glorious Campaign.* The Commons having, at the Lords † Deſire, concurr'd in this Addreſs; both Houſes, in a Body, preſented ‖ the ſame to Her Majeſty; who told them, *She was fully of their Opinion, that no Peace could be honourable or ſafe, for them or for their Allies, till the* ENTIRE MONARCHY *of* Spain *be reſtored to the Houſe of* Auſtria; *and very well pleas'd to find, that the Meaſures ſhe had concerted for the Succour of the King of* Spain, *were ſo well approved by both Houſes of Parliament: And that ſhe ſhould continue her moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Emperor, for the haſtening of further Succours, and that they might be commanded by Prince* Eugene: *As alſo, upon all the other Particulars mention'd in their Addreſs:* But, if any ſuch Inſtances were really made with the Emperor, it ſoon after appear'd, that they were ineffectual.

Reſolutions of the Lords, *Dec.* 19.

* Now King *GEORGE.*

Both Houſes addreſs the Queen, not to make a Peace, without the Reſtitution of the whole Monarchy of *Spain.*

† *Dec.* 22.

‖ *Dec.* 23.

The Queen's Anſwer.

On the 19th of *December*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the *Supply*, which were agreed the next * Day; when the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and paſs'd the *Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt.* Two † Days after, the Commons voted ſeveral other Branches of the *Supply*; ſo that all the Sums granted this Seſſion, till that Day, amounted to Five Million Nine Hundred Thirty three Thouſand Six Hundred Fifty ſeven Pounds, Seven-

* *Dec.* 20. Acts paſs'd.

† *Dec.* 22.

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Seventeen Shillings, and Four Pence. (a) On the 23d, the Reſolutions of the Day before, about the *Supply*, were agreed to; and an Addreſs was order'd to be preſented to the Queen, *That ſhe would be pleaſed to uſe her Endeavours with his* Imperial *Majeſty, to reſtore to her Subjects the Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoy'd in* Auſtria, *and* Stiria; *and to prevent, for the future, any Prohibitions from being made in any other Parts of his Hereditary Countries.* The ſame Day, both Houſes adjourn'd till after the *Chriſtmas* Holidays: And when the Commons met ‖ again, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* reported to the Houſe, "That her Majeſty had been "pleas'd to anſwer, That ſhe had given Directions, ſome Time before, to her "Miniſter abroad, upon that Matter; and that ſhe would continue her Endea"vours for the Relief of her Subjects, as was deſired by the Commons Ad"dreſs.

Both Houſes adjourn.

‖ *Jan.* 7. 170⅞.

Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Commons, about the Trade to *Auſtria* and *Stiria*.

On the 13th of *November*, was publiſh'd her Majeſty's Proclamation, for a General Faſt and Humiliation, to be obſerv'd on the 14th of *January*, throughout the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, for imploring the Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance of Almighty GOD, on the Arms of her Majeſty and her Allies. On the 20th of the ſame Month, *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* (who was, ſome Time before, made Captain of the *Yeomen of the Guard*, in the Room of the Marquis of *Hartington*, now Duke of *Devonſhire*) was ſworn one of the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council: And about the ſame Time, her Majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute a new Commiſſion of Prizes; whereby *John Evelyn*, Eſq; *Thomas Baker*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Skipwith*, Bar. *Matthew Burton*, and *Charles Killigrew*, Eſqs; were appointed Commiſſioners; *Anthony Burnaby*, Eſq; Secretary; and *William Goſſelyn*, Eſq; Comptroller.

Faſt appointed.

Honours and Preferments.

The Lord *Townſhend* made a Privy-Counſellor, *Nov.* 20.

A new Commiſſion for Prizes.

On the 28th of *November*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had a private Audience of the Queen; wherein he acquainted her Majeſty with the grateful Sentiments of his Maſter for the Queen's Support, in aſſerting (by her Miniſter at *Bern*) the Right of his Majeſty to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*. At the ſame Time, his Excellency notify'd to her Majeſty, by Order of the King his Maſter, the Birth of a young Prince, his Grandſon, ſtiled Prince of *Orange*, on the 23d of that Month, *N. S.* and preſented to her Majeſty a Letter from the King, and another from the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, Father of the young Prince; in which, they deſir'd her Majeſty would do them the Honour to be Godmother to the young Prince; which the Queen readily granted.

Baron *Spanheim* returns the Queen Thanks in the Name of the K. of *Pruſſia*, for her Majeſty's good Offices in the Buſineſs of *Neufchatel*; and notifies the Birth of the Prince of *Orange*.

Towards the latter End of the Year 1706, Three *French Cevennois*, vulgarly called *Camiſars*, came over into *England*, and, by their *formal Cant*, an ill Imitation of the *true Prophetick Stile*, and their *feign'd Extatick Fits*, ſtirr'd up at firſt the Curioſity of ſeveral of their Countrymen in *Soho*; and a few *crazy Perſons*, of both Sexes, amongſt them, were ſo far deluded, as to become their Followers; which gave juſt Offence to the Generality of the *French* Refugees, and occaſion'd dangerous Diſputes in private Families. Hereupon, the Miniſters and Elders of the *French* Royal Chapel in the *Savoy*, (the Head of the *French* Congregations in *Weſtminſter*) thought it their Duty to inquire into the Miſſion of thoſe *new Evangeliſts*: And being therein authorized by the Biſhop of *London*, their Eccleſiaſtical Superior, ſum-

Account of the pretended *French* Prophets.

(a) The particular Sums were as follow:

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Forty Thouſand Seamen, | 2080000 | | |
| The Ordinary of the Navy, | 120000 | | |
| The Forty Thouſand Land-Men in *Flanders*, | 894272 | 3 | 6 |
| The Additional Ten Thouſand Men, | 177511 | 3 | 6 |
| The Proportion of the *Palatines*, | 34251 | 13 | 4 |
| The Proportion of the *Saxons*, | 43251 | 12 | 6 |
| The Proportion of *Bothmer*'s Dragoons, | 9269 | 15 | 6 |
| The Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, | 586671 | 12 | 6 |
| The Subſidies to the Allies, | 494689 | 8 | 6 |
| The Duke of *Savoy*'s Augmentations, | 500000 | | |
| The Guards and Gariſons, Invalids, and Five Thouſand Men on Board the Fleet, | 511734 | 8 | 6 |
| The Duke of *Savoy*'s Special Service in 1707, | 100000 | | |
| Compleating the Payment of the *Heſſians*, | 22957 | 2 | |
| The Fortifications at *Gibraltar*, | 12284 | 19 | 6 |
| The Payment of One Year One Quarter Intereſt upon Debentures, | 60334 | 19 | 6 |
| A Storehouſe and Wharf at *Portſmouth*, | 10000 | | |
| Circulating *Exchequer* Bills, | 3500 | | |
| Tranſporting Land-Forces, | 144000 | | |
| The Land Ordnance, | 120000 | | |
| The Payment of Capt. *Roch*, | 2126 | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 5933657 | 17 | 4 |



mon'd

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mon'd the ſaid Three *Camiſars*, *Elias Marion*, *John Cavalier*, and *Durand Fage*, to come before them. Two of theſe Pretenders pertinaciouſly refuſed to appear; but the Third boldly juſtify'd their Sham Inſpiration: Whereupon the *French* Church in the *Savoy* made an * Act, wherein they were declared *Impoſtors* and *Counterfeits*; and this Act was confirm'd by the Lord Biſhop of *London*. Notwithſtanding this Sort of *Anathema*, the pretended *Prophets*, acted by Mr. *Maximilian Miſſon*, a *French* Refugee, Mr. *Nicholas Facio*, a Gentleman of *Geneva*, and other *enthuſiaſtick*, or *ill-deſigning Perſons*; and, continuing their Aſſemblies in *Soho*, utter'd their *falſe Predictions* with great Noiſe and Vociferation, to the great Scandal and Diſturbance of the ſober Inhabitants of that Part of the Town, both *Engliſh* and Foreigners: And, being ſupported by Sir *Richard Bulkley*, and *John Lacy*, Eſq; Two *Engliſh* Gentlemen, of greater *Eſtates* than *Judgment*, advanc'd to that Pitch of Impudence and Preſumption, as to brand the Miniſters of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* with odious Names and Characters; and to denounce the heavieſt Judgments on the City of *London*, and the whole *Britiſh* Nation. Had they proceeded no farther, they might have preſerv'd their Reputation among thoſe they had already deluded, and, perhaps, eſcap'd the Animadverſion of the Law; but, out of a fond Deſire to increaſe the Number of their Proſelytes, they were ſo imprudent as to publiſh their *pretended Predictions*, under the Title of *Prophetical Warnings* of *Elias Marion*, &c. All unprejudic'd and rational Men were ſenſible, that that Book, being made up of the *moſt exquiſite*, *incoherent Nonſenſe*, that ever came out in Print; the Authors were properer Objects of *Fity*, than *Indignation*; fitter to be ſhut up in a Madhouſe, than committed to Priſon. But it being ſuggeſted by the Zealots, that they were but the Organs and Inſtruments of Monſieur *Facio*, who was ſhrewdly ſuſpected of *Socinianiſm*, and of having form'd a Deſign to overturn the *Chriſtian Religion*; *Elias Marion*, one of the *Camiſars*, *John D'Audé* and *Nicholas Facio*, Two of their *Abettors*, were indicted and proſecuted, at the Charge of all the *French* Churches in *London*, as Diſturbers of the Publick Peace, and *falſe Prophets*; and, on the 28th of *November*, receiv'd their Sentences at the Court of *Queen's-Bench* Bar; To ſtand Twice on a Scaffold, with a Paper denoting their Offence; To pay a Fine of Twenty *Marks* each, and to give Security for their good Behaviour for One Year. According to this Sentence, they were expoſed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Croſs*, and the *Royal Exchange*, the 1ſt and 2d of *December*.

* *Jan.* 2.

One of the *French* Prophets, and two of their Abettors, expoſed on a Scaffold.

On the 14th of *June*, 1707, Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, was tranſlated to the See of *Wincheſter*; and on the 23d, he was ſworn and inveſted Prelate of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, at a Chapter held at the Caſtle of *Windſor* for that Purpoſe, the Sovereign being preſent; and of the Knights Companions, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Northumberland*, the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Feverſham*, the Dukes of *Ormond*, *Devonſhire* and *Queenſberry*, and the Earl *Godolphin*. In the ſame Month, *John* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich* was tranſlated to the See of *Ely*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Patrick*. Six Months after, (the 7th of *January*) the Queen declared Dr. *Charles Trimnel*, Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr. *Offſpring Blackall*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; and Sir *William Dawes*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*. At the ſame Time, Dr. *White Kennet* was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*; and Dr. *Potter*, *Regius-Profeſſor* of Divinity at *Oxford*.

The Biſhop of *Exeter* tranſlated to the See of *Wincheſter*, and inveſted Prelate of the *Garter*.

Other Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

On the 18th of *December*, *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of *England*, was ſworn of the Privy-Council. Four Days after, was perform'd the Interment of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*; whoſe Body, after having lain in State for many Days, at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling-Houſe in *Soho-Square*, to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*; where it was buried with all the Pomp and Magnificence, ſuitable to her Majeſty's high Regard to the Remains of ſo brave and faithful a Commander. There were at the Ceremony, the Queen's Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Houſhold-Drums, with other Muſick; the Queen's and the Prince's Watermen, in their Liveries; moſt of the Nobility's Coaches, with Six Horſes; the Flag-Officers, that were in Town; the Prince's Council; the Heralds at Arms, and the Knight Marſhal's Men.

E. of *Bindon* ſworn of the Privy Council.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* magnificently buried, *Dec.* 22.

On the laſt Day of *December*, Mr. *William Greg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, (whoſe late Correſpondence with the Enemy had been diſcover'd by the Poſt-Maſter of *Bruſſels*) was taken into the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger; and having been examin'd Three times by a Committee of Council, was, on the 3d of *January*, committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon; as was alſo, Four * Days after, *Alexander Valiere*, (alias *John Clerk*) for the ſame Crime. The next † Day, Mr. *Claude Baud*, a Native of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count *de Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was apprehended at the Requeſt of that Miniſter, by Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traiterous Practices againſt her Majeſty and Govern-

Mr. *Greg* committed to *Newgate*.

* *Jan.* 7. As alſo Mr. *Valiere*.

† *Jan.* 8. Mr. *Baud* confin'd.

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ment; but the ſame Night as the Two Meſſengers that had him in Cuſtody, were carrying him to *Newgate*, he made his Eſcape from them. Being, Four Days * after, follow'd by the Queen's Proclamation, wherein a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds was promis'd, for diſcovering and ſecuring him: Within Two Hours after the Publication of the ſaid Proclamation, he was betray'd by a *French* Taylor, in whoſe Houſe he had taken Sanctuary, and put under the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger.

* *Jan.* 12.

Mr. *Greg* condemn'd, *Jan.* 19.

On the 19th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Greg* was brought from *Newgate*, to the *Seſſions-Houſe* in the *Old-Baily*; where an Indictment of High-Treaſon was read againſt him, importing, *That he had ſent Letters to Monſieur* Chamillard, *one of the* French *King's Prime Miniſters*; *particularly one, dated the* 28*th of* November *laſt*; *and others, wherein were incloſed the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament, in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces*; *a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor*; *private Buſineſs ſent to the Duke of* Savoy, *&c.* To which Indictment Mr. *Greg* having pleaded Guilty, (the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, and moſt of the Judges, being preſent) the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Caſes of High-Treaſon. The ſame Day was publiſh'd a Proclamation, *for encouraging Seamen and Landmen to enter themſelves on Board her Majeſty's Ships of War*; and a Week after another, *for the more effectual Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces, and the Marines.* At the ſame Time, his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High-Admiral, conſtituted and appointed the following Commanders of the Royal Navy: *Viz.* Sir *John Leake*, Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng*, Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Durſley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; and *John Baker*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Sea Commanders appointed, *Jan.* 26.

Let's now reſume the Proceedings in Parliament: As ſoon as the Lords ſat again, their Lordſhips went upon the Affairs of *Spain*, in relation to which, they took Notice of a Paragraph in a publick Weekly Paper, call'd *The Poſt-Boy*, from *Tueſday*, the 30th of *December*, to *Thurſday*, *January* the 1ſt, 170⅞, wherein, among other Things, it was inſinuated, That the *Confederate Generals had poſitive Orders to Fight at* Almanza. Hereupon *Abel Boyer*, the Writer of that Paper, (and of this Hiſtory) being † ſummon'd before the Houſe of Lords, and having own'd himſelf to be the Author of that Paper, ſo far as it contain'd Foreign Occurrences, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the Reading of part of the Paragraph in Queſtion, which ran thus:

Mr. *Boyer*, Author of *The Poſt-Boy*, queſtion'd before the Houſe of Lords.

† *Jan.* 9.

*This has moſt ſenſibly appear'd in* Spain, *where the fatal miſſing of the faireſt Opportunity that could offer, to ſecure the whole Kingdom, after King* Philip's *Retreat from* Madrid, *has been the primary Cauſe of the Advantages he has gain'd the laſt Campaign, and King* Charles's *weakening the Army in* Valencia, *occaſion'd the Loſs of the Battel of* Almanza. *The Confederate Generals, according to their* poſitive Orders, (which the Neceſſity, and Poſture of Affairs on that Side, ſeem'd abundantly to juſtify) *and confiding, beſides, in the Courage and Ardour of their Soldiers, reſolv'd to attack the Duke of* Berwick, *before he had receiv'd the* French *Reinforcements, headed by the Duke of* Orleans. *Nor would they have had Reaſon to repent that Counſel, had all the Troops that engag'd, fought with equal Valour and Intrepidity*, &c.

His Anſwer.

Here his Lordſhip ſtopp'd, and aſk'd Mr. *Boyer*, by what Authority he had advanc'd the Expreſſion of *poſitive Orders?* He anſwer'd, *That the Print, out of which his Lordſhip had taken the Pains to read a Paragraph, was not properly a* News-Paper, *but an* Hiſtorical Recapitulation *of all the moſt material Tranſactions of the laſt Year*: *That he had no other* Authority *for what he had ſaid in it, but* common Fame, *which he thought to be a* ſufficient Warrant; *it being impoſſible for any Writer of General Hiſtory, to be* Eye-Witneſs *of all the Paſſages he relates*: *That in this particular Buſineſs now in Queſtion, he had uſed the utmoſt Precaution*; *and having been told by above* Forty Perſons, That *the Earl of* Galway *had poſitive Orders to* Fight, *he thought it his Duty to vindicate the Reputation of that* Great Man, *who, upon all Occaſions, had ſo well deſerv'd of the Common Cauſe in General, and of this Nation in Particular*: *However, he ſhould think himſelf very unhappy, if, by Miſtake, he had given that Auguſt Aſſembly the leaſt Shadow of Offence.* As ſoon as he had done ſpeaking, the Lord *Haverſham* moved, That he ſhould be aſk'd to name ſome of thoſe Perſons, who had told him *the Confederate Generals had poſitive Orders to Fight, And who gave the Orders?* To the Firſt of theſe Queſtions, which were put to Mr. *Boyer*, by the Lord Chancellor, he anſwer'd, *That he did not then remember any Name*; *for when he made his Enquiries, he generally charg'd his Memory with Matters of Fact only*; *and as to the other, That he had heard ſeveral Officers that had been at the Battel of* Almanza, *and were ſince come over, ſay,* That they had Orders to Fight; *which was the Military Phraſe, without enquiring from whom the Orders came*: Whereupon Mr. *Boyer* was diſcharg'd.

When

A. D. 1707.

When the Commons met again, the firſt material Thing they went upon, was to addreſs † the Queen for ſeveral Accounts relating to the effective Men of the *Portugueze* Troops Yearly, particularly of thoſe preſent at the Battel of *Almanza*; as alſo of the Money remitted to *Spain*; of all Sea-Officers and Seamen taken Priſoners by *France*, and of the Method obſerv'd in exchanging Priſoners; of the Number of Men wanting for recruiting the Land-Forces, and the Marines; and for Copies of all Papers that were in the Admiralty, relating to the War in *Spain*, and the Account given by the Earl of *Peterborow*, of his Proceedings in that Kingdom, *&c.* All which were accordingly laid before the Houſe. Not many Days after ‖, the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Conſideration the moſt effectual Method for Recruiting the Land-Forces, and Marines; and there being near Sixteen Thouſand Men wanting for that Purpoſe, ſome Courtiers propoſed, *That the ſeveral Pariſhes and Counties ſhould be oblig'd to furniſh a certain Number of Men*; but the Country Party very warmly oppoſed that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and moſt of the Court-Party being ſhy of preſſing a Counſel, that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Reſolution, which, with ſome Amendments, was agreed to by the Houſe, the 21ſt of *January*, as follows: "That a ſufficient Number of Men, neceſſary for the effectual Recruiting "her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, and for reſtoring the Regiments that "were broken at the Battel of *Almanza*, be raiſed out of ſuch Perſons as have no "lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the ſame; or have not any "Eſtate, real or perſonal, for their Maintenance, or any lawful Means of Liveli"hood, by their own Labour, or Allowance from their Parents, And a Bill was "order'd to be brought in, purſuant to that Reſolution." Upon this Occaſion, Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech againſt the unfair Methods by which ſeveral young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd, to the Prejudice of others of longer Standing, and more Experience. Two Days * after, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, "That ſhe would be pleaſed to iſſue "her Royal Proclamation, for the better putting in Execution, an Act made in the "Fifth Year of her Reign, *for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces, and the "Marines*; and for the greater Encouragement of the Pariſh-Officers to perform "their Duty enjoin'd by that Act, That for every Perſon they ſhould bring be"fore the Magiſtrates, who ſhould be Impreſs'd, they ſhould receive the Sum of "Twenty Shillings; and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come "into the Service, ſhould receive Four Pound; and alſo that her Majeſty would be "pleaſed to ſignify her Royal Pleaſure, that the ſaid Volunteer ſhould have his "Diſcharge, after Three Years Service, if he deſired it: As likewiſe that her Ma"jeſty would grant the ſame Allowances and Encouragements to ſuch Perſons as "ſhould voluntarily come into the Service, out of that Part of the united King"dom, call'd *Scotland*: Which Addreſs was readily comply'd with.

† *Jan.* 12, 15, and 16.

‖ *Jan.* 20. Propoſals for Recruiting the Land-Forces, rejected.

Reſolution about Recruiting the Land-Forces, *&c.*

* *Jan.* 23.

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Conſideration the State of the War in *Spain*; and the Reſidue of the Papers which had been laid before the Houſe, having been read, and the Queſtion being propoſed, "That of the Twenty "Nine Thouſand, Three Hundred Ninety Five *Engliſh* Forces, provided by Parlia"ment, for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight "Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty Men in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the Time of the "Battel of *Almanza*: A Debate aroſe thereupon, which was adjourn'd to *Tueſday*, the 3d of *February*, when Mr. *St. John* offering to the Houſe, an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal*, in 1707, the ſame was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Queſtion formerly propoſed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed to by the Houſe, as followeth, *viz. Reſolved*, "That it ap"pears to this Houſe, that of the Twenty Nine Thouſand, Three Hundred Ninety "Five *Engliſh* Forces, provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, "in the Year 1707, there was but Eight Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, "beſides Commiſſion, and Non-Commiſſion Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and "*Portugal*, at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza*." Then a Motion being made, and the Queſtion propoſed, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, "laying the ſaid Reſolutions before her Majeſty, and humbly deſiring, that ſhe "would be graciouſly pleaſed to order an Account to be laid before this Houſe, "how it came to paſs that there were no more *Engliſh* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, "at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and alſo, that her Majeſty would be "pleaſed to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours, That the War in *Spain* might be vigorouſly "and effectually proſecuted:" It was carried in the Affirmative; and reſolved, that the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty by the whole Houſe. Accordingly, on the 5th of *February*, the Speaker, with the Houſe, attended the Queen with the ſaid Addreſs, to which her Majeſty anſwer'd: *That what they deſired ſhould be carefully*

Reſolutions of the Commons about the Forces in *Spain*.

A. D. 1707.

Proceedings of the Lords.

† *Jan.* 15, 16, *&c.* The Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct found blameleſs.

‖ *Feb.* 7. Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Caſe examin'd by the Lords.

*examin'd, and ſhe would ſend them an Anſwer in a ſhort Time.* All this while the Lords had under Conſideration the Affairs of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants: And in reference to the Firſt, they beſtow'd ſeveral † Sittings on the Examination of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct, which appearing to be altogether Blameleſs, his Lordſhip's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the Houſe return'd him, which, however, they could not carry, being ſtrongly oppoſed by the Court-Party. As to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordſhips having maturely conſider'd the Complaints againſt Captain *Kerr*, preſented ‖ an Addreſs to her Majeſty, who told them, *ſhe would take Care to diſcourage the Abuſes and ill Practices complain'd of; and countenance with her Favour, ſuch Commanders and Officers, as ſhould diſcharge their Duty, by protecting and ſecuring the Trade of the Nation.*

Their Lordſhips, about the ſame Time, ſtrictly examin'd Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Caſe, which was as follows: "That Sea Commander received an Order from his "Royal Highneſs, the Lord High-Admiral, dated the 2d of *July*, 1707, *Directing* "*him to convoy, with ſeveral Men of War*, all the outward-bound Trade, that was "ready *to Sail*, and ſee them ſafe, about One Hundred and Twenty Leagues beyond "the *Land's-End*; and then to detach with them ſome Men of War, under the "Command of Captain *Kirktown*; and himſelf, with the reſt of the Ships under "his Command, to cruize in ſuch Stations, as, upon adviſing with the ſeveral Cap- "tains with him, ſhould be thought the moſt proper for meeting with, and pro- "tecting the Homeward-bound *Liſbon* Trade. This Order further directed, *That in* "*Caſe Sir* Thomas Hardy *ſhould, in his Paſſage from* Spithead *into the* Soundings, *get* "*Sight of the Squadron of* French *Ships*, (which had been lately ſeen off the *Liz-* "*zard*;) *he was forthwith to detach Captain* Kirktown *from him, on his Voyage to* Liſ- "bon, *as before directed: And he, with the reſt of the Ships under his Command, to give* "*Chaſe to, and uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to come up with, and take and deſtroy the ſaid* "*Ships of the Enemy: But if he found that he could not come up with them, he was to* "*Cruize into the* Soundings, *as before directed.*

"Sir *Thomas Hardy*, purſuant to this Order, ſail'd, with the Squadron under his "Command, and outward-bound Merchantmen. But being ſeveral Times forc'd "back by contrary Winds, it was, the 27th of *Auguſt*, 1707, before they got Ninety "Three Leagues from the *Lizzard*. About half an Hour paſt Two that Afternoon, "Captain *Kirktown*, in the *Defiance*, that was in the Rear of the Fleet, made "the Signal of ſeeing Six Sail, which being alſo ſeen about Three, right a-Stern "from the Maſt-head of the *Kent*, Sir *Thomas Hardy* brought to, for the Rear, that "were a great way off, and ſpread very much, to come up with the Body of the "Fleet, conſiſting. in all, of above Two Hundred Sail.

"Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir *Thomas Hardy* perceiving that the Six "Sail came up with him a-pace, notwithſtanding it was little Wind, and thereby "judging they might be Seekers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to con- "tinue with him, to chaſe to Windward, and alſo chas'd himſelf with them, both "to prevent theſe Six Sail from taking ſome of the heavy Sailors, and to try to "come up with them, in Caſe they were Enemies.

"About Five, the Six Sail were ſeen from the *Kent*'s Deck, making all the Sail "they could before the Wind, after the Fleet. Soon after they ſhortned Sail, and "brought to, to ſpeak with one another: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Hardy*, believing "them to be the *French* Squadron mention'd in his Orders, made the Signal "for the *Liſbon* Fleet to part, whilſt he, with his own Squadron, continu'd to "chaſe, to Windward, the Enemy, who had form'd themſelves into a Line of "Battel.

"About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and ſtood to the *Eaſtward* from him, and "he, with his Squadron, tack'd after them, and continu'd the Chaſe 'till near Se- "ven a Clock: But he then conſidering, that it was almoſt Night; that the Six "Sail were then hall'd to, and almoſt in the Wind's Eye, ſaw no Probability of "coming up with, or keeping Sight of them, it being little Wind. And therefore "he made the Signal for the Captains with him to adviſe with them, according to "the Order before-mention'd.

"The Reſult of this Conſultation, (which was ſign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, "*That Sir* Thomas Hardy *ſhould leave off Chaſe; and leſt the Enemy* (ſuppoſed to be "*Du Guay*'s Squadron, of whoſe Strength he was inform'd, by a Letter from the "Admiralty, dated the 8th of *July*, 1707,) *ſhould paſs by him in the Night, and fall* "*upon the Trade, which could not be protected by the Convoys directed to be left with them*: "All the Captains unanimouſly agreed, *That it was for her Majeſty's Service* "*to bear away, and keep Company with the* Liſbon *Fleet*, 'till *they got One Hundred and* "*Twenty Leagues, at leaſt, from the Land's End, according to his Royal Highneſs's* "*Orders.*

"Sir

A. D. 1707.

" Sir *Thomas Hardy* comply'd with their Advice, and ſaw the Fleet ſafe, as far " as he was directed: But upon the Complaint of ſome Merchants, ſurmiſing that " that Sir *Thomas Hardy* had not chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was order'd " to examine his Conduct therein. The Court having examin'd him, and taken " the Depoſitions upon Oath of Captain *Roſſey*, of the *Northumberland*; Captain " *Strickland*, of the *Naſſau*; Captain *Walton*, of the *Canterbury*; *Edmund Hook*, Firſt " Lieutenant of the *Kent*; *William Efford*, Maſter of the *Kent*; *George Hill*, Maſter " of the *Naſſau*; *John Parrot*, Maſter of the *Canterbury*; and *Stephen Self*, Firſt " Mate of the *Kent*, gave a Sentence, importing, That Sir *Thomas Hardy had com-* " *ply'd with his Royal Highneſs, the Lord High-Admiral's Orders, both with regard to* " *the chaſing the Enemy, and alſo the protecting the Trade*; and accordingly the *Court ac-* " *quitted Sir* Thomas Hardy *from the Charge laid againſt him.*

" This Sentence was tranſmitted to his Royal Highneſs, with the Depoſitions of " the ſeveral Witneſſes, and ſome Time after, thoſe Papers were ſent for, and read " before her Majeſty in Council. But though it then appear'd that Sir *Thomas* " *Hardy* was fairly acquitted by the Court Martial, yet the Proceedings of that " Court were, on the 15th Day of *November*, 1707, read before his Royal High- " neſs, the Lord High Admiral, and the following Flag-Officers, Admiral *Churchill*, " Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, Sir *John Norris*, Sir " *James Wiſhart*, who all approved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave " their Opinions under their Hands." All this not ſatisfying ſome Gentlemen of the City, the Papers relating to Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Tryal, were laid before the Houſe of Commons: But when they were read before the Committee, thoſe very Gentlemen who had call'd for them, finding Sir *Thomas Hardy* ſo clearly juſtify'd therein, would not ſpeak to them as they had deſign'd. Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the Houſe of Lords, of a Maſter of a *Canary* Ship, that Sir *Thomas Hardy* had refus'd to convoy him from *Plymouth* to *Portſmouth*, their Lordſhips order'd Sir *Thomas* to attend the Houſe, which directed him to attend the Committee. The latter took Occaſion to examine likewiſe the Papers relating to his Tryal; and after they had read them on the 9th of *February*, 170$\frac{7}{8}$, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with Two Merchants, and the Maſter of the *Canary* Ship, were call'd in before their Lordſhips. Sir *Thomas* having ſhew'd his Orders to warrant his Refuſal of Convoy, he was order'd to withdraw, and ſoon after, the Deputy-Uſher of the *Black-Rod* acquainted Sir *Thomas*, *That their Lordſhips found, that he had fully juſtify'd himſelf, and done his Duty in every Reſpect*; and therefore, *that he was diſcharg'd from any farther Attendance upon that Committee.* Four Days * before, there was a great Debate in the Grand Committee of the Houſe of Lords, occaſion'd by a Bill paſs'd by the Commons, and ſent to their Lordſhips, *for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and compleat*, whereby, in the Firſt Place, it was Enacted, " That from the " Firſt of *May*, 1708, there ſhould be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of " *Great Britain.*" Several Peers repreſented the additional Hardſhip and Slight that was put upon that Part of the united Kingdom, call'd *Scotland*, by this ſudden Diſſolution of their *Privy-Council*, and moved that it might be continued, at leaſt, 'till the Month of *October* next; but their Arguments were confuted by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax*; ſo that the Queſtion being put, whether their Lordſhips ſhould agree with the Commons, Fifty Peers were for the Affirmative, and Forty Five only for the Negative.

As alſo by the Lord High-Admiral's Council.

And by the Committee of the Lords, *Feb.* 9.

* *Feb.* 5.

The Lords agree with the Commons about the aboliſhing the *Scotch* Privy-Council.

Six Days after, the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, was made one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; which ſudden and unexpected Change, occaſion'd various Conjectures. It was then generally reported, that Mr. *Harley*'s Removal was owing to his conniving at Mr. *Greg*'s treaſonable Practices; and the Emiſſaries of the Authors of his Diſgrace, induſtriouſly endeavour'd to gain Credit to that Report: But though a Suſpicion of ſuch a Connivance might, indeed, have been infuſed into the Queen, as an Argument to prevail with her to part with Mr. *Harley*, yet 'tis certain that the *General*, and the *Treaſurer*, had other Reaſons to get him out of their Way. When they firſt gave him a ſhare in the Miniſtry, 'twas principally with Deſign to ſecure his Aſſiſtance and Intereſt in the Houſe of Commons, in order to retrieve the unlucky Steps that had been made, with relation to *Scotland*; and they fondly imagin'd, that as to other grand Affairs, either he would not intermeddle, or would blindly follow their Directions: But they found, not long after, that a Perſon of Mr. *Harley*'s prying Genius, and ambitious Spirit, could not be contented to act an Under-Part; and that as he had been *uſeful*, he endeavour'd to make himſelf *neceſſary*. A *Circumſtance* proved very favourable to Mr. *Harley*: The Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, had, ſome Years before, preferr'd Mrs. *Abigail Hill*, her Kinſwoman, Siſter to Mr. *Hill*, one of the Queen's Pages, to be one of her

Mr. *Henry Boyle* made Secretary of State, in the Room of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; *Feb.* 11.

True Reaſons of this Change.

Riſe of Mrs. *Hill*, afterwards Lady *Maſham*.

A. D. 1708.

her Dreſſers and Chamber-Women; and as, in Time, her Grace grew weary, on ſeveral (*a*) Accounts, of a cloſe Attendance, ſhe thought ſhe might ſecurely eaſe her ſelf, by leaving near her Royal Miſtreſs, a Dependant and Relation, in whom ſhe entirely confided. Mrs. *Hill* diſcharg'd her Duty to the Queen with wonderful Aſſiduity, Diligence, and Obſequiouſneſs; and having a tolerable Share of Wit, and good Humour, ſhe made her ſelf ſo agreeable, that as the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* let ſometimes whole Months paſs, without waiting on the Queen, ſo the Queen very eaſily diſpens'd with her Abſence. On the other Hand, the growing Favourite, as 'tis uſual with Courtiers, as eaſily forgot her Benefactreſs; and whether through her own Ambition, or by the Suggeſtion of others, at laſt, reſolv'd to ſet up for her ſelf. Her principal Adviſer was Mr. Secretary *Harley*, who judging her a proper Inſtrument for his Deſigns, apply'd himſelf to her with all the Cunning and Addreſs he was Maſter of; ſhew'd her more Reſpect than is generally paid by a Man in his Poſt, to a Woman in her Station; and infuſed ſuch Notions into her, as taught her to ſet more Value upon her ſelf, than ſhe did before. There grew ſuch Intimacy and Confidence between them, that Mrs. *Hill* being ſmitten with Mr. *Maſham*, a comely Youth, formerly a Page to the Queen, and afterwards an Equerry, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince *George*, ſhe did not ſcruple to diſcloſe the Secret of her Heart to Mr. *Harley*, who employ'd an old, inſinuating Courtier, and an intimate Companion of Mr. *Maſham*, who ply'd the latter ſo warmly, with the alluring Proſpect of raiſing his Fortune, that he ſoon conquer'd his Reluctancy to marry one that had little, beſides the Queen's Favour, to recommend her. Thus Mrs. *Hill* had her Wiſhes; and, out of Gratitude, became entirely devoted to the Perſon who had contributed to make her happy; ſo that, by her Means, Mr. *Harley* had freer Acceſs to the Queen, than any other Miniſter. This Advantage he improved ſo dextrouſly, by entertaining her Majeſty with diverting Stories of the Town, that, on Pretence of Buſineſs, he was, at laſt, admitted into her pleaſurable Retirements, where he had Opportunities not only to ſtudy and humour her Inclinations, but alſo to inſinuate ſuch Hints of Perſons and Things, as were agreeable to his Deſigns. Mr. *Harley*'s growing Favour could neither paſs unobſerv'd, nor fail giving Jealouſy to the *General*, and the *Treaſurer*; and the rather, becauſe upon the Overtures of Peace made by the Elector of *Bavaria*, after the Battel of *Ramellies*, they found the Queen ſtrongly inclin'd to enter upon a Negotiation; which not ſuiting either with their Notions of the Publick, or (as was by their Enemies ſuggeſted) their private Intereſt, they reſolv'd to remove him, whom they juſtly ſuſpected to have ſuggeſted pacifick Counſels; and who, beſides, had, on ſeveral Occaſions, been backward to ſerve them in the Houſe of Commons. Hereupon all Arts were uſed to work him out of the Queen's Eſteem, by repreſenting him as a dangerous Perſon, who neither conſulted her Honour, nor the Intereſt of *Chriſtendom*; and 'twas undoubtedly with an Eye upon him, that they made her ſay, in her laſt Speech to the Parliament, That *ſhe muſt think her ſelf oblig'd to look upon all thoſe who were willing and deſirous to ſupport her in this War, in order to bring it to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion, as the moſt proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement.* Upon the Diſcovery of *Greg*'s treaſonable Correſpondence, Mr. *Harley*'s Enemies failed not inſinuating to the Queen, That a Secretary of State, like *Cæſar*'s Wife, ought not only to be *innocent*, but *unſuſpected*: And when the *General* and *Treaſurer* found a Reluctancy in the Queen to part with Mr. *Harley*, unleſs he appear'd to be guilty, they abſolutely refuſed to come to Council while he was there. Hereupon the Queen yielded: But though the Seals were taken from Mr. *Harley*, yet, nevertheleſs, by the good Offices of his truſty Friend, Mrs. *Maſham*, he had ſtill, privately, free Egreſs and Regreſs to the Queen, 'till, at laſt, he defeated and triumph'd over all his Enemies, and put himſelf at the Head of a *Triumvirate*, who govern'd abſolutely all the remaining Part of this Reign. The other Two Perſons, who made up that *Triumvirate*, were Sir *Simon Harcourt*, and Mr. *Henry St. John*, who, upon Mr. *Harley*'s Removal, reſign'd their reſpective Places; the firſt of Attorney-General, the other of Secretary at War. Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baronet, did likewiſe follow Mr. *Harley*'s Fortune, and voluntarily gave up his Place of Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *St. John*, and Sir *Thomas Manſel* reſign their Places, *Feb.* 12.

Her Majeſty being about this Time indiſpoſed with the Gout, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal was granted to ſeveral Lords, for paſſing the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as had been agreed to by both Houſes; purſuant to which, on the 13th of

(*a*) Some pretend that the Dutcheſs was extreamly fatigued with ſitting up late with the Queen. Others would have it, That after her Grace's Conſort was made a Prince of the *Empire*, ſhe look'd upon her ſelf as a Princeſs, and therefore above her Place.

A. D. 1707.

Acts paſs'd, *Feb.* 13.

*February*, their Lordſhips paſs'd, 1. *An Act for raiſing a further Supply, by Sale of Annuities.* 2. *An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line.* 3. *An Act for rendring the* UNION *of the Two Kingdoms more entire and compleat*; and ſome other publick and private Bills. Three * Days after, upon the Report from the Grand Committee, in relation to the State of the Navy, the Commons reſolv'd, "1ſt, That "the Complaint of Mr. *Wood*, and other Merchants, againſt Captain *Kerr*, in rela- "tion to the *Neptune* Sloop, *Martha* Galley, and Three other Sloops, which were "under Convoy of the *Experiment* Man of War, had been fully proved, and made "out. 2dly, That the Trade to the *Weſt-Indies*, being of great Advantage and "Benefit to *Great Britain*, had, by Captain *William Kerr*'s exacting exorbitant Sums "of Money from the Merchants for Convoys, (whilſt he commanded a Squadron of "her Majeſty's Ships of War in the *Weſt-Indies*) been greatly obſtructed and preju- "diced. 3dly, That the requiring or demanding of Money for Convoys, is illegal, "oppreſſive to Merchants, and deſtructive to Trade. 4thly, That an Addreſs be "preſented to her Majeſty, laying before her the ſaid Reſolutions, and humbly "deſiring, that ſhe would be pleaſed not to employ the ſaid Captain *Kerr* in "her Majeſty's Service for the future." Which Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen, Ten Days after, her Majeſty declar'd, *That ſhe would comply with it.*

* *Feb.* 16. Reſolutions againſt Captain *Kerr.*

Some † Days before, the Lord *Coningſby* deliver'd to the Houſe the Queen's Anſwer to their Addreſs of the 3d of that Month, for *an Account how it came to paſs, that there were no more* Engliſh *Forces in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the Time of the Battel of* Almanza; *and that ſhe would uſe her Endeavours, that the War in* Spain *might be vigorouſly and effectually proſecuted*: Which Anſwer was ſo long-winded and intricate, that it rather expoſed, than juſtify'd them who had the Management of the Affairs of *Portugal* and *Spain*: And thereupon, the ‖ Commons order'd, That the Addreſſes of the Houſe to her Majeſty, of the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* laſt, about the Forces maintain'd by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, be renewed to her Majeſty. On the 23d of the ſame Month, the Lord *Coningſby* acquainted the Houſe, That thoſe Addreſſes having been renewed, according to their Order, her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give the Anſwer following; *viz.* "That in relation to that "Part of the Addreſs, which concern'd the Forces of the King of *Spain*; her Ma- "jeſty has order'd to be laid before the Houſe, a Liſt of the Troops provided by "the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707: And in relation to the "Troops of *Portugal*, her Majeſty had, ever ſince the Treaty with that Crown, gi- "ven Directions to her Miniſters there, to uſe all poſſible Means, that his ſaid Ma- "jeſty ſhould furniſh the whole Number of Men agreed for by the ſaid Treaty: "And her Majeſty hoped, that thoſe Inſtances had, in a great meaſure, had their "deſired Effect." At the ſame Time, her Majeſty obſerved, "That the Me- "thods of Diſcipline there, made it impoſſible to know the Number of thoſe "Troops with the ſame Exactneſs, as is practis'd in other Parts: And conſidering "with what Chearfulneſs and Succeſs they march'd thro' *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the "Loſſes they ſuſtain'd; and being very well aſſur'd, that the King of *Portugal* had "lately rais'd, and was ſtill raiſing a conſiderable Number of Forces; her Ma- "jeſty had not thought it adviſeable, to make too nice an Inquiry into the State of "thoſe Troops; eſpecially, ſince ſhe was very ſenſible, how diligent the Enemy "was in making continual Applications, to break an Alliance of ſo great Impor- "tance to the Common Cauſe." At the ſame Time, the Lord *Coningſby* preſented to the Houſe the Liſt of the Troops provided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707. The ſame * Day, the Queen went to the Houſe of Lords, with the uſual State; and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick Bills.

† *Feb.* 18. The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons, about the Affairs of *Spain* and *Portugal*, unſatisfactory.

‖ *Feb.* 19. The Queen's Anſwer about the Forces maintain'd by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal.*

* *Feb.* 23. Acts paſs'd.

The next † Day, the Commons took into Conſideration her Majeſty's Anſwer to their Addreſs of the 5th of that Month, and the State of the War in *Spain*: And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, "That the Deficiency of the *Engliſh* Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the Time of the Battel of *Almanza*, had "been chiefly occaſion'd by the want of timely and effectual Recruits being ſent thi- "ther?" It paſſed in the Negative: And, on the contrary, it was reſolved, "That "an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, returning her the Thanks of the Houſe, "for her taking Meaſures to reſtore the Affairs in *Spain*, and for providing Foreign "Troops for that Service: And that the ſaid Addreſs be preſented by the whole "Houſe." It is remarkable, That in this Day's Debate, ſeveral Members commended the Earl of *Galway*'s Conduct, ſince the Battel of *Almanza*; but, at the ſame Time, reflected on him for venturing it, upon ſo great an Inequality of Forces. The Commons having ‖ attended the Queen with the before-mentioned Ad-

† *Feb.* 24.

‖ *Feb.* 27.

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dreſs; her Majeſty was pleas'd to return an Anſwer, importing, *That ſhe had always look'd upon the War of* Spain *to be of ſo great Importance to us, that ſhe could never fail of continuing her utmoſt Application to ſupport it in the moſt effectual manner:* And *that the Satisfaction they had expreſs'd in their Addreſs, for her Endeavours in this Matter, was extreamly acceptable to her.*

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, about the War in *Spain.*

Two * Days after, the Queen was attended with another ungrateful, long-winded Addreſs from the Lords, relating to the Miſmanagements of the Navy; to which ſhe return'd an Anſwer; "That ſhe would make the moſt uſeful Obſervations up- "on the ſeveral Particulars of it: That it was always her Opinion, that the En- "couragement of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the Navy, "were of the greateſt Importance to the Proſperity of this Kingdom: And there- "fore ſhe would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours, to encourage all thoſe, whoſe Duty it "was, effectually to perform thoſe Services.

* *March* 1. The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs, about the Miſmanagement of the Navy.

Amidſt the Contradiction and Oppoſition, which the Miniſters met in both Houſes, it fell out luckily for them, that the Nation was ſuddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an Invaſion. The haughty *French* Monarch, not being able to brook the late Attempt upon *Toulon*, which occaſion'd ſo great a Diſtraction and Conſternation throughout all his Dominions, reſolved to retaliate it, by carrying the War into *Great Britain:* Which Counſel was the more eagerly embraced and purſued, becauſe he was made to believe, that the *Scots* were ſo highly diſcontented on Account of the *Union*, as to be ripe for a Revolt, and ready to declare for the pretended Prince of *Wales*, on his Arrival amongſt them. Upon theſe fond Hopes, the neceſſary Preparations for that Expedition were carried on at *Dunkirk*, with all imaginable Diligence, and with ſuch Secrecy, that the Deſign was rather gueſs'd at, than known, till the *Pretender* himſelf ſet † out from St. *Germains*; when it was no longer a Myſtery, that he intended to make a Deſcent upon *Scotland.* The Day before his Departure, the *French* King went to St. *Germains*, to bid him Adieu, and wiſh him Succeſs; preſented him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a conſiderable Value, and deſir'd him always to remember, that it was a *French Sword.* The Knight of St. *George* (for this was the Name the *Pretender* aſſumed in this Adventure) anſwer'd the Compliment with aſſuring his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, "That if it was his good Fortune to get Poſſeſſion of the Throne of his Anceſtors, "he would not content himſelf with returning him Thanks by Letters and Ambaſ- "ſadors, but would ſhew his Gratitude by Deeds:" And 'twas reported, he even ſaid, "That he would come in Perſon, to acknowledge his Majeſty's Protection and "Aſſiſtance:" To which the *French* King reply'd, *He hop'd never to ſee him again.* Upon his Arrival at *Dunkirk*, the *Pretender* was furniſh'd with very fine Tents; a large Set of Gold and Silver Plate, of curious Workmanſhip; Cloaths for his future Life-Guards; Liveries for his Houſhold, and other Neceſſaries; towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was ſaid to have contributed a conſiderable Sum of Money.

*Great Britain* threaten'd with an Invaſion from *France.*

† *March* 7. *N. S.*

The *Pretender*'s *Mottos* upon the Colours and Standards, were, DIEU ET MON DROIT; that is, *GOD AND MY RIGHT*: NIL DESPERANDUM, CHRISTO DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRISTO; *I DON'T DESPAIR, SINCE* CHRIST *IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER*: And, CUI VENTI ET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQUILLITATEM; *O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM.*

The vaſt Preparations of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, gave ſome Uneaſineſs to the *States-General*, who ſeem'd to be apprehenſive of an Attempt againſt the Province of *Zealand*; but ſuch timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Iſland, that the *French* would have found it altogether impoſſible to attack it with Succeſs. Their Territories being thus ſecur'd, their High Mightineſſes concerted with the *Britiſh* Miniſters the neceſſary Meaſures for diſpelling the Storm, which (with more Probability) threaten'd her *Britannick* Majeſty's Dominions; of which they gave early Information to the Queen: As did alſo her Majeſty's vigilant Envoy Extraordinary, Major-General *Cadogan*, who had early Intelligence of the Deſign, from a *Jew* reſiding at *Dunkirk.*

Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquaints the Commons with it, *March* 4.

Hereupon, on the 4th of *March*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, "That her Majeſty had commanded him to lay before the Houſe ſeveral Advices "received the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dun- "kirk*, for an immediate Invaſion upon *England* by the *French*, and of the pretend- "ed Prince of *Wales*'s being come to *Dunkirk* for that Purpoſe." The Letters and Extracts, relating thereto, being read; it was unanimouſly reſolved, to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty; in which the Houſe of Lords having readily concurr'd, both Houſes preſented, the next Day, the ſaid Addreſs, as follows:

"WE

A. D. 1705.

Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen, *March* 5.

"WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful and obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, do beg Leave to return our moſt hearty Thanks to your Majeſty, for being graciouſly pleas'd to communicate to your Parliament, the Intelligence you have received of an intended Invaſion of this Kingdom, by the pretended Prince of *Wales*, ſupported by a *French* Power.

"We are ſo ſenſible of the Happineſs We enjoy under your Majeſty, and are ſo affected with the dangerous Conſequence of ſuch an Attempt, both to your Perſon and Government, that, with Hearts full of Concern for your Majeſty's Safety, we beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to take particular Care of your Royal Perſon: And we, on our Parts, are fully and unanimouſly reſolved, to ſtand by and aſſiſt your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other your Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

"The Care your Majeſty has taken for the Defence of your Dominions, and particularly in fitting out ſo great a Fleet in ſo ſhort a Time, gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to all your good Subjects; who are likewiſe very ſenſible of the Zeal the *States-General* have ſhewn upon this Occaſion.

"As a further Inſtance of our Duty, we humbly deſire, that you will be pleaſed to order, that the Laws againſt *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* be put in Execution; and that Directions be given to ſeize and ſecure ſuch Perſons, with their Horſes and Arms, as your Majeſty ſhall have Cauſe to ſuſpect are diſaffected to your Perſon and Government.

"And as we doubt not, but, by the Bleſſing of God upon the Continuance of your Majeſty's Care, your Enemies will be put to Confuſion; ſo we readily embrace this Opportunity, to ſhew to your Majeſty and the whole World, that no Attempts of this Kind ſhall deter Us from ſupporting your Majeſty, in a vigorous Proſecution of the preſent War againſt *France*, till the Monarchy of *Spain* be reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and your Majeſty have the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

To this Addreſs, the Queen return'd the following Anſwer:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Anſwer.

"I Have ſuch an entire Dependance on the Providence of GOD, and ſo much Truſt in the faithful Services of my good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove dangerous only to thoſe who undertake it.

"I am extreamly ſenſible of your Concern and Affection for Me and my Government; and ſhall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give Me upon this Occaſion.

"I am alſo very well pleas'd with the Juſtice which you have done the *States-General*, in taking notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their Readineſs to give Us all poſſible Aſſiſtance.

"The firm Reſolution which you expreſs, upon all Occaſions, of ſupporting Me in bringing this War to a ſafe and happy Concluſion, as it is moſt eſſentially obliging to Me, ſo, I aſſure my ſelf, it will mightily diſhearten our Common Enemies, and give the greateſt Encouragement and Advantage to all our Allies.

The * Day before, the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, to *empower her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons, as her Majeſty ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt her Perſon or Government*: And, purſuant to the Parliament's Deſire in their Addreſs, the Queen † iſſued out her Royal Proclamation, "declaring the Perſon, "who, during the Life of the late King *James* the Second, pretended to be Prince "of *Wales*, and ſince his Deceaſe, had taken upon himſelf the Title of *James* the "Third, King of *England*, *James* the Eighth, King of *Scotland*, and all his Accomplices, "Adherents and Abettors, to be Traitors and Rebels: Commanding all her good "Subjects to ſeize and apprehend them: Strictly charging all *Popiſh* Recuſants, to "repair to their Places of Abode, and not remove from thence above the Diſtance "of Five Miles; and alſo to depart out of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, "and from all Places within Ten Miles Diſtance of the ſame: And commanding all Juſtices of the Peace, to tender the Declaration mention'd in the Statute 1 *Gul. & Mar.* to any Perſon ſuſpected to be a *Papiſt*, or diſaffected to "her Majeſty's Government; and to take the Horſes and Arms of ſuch Perſon:" Which laſt Direction was punctually perform'd.

* *March* 4. A Bill to ſuſpend the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

† *March* 6. Proclamation againſt the *Pretender*, and his Adherents.

A. D. 1708.

Upon the firſt Notice of the *French* Armament at *Dunkirk*, Major-General *Cadogan* repair'd to *Bruſſels*, and concerted with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, the March of the *Britiſh* Forces to be ſhipp'd off for *Great Britain*, and how to ſupply their Room in their ſeveral Gariſons. From *Bruſſels*, the Major-General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with General *Lumley*, the Governor of that Place, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Troops, Orders were given to Ten Battalions, *viz.* One of the Queen's Guards, Two of *Orkney*'s, One of *Argyle*'s, One of *Primroſe*'s, One of *Lalo*'s, One of *How*'s, One of *Ingolſby*'s, One of *North* and *Grey*'s, and One of *Godfrey*'s, to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning. This done, that General and Miniſter repair'd to *Oſtend*, to forward the Preparations, which, by his early Directions, were making there, for the embarking of thoſe Regiments, as ſoon as there ſhould be certain Advice, that the Twelve *French* Battalions that were to attend the *Pretender* in his intended Expedition, were actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Admiralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with ſuch incredible Diligence, that (without diminiſhing the Convoy provided for the *Liſbon*-Fleet, which conſiſted of Twelve *Britiſh*, and Five *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*) Sir *George Byng*, and the Lord *Durſley*, ſail'd from *Deal*, towards the Coaſt of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of *February*, (O. S.) in the Morning, with Twenty Three *Britiſh*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and one *Britiſh* Fireſhip. The ſame Day, about Noon, Sir *George Byng* came to an Anchor in *Graveline Pits*, and, immediately after, went into a ſmall Frigot, and ſail'd within Two Miles of *Flemiſh-Road*, from whence he had a Proſpect of the Ships that lay there; and, the next Day, learn'd from a Fiſherman, taken off the Shore, the Number and Strength of the Enemy's Ships: That about Ten Thouſand Men were in and about *Dunkirk*, ready to embark; that they expected every Day ſeveral Ships from *Breſt*; and that the pretended Prince of *Waies* was come to *Graveline*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, indeed, he arrived the 9th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning.

Major-General *Cadogan* provides Ten Battalions to be tranſported into *Great Britain*.

The *Britiſh* Admiralty provides a Fleet with incredible Diligence.

The *French*, who fondly thought, that Admiral *Leake* might, by this Time, have ſail'd for *Liſbon*, and conſequently that *Great Britain* was, at this Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were ſo confident of the Meaſures they had taken, that they did not ſtick publickly to boaſt, *That God alone could diſappoint their Deſigns.* But ſo great was their Surprize, upon the *Britiſh* Fleet appearing off *Mardyke*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops, and frequent Expreſſes were diſpatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemy's Squadron, having repreſented to the *French* King, that he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk*-Harbour, and, perhaps, land the Troops, but that he could not anſwer for his Majeſty's Ships: That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, ſent him poſitive Orders to reimbark the Troops, and to put to Sea with the firſt fair Wind. In the mean Time, the Enemy gave out, that their diſembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon Account of the *Pretender*'s being indiſpoſed with the Meaſles, attended with an Ague; but as ſoon as the *French* King's laſt Orders came, that Pretence vaniſh'd; the Prince was ſaid to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th of *March*, N. S. receiv'd Advice, from *Bologne*, That the *Britiſh* Fleet, being forced from their Station by the high Winds, was ſeen off that Place, ſteering, the 13th, for the *Downs*, they begun, at Two in the Afternoon, to reimbark their Forces. The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of *March*, N. S. they laid hold of that Opportunity, and ſail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were oblig'd to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pits*, where they continued 'till the 19th, at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they ſet Sail again, ſteering their Courſe for *Scotland*. On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Byng*, which came back into the *Downs* the $\frac{3}{13}$ of *March*, and was ſince reinforc'd, to the Number of above Forty Men of War of the Line of Battel, beſides Frigots and Fireſhips, ſet Sail again the $\frac{6}{17}$, on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who obſerv'd Six Ships to the *Weſtward*, ſuppos'd to be the *Breſt* Squadron. On the $\frac{8}{20}$, at Ten in the Morning, Sir *George Byng*, who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, receiv'd Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship, ſent out by Major-General *Cadogan*, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from the *Pits* of *Newport*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and, according to the Reſolution taken in it, ſail'd immediately, in Purſuit of the Enemy; having firſt made a Detachment of a ſtrong Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, with Inſtructions to convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*, and to look after the Ships ſtill remaining in *Dunkirk* Road.

The *French* Fleet, with the *Pretender* on Board, ſails for *Scotland*.

Sir *George Byng* ſails after them.

Addreſs for ſecuring the Docks at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*.

On the 10th of *March*, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, "That "ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions, that out of the Moneys given for this "Year's

" Year's Service, a proper Sum might be apply'd for the better ſecuring the Docks " at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*." The next Day they read Three Times, and paſs'd a Bill, ſent to them by the Lords, *For the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*: " For the Encouragement of ſuch of her Majeſty's Subjects, in that " Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, who ſhould ſhew their Zeal to her Majeſty's " Government, by oppoſing ſuch Chieftains and Leaders of *Clans*, as ſhould take " up Arms againſt her Majeſty, by diſcharging them from any further Superiorities, " Caſualties, or Privileges, which were due to the Superiors ſo forfeiting." The bringing in of this ſeaſonable Bill, was chiefly owing to Major-General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*: But the Enemy not Landing in *Scotland*, the Bill was dropp'd. The ſame Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for the further Security of Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; *an Act to empower her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuſpected Perſons*; and ſeveral other publick and private Bills.

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Bill to diſſolve the Clans in *Scotland*.

But the Enemy not landing in *Scotland*, the ſaid Bill was dropp'd.

Acts paſs'd, *March* 11.

As common Danger ſuſpends private Animoſities, and revives the Zeal of the Well-affected, ſo thoſe at the Helm, were not wanting to improve the preſent Alarm to their own Advantage. After the Queen had paſs'd the Bills before-mention'd, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes, importing, *That ſhe thought it neceſſary to acquaint them, that ſhe had receiv'd Advices that Morning from* Oſtend, *that the* French *Fleet ſail'd from* Dunkirk, Tueſday, *at Three in the Morning*, Northward, *with the* Pretender *on Board: That Sir* George Byng *had Notice of it the ſame Day, at Ten, and he being very much ſuperior to the Enemy, both in Number and Strength, her Majeſty made no Queſtion, but, by God's Bleſſing, he would ſoon be able to give a good Account of them. That ſhe had alſo Advice, That Ten Battalions of her Troops were embark'd at* Oſtend, *ready to ſail with their Convoy, as there ſhould be Occaſion: And that ſhe ſhould continue to take all proper Meaſures for diſappointing the Enemy's Deſigns.* Hereupon the Courtiers eaſily procured an unanimous Vote in the Houſe of Commons, for a hearty Addreſs, which, on the 13th of *March*, was preſented to the Queen, by the whole Houſe, as follows:

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great* " *Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, humbly wait on your Majeſty, to " expreſs the great Senſe we have of your Grace and Favour, in communicating to " us from the Throne, the Account of the *French* King's perſiſting to invade your " Dominions, and to impoſe a *Pretender* upon theſe Realms, over which your " Majeſty is Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

" The ſaid Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is proſecuted, " notwithſtanding the great Naval Forces your Majeſty has fitted out with ſo much " Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on the one Side, ſo on " the other, it gives us juſt Cauſe to believe, that their chief Dependance is upon " ſome of your Subjects, whoſe reſtleſs Paſſions, and arbitrary Principles, have, " for ſome Years, engaged them in forming Deſigns to undermine and deſtroy the " moſt happy Eſtabliſhment that the Government of this Iſland was ever founded " upon.

" The Defence of your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Support of " the Proteſtant Succeſſion, are Things ſo ſacred to us, and your People, That as a " Demonſtration of our unfeigned Zeal to aſſiſt and ſupport your Majeſty, to the " utmoſt of our Power, we do, in the Name of the Commons of *Great Britain*, " give this Aſſurance, that whatſoever Charge you ſhall be at, by augmenting your " Troops at Home, and replacing thoſe you have recalled from Abroad, or for ſuch " other Services, as your Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary upon this extraordinary " Occaſion, ſhall be effectually made good. And as we humbly recommend it to " your Majeſty, that the ſevereſt Puniſhments may be inflicted upon ſuch as ſhall " aſſiſt in ſo unnatural a Deſign, as that of betraying your Majeſty, and their Coun- " try, ſo we do not doubt but you will give ſuitable Encouragement to all thoſe " who ſhall ſhew their Fidelity, by oppoſing the Invader, and his Accomplices in " *Scotland*, or where-ever the Deſcent ſhall be.

" Your Majeſty wants no Incitement to a ſteady Proſecution of the War in which " you are engaged for the Common Cauſe; yet permit us to take this Opportunity " to intreat your Majeſty, that this Enterprize may no ways divert your conſtant " Vigor, that all the World may ſee, that both your Majeſty, and your People, " are determined to ſupport your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts are made " at Home.

*May*

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*May it please your* MAJESTY,

" There can be nothing ſo dangerous or fatal to the Safety of your Royal Perſon, " and the Security of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, as thoſe Perſons who en- " deavour to create Diviſions and Animoſities among your faithful Subjects, or by " any artful Methods, leſſen the juſt Eſteem your Majeſty has for thoſe, who have " ſo eminently, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a manner, commanded your Armies, and " managed your Treaſure, to the Honour and Glory of your Majeſty Abroad, " and the entire Satisfaction of your People at Home: We therefore humbly beg " Leave to beſeech your Majeſty to diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons and Deſigns, " in the moſt remarkable Manner.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Addreſs was:

GENTLEMEN,

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

*I Give you hearty Thanks for this repeated Aſſurance and certain Proof of your Zeal for me, and for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

*I am glad your Thoughts of the War Abroad, ſo perfectly agree with my firm Reſolution upon that Subject.*

*You may depend, that no Apprehenſions (farther than are reaſonable) ſhall have any Influence on my Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of my People, are on my Side.*

*I think all who endeavour to make Diviſions among my faithful Subjects, muſt be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and I ſhall never Countenance any Perſons who would go about to leſſen the juſt Eſteem which I have for thoſe who have done, and continue to do me the moſt eminent Services.*

The ſame Day the Houſe of Lords waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs:

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual " and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return our moſt humble " Thanks to your Majeſty, for communicating to your Parliament the Intelligence " received of the Deſigns of the *Pretender* to your Crown, aſſiſted by the *French* " King, and for what you have already done towards fruſtrating this Attempt. We " humbly beg your Majeſty to purſue the moſt vigorous Methods, for the total Diſ- " appointment of this Deſign, in which we firmly aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt " hearty and unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majeſty will ſoon " ſee ſuch a Spirit, and ſo dutiful a Zeal amongſt your Subjects, as will entirely " daſh the Hopes of the *Pretender*, without diminiſhing the generous Aſſiſtance you " have ſo long given to your Allies, for Support of the common Liberty of *Europe*. " It is with Concern, and with juſt Indignation, we hear of a Purpoſe to invade " your Dominions with ſo inconſiderable a Force. This, as it muſt depend upon " ſome Invitation and Encouragement from hence, ſo it is an undeniable Proof, " that neither your Majeſty's Piety, nor the Mildneſs of your Government, nor " the Succeſſes of your Reign, can reconcile ſome Men to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, " the only ſure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Proteſtant Religion. We hope " your Majeſty will always have a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons, who, at a " Time when this helliſh Attempt was a-Foot, and ſo near breaking out, were " uſing their Endeavours to miſrepreſent the Actions of your *beſt Subjects*, and create " Jealouſies in your Majeſty, of thoſe who had always ſerved you moſt eminently " and faithfully: And we beſeech your Majeſty not to give ſo juſt a Cauſe of " Uneaſineſs to your People, as to ſuffer any ſuch hereafter, to have Acceſs to your " Royal Perſon. We hope, for this good Effect, from ſo unhappy an Occaſion, " That the univerſal Zeal which will appear for the Preſervation of your Majeſty's " Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, will unite us to one another, and " cure our Miſtakes and Miſapprehenſions, which have been ſo induſtriouſly and " maliciouſly improved: But nevertheleſs, we moſt humbly offer it to your Maje- " ſty, as our Opinion, that your Majeſty ſhould principally depend upon, and en- " courage thoſe who have been, ever ſince the Revolution, moſt ſteady and firm " to the Intereſt of the late King, and of your Majeſty, during your happy " Reign.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was:

My

*My* LORDS,

*I Am extreamly ſenſible of your Zeal and Concern for the Safety of my Perſon and Government, and very well pleaſed to find your Thoughts agree ſo exactly with mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies againſt us at Home, ſhould divert us from proſecuting the War Abroad, with the greateſt Vigor; the Hopes of which has probably been one of their principal Motives to ſo preſumptuous an Undertaking.* The Queen's Anſwer.

*As I cannot but wiſh there were not the leaſt Occaſion of Diſtinction among my Subjects; ſo I muſt always place my chief Dependance upon thoſe, who have given ſuch repeated Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my Perſon, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

The Forces in *England* march towards *Scotland.*

Beſides the Ten *Britiſh* Battalions which Major-General *Cadogan* had embark'd at *Oſtend*, and which, ſailing from thence the 28th of *March*, N. S. under the Convoy of Admiral *Baker*, arrived, Three Days after, at *Tinmouth*; the First and Second Troop of Life-Guards, a Squadron of the Horſe-Grenadiers, the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Regiment of Horſe-Guards, the Dragoons of *Eſſex* and *Carpenter*, a Detachment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the Firſt and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, making a compleat Battalion, and ſeveral Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of *Great Britain*, and Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, went Poſt betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortreſs, and to make all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to baffle any Attempts the Enemy could make on that Side. Several Regiments that were in the *South* Parts of *Ireland*, were, at the ſame Time, commanded towards the *North* of that Kingdom, from whence, if Occaſion had required, they might, with Eaſe and Expedition, have been tranſported into *Scotland*: But all theſe wiſe Precautions by Land, proved altogether needleſs, by the Diſappointment of the Enemy's Deſign, at Sea: Of which Monſieur *de Gacé*, a Lieutenant-General, who commanded their Land-Forces, and was, for this bootleſs Service, made a Mareſchal of *France*, with the Title of Mareſchal *de Matignon*, gave afterwards an Account to Monſieur *de Chamillard*, in a Letter dated at *Dunkirk*, the 17th of *April*, N. S. which was as follows:

The Enemy's Deſign upon *Scotland* diſappointed.

*SIR,*

Mareſchal *de Matignon*'s Letter to Mr. *de Chamillard.*

" I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the " 17th paſt, and you ſhall ſee, by the following Journal, what has happen'd " ſince, till our Return.

" The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon, the Chevalier *de Fourbin* ſet " Sail with the Fleet; but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving contrary, " we were oblig'd to caſt Anchor in the *Downs*, off of *Newport*, where we were de- " tain'd the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on board of which were Four Hundred " Landmen; the *Guerrier*, and the *Barentin*, with Two Hundred Men each, were " oblig'd, by the high Winds, to put back into *Dunkirk*. The ſame Day, 19th, at " Ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we ſet ſail again, and ha- " ving purſu'd our Courſe the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, with a ſtrong Gale, we made " the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the Evening caſt Anchor " at the Mouth of it. The 24th, in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the " *Firth*, we diſcover'd a great Number of Ships, which we ſoon found to be the " Enemy's Squadron, to the Number of Twenty Eight Sail, whom we judg'd to be " the ſame that had appear'd off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monſieur *de Fourbin* re- " ſolv'd to bear off, by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which, very luckily, carry'd " us from the Enemy. The latter purſu'd us pretty cloſe all that Day, (24th) " and Four of their beſt Sailers being come up with our ſternmoſt Ships, the Ene- " my's foremoſt Ship attack'd, at Four in the Afternoon, the *Auguſt*, with whom " they exchang'd ſome Guns for ſome Time; after which the *Engliſh* bore down up- " on the *Saliſbury*, which was more a-Stern, and another *Engliſh* Ship that was com- " ing up to her. The Fight between thoſe Two Ships, and ſome others on both " Sides laſted 'till Night, during which Time, the *Saliſbury* made a great Fire with " their ſmall Arms.

" Our Fleet being diſpers'd, and the Enemy near us, Monſieur *de Fourbin* ſteer'd " falſe, during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day, (the 25th) " we found our ſelves, with Twenty Sail, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Ene- " my; whereupon, I diſcours'd Monſieur *de Fourbin*, to know of him, whether, " having miſs'd our Landing in the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in

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" another Place? He propos'd to me *Inverneſs*, which is a very remote Port, in the " *North* of *Scotland*, and we went immediately to ſpeak of it to the King of *Eng-* " *land*, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told us, *We ought to concert toge-* " *ther the Meaſures that were to be taken, and he would purſue our Reſolutions.*

" The Queſtion now was, to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the " neceſſary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that were acquainted " with that Port, Monſieur *de Fourbin* detach'd a Frigat, with the Sieurs *Caron* and " *Bouyn*, to fetch ſome from the Cape of *Buccaneſs*. All that Day (25th) we " ſteer'd, with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the *North* of *Scotland*; but about " Eleven at Night, there aroſe a ſtrong contrary Wind, which having continued " the next Day with Violence, Monſieur *de Fourbin* told me, it was high Time to " acquaint the King with the Inconveniencies of purſuing our Courſe, which were " the inevitable Diſperſion of our Fleet; the Danger the Ships that ſhould be ſepa- " rated would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's Hands, or of periſhing on " the Coaſt, if they were driven thither; and even the wanting of Provi- " ſions.

" The Impoſſibility the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn* found, of approaching the Shore, " by reaſon of the Stormy Weather, and, conſequently, of bringing Pilots to guide " us; the Uneaſineſs and Dangers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to, and " where the Enemy might come up again with us, together with other Hazards and " Difficulties, having been repreſented to the King by Monſieur *de Fourbin*, in the " Preſence of the Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*, my Lord " *Galmoy*, and Meſſieurs *de Beaubarnois*, and *d' Andrezel*, the King of *England*, with " the unanimous Advice of all thoſe Gentlemen, reſolv'd to return to *Dunkirk*, " where we could not arrive before this Day, by reaſon of the Calms, and con- " trary Winds. *I am*, &c.

Sir *George Byng*'s Accounts of the Enemy's Diſappointment.

To this Account, we ſhall ſubjoin thoſe that were written by Sir *George Byng*, from on Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*, O. S. the Firſt whereof is as follows: " According to the Opinion we had fram'd, when we left the Sta- " tion off *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Enemy was deſign'd for *Edinburgh*. This " Morning we ſaw the *French* Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off of which Place " we anchor'd in the laſt Night, and ſent a Boat aſhore to the Iſle of *May*, from " whence we had an Account, That the *French* came to an Anchor Yeſterday in the " Afternoon. They ſent one Ship up into *Leith-Road*, which had a Flag at the " Main-topmaſt-Head. They report it a Blue one; but we are rather of Opinion, " that it is the Standard. The People of the Iſland ſay, That by the Time that " Ship could get up before the Town, they heard ſeveral Guns fire, which were in " the Manner of Salute. The Ship that went up Yeſterday, came down this Morn- " ing, and is now within Two Leagues of us. She appears to be a Ship of Sixty " Guns, but has now no Flag on Board. We ſaw this Morning, when they weigh- " ed, a Flag at the Main-topmaſt-Head, on Board of one of their Ships. They " ſtand from us, and we after them, with all the Sail we can.

The Second Letter, dated from *Leith-Road*, was as follows: " We chaſed the " Enemy to *Northward* of *Buccaneſs*, ſometimes with reaſonable Hopes of coming " up with them. The *Dover*, and *Ludlow-Caſtle*, being the only clean-ſailing Ships " we had, they were the firſt which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron, " paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller, to engage ſome of the larger Ships, and ſtop " them, 'till they could be relieved. They attack'd Two or Three of their Ships, " among which was the *Saliſbury*; they did not part with 'em, 'till more of our " Ships arriv'd, but work'd their Ships in a handſome Manner, to cut 'em off from " the reſt of the Fleet; but in the Darkneſs of the Night, they all got out of Sight, " except the *Saliſbury*, who falling in amongſt our headmoſt Ships, the *Leopard* en- " ter'd Men on Board her. We were inform'd by the Officers who were taken, " that there were Twelve Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the " Count *de Gacé*, a Mareſchal of *France*. The pretended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Mid-* " *dleton*, Lord *Perth*, the *Mac-Donalds*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral other Officers and " Gentlemen, were on Board the *Mars*, in which, alſo, was Monſieur *Fourbin*, who " commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships, are very " near the Account we lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*; nor were they join'd by the " *Breſt* Men of War; and they further aſſure us, that the Ships our Out-ſcouts ſaw " off *Calais*, were Privateers, and their Prizes, going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning " after this Chace, we ſaw but Eighteen of the Enemy's Ships, as far as we could " perceive them from the Maſt-head, in the *Eaſt North-Eaſt* of us. Having no " Proſpect of coming up with them, we lay off and on *Buccaneſs* all Day Yeſter- " day, to gather our Ships together; and this Day, it blowing hard at *North-Eaſt*,

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" with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not ſeize the Shore to make any At-
" tempt, we bore up for this Place; which was thought moſt reaſonable, not only
" to ſecure, but to give Countenance and Spirit to her Majeſty's faithful Subjects,
" and diſcourage thoſe that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies."

Sir *George Byng*, who, notwithſtanding the Reports the Enemy had ſpread of their ſtrong Party in the *North* of *Scotland*, judg'd rightly of the Matter, and concluded, that their true Deſign was upon the Caſtle of the Capital City, continued in *Leith-Road*, till he was inform'd of the *French* Fleet's Return to *Dunkirk*; by which Time, thro' the indefatigable Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the *Scotch* Privy-Council, and of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, and other Cities, the Tranquillity of that Part of *Great Britain* was preſerv'd, and thoſe who were ſuſpected of having Inclinations to diſturb it, ſecured.

It having been ſuggeſted by ſome ill-deſigning Perſons, that Sir *George Byng* might have deſtroy'd the whole *Dunkirk* Squadron, had his Ships been clean; the Commons * reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, " That ſhe would be " pleas'd to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before the Houſe of the " Number of Ships which went in the Expedition with Sir *George Byng*, and when " the ſame were cleaned:" Which Account having accordingly been laid before the Houſe, and examin'd, it was † reſolv'd, " That the Thanks of this Houſe be gi-
" ven to his Royal Highneſs, the Lord High Admiral, for his great Care in ſo
" expeditiouſly ſetting forth ſo great a Number of Ships, whereby the Fleet un-
" der the Conduct of Sir *George Byng*, was enabled ſo happily to prevent the in-
" tended Invaſion: And order'd, that Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Scobell*, Col. *Byerley*, the Lord *William Powlet*, the Earl of *Hertford*, Mr. *Heyſham*, Admiral *Churchill*, Mr. *Bromley*, Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Moriſon*, Mr. *Brewer*, Sir *John Swinton*, Sir *John Erſkine*, Mr. *Haddon*, Mr. *Cockburne*, Sir *John Holland*, and Mr. *Wortley*, ſhould give his Royal Highneſs the Thanks of the Houſe accordingly.

* *March* 24.

† *April* 1. The Commons return Thanks to the Lord High Admiral.

Some Days before, the Commons came to an unanimous Reſolution, " That who-
" ever deſignedly endeavour'd to deſtroy or leſſen the *Publick Credit*, eſpecially at a
" Time when the Kingdom was threaten'd with an Invaſion, was guilty of an
" High Crime and Miſdemeanor, and was an Enemy to her Majeſty and the
" Kingdom." And indeed, the moſt dangerous Effect of the Enemy's intended Invaſion, was, the occaſioning great Demands upon the Bank of *England*; which viſibly tending to the Ruin of its Credit, (with which that of the *Exchequer* was cloſely twiſted) the Miniſtry prudently thought fit to apply a ſpeedy Remedy to that growing Evil. In order to that, the Lord Treaſurer ſignify'd to the Directors of the *Bank*, That her Majeſty would allow, for Six Months, an Intereſt of Six *per Cent.* upon their Bills, which before bore only Three *per Cent.* And, at the ſame Time, his Lordſhip offer'd them a conſiderable Sum of Money; as did alſo ſeveral Peers, particularly the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Somerſet*. On the other hand, the Directors of the *Bank* having ‖ reſolved to call in Twenty *per Cent.* upon their Capital Stock, they were in a Condition to anſwer the Demands of the moſt importunate; among whom were reckon'd, firſt, the Diſaffected, who improv'd that Conjuncture, to diſtreſs the Government with Impunity: Secondly, The timorous Uſurers, who were unreaſonably alarm'd at the intended Invaſion: And, laſtly, the Goldſmiths; who having, in great meaſure, loſt the advantageous Trade they drove with the Money which private Perſons lodg'd in their Hands, before the Eſtabliſhment of the *Bank* of *England*, had ever ſince endeavour'd to ruin its Credit. One of theſe, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was ſo concern'd at his being reflected on, as having contributed towards the Run upon the *Bank*, that he was very ſollicitous to vindicate himſelf, as to that Particular: But it was obſerv'd, to the Honour of the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Jewiſh* Merchants, that they were ſo far from calling in the Money they had in the *Bank*, that, on the contrary, they carry'd more into it, to ſupport its Credit.

Reſolutions for the Preſervation of the Publick Credit, *March* 20.

Run upon the *Bank* of *England*.

‖ *March* 23.

On the 20th of *March*, the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts; and on the 29th, the Commons reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty, to
" return her Thanks for communicating to them the Eſtimate of the Charge of put-
" ting the Docks of *Portſmouth* and *Chatham* into a Poſture of Defence; and to
" deſire, that they might be forthwith proceeded upon: As alſo, that the Caſtles
" of *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, and *Inverlochy*, might be put into a Poſture of Defence.
Two * Days after, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent another Addreſs to the Queen,
" That the Laws relating to the Fiſhery and Trade of *Newfoundland*, might be ef-
" fectually put in Execution, againſt ſuch Commanders of her Majeſty's Ships of
" War, or Forts and Fortifications there, as had, or ſhould preſume to exact any
" Money,

Acts paſs'd, *March* 20.

Addreſs for fortifying *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and the Caſtles in *Scotland*.

* *March* 31.

Addreſs relating to the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*.

A. D. 1708.

" Money, or other Reward, from any of her Subjects, in their Voyages, Trade,
" and Fiſhery, to, from, or at *Newfoundland*.

*Greg*'s Treaſon ſtrictly examin'd into by the Lords.

All this while, the Lords were buſy about an Affair of a very nice Nature: Mr. *Greg*'s pleading guilty to his Indictment, when he might have made a tolerable Defence, and deny'd his Hand-writing, increas'd the Suſpicion of Mr. *Harley*'s being privy to his foul Practices; and raiſed a Surmize, that *Greg* was prevail'd with to confeſs his Crime, upon a ſecret Promiſe of Pardon. Hereupon Mr. *Harley*'s Enemies took this favourable Opportunity, (when an open Attempt was made from abroad, to diſturb the Government) to lay *Greg*'s Treaſon before the Houſe of Peers; who appointed a Committee of Seven Lords, among whom the Earl of *Sunderland* was the Chief Manager, to examine into that Matter. It was then, and has ſince been ſuggeſted by Mr. *Harley*'s Friends, that no Arts were left untry'd, to involve him in *Greg*'s Treaſon: But whatever Ground there may be for ſuch an invidious Report, 'tis certain, that *Greg* (in his ſeveral Examinations) took the whole Guilt to himſelf. After the Hearing of Witneſſes, and Peruſal of ſeveral Papers relating to this Affair, the Lords Committees made their Report to the Houſe; who preſented an † Addreſs to the Queen, importing, " That having

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen about it, † *March* 22.

" been inform'd, that *William Greg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary,
" Mr. *Harley*, had been indicted for High Treaſon, in holding Correſpondence with
" her Majeſty's Enemies, and betraying to them Secrets of the higheſt Importance;
" and that upon his Tryal he had confeſs'd the Indictment, and, by that means, had
" prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly in-
" form'd of the particular Nature and Circumſtances of his Crime: They thought
" themſelves indiſpenſibly oblig'd, in Duty to her Majeſty, and for the future Safe-
" ty of the Kingdom, to do all in their Power to find out the Riſe and Progreſs of
" this dangerous Correſpondence. That in order thereto, they addreſs'd her Ma-
" jeſty for all Papers relating to the Charge againſt *William Greg*; and her Majeſty
" having been pleaſed to give Orders that the ſaid Papers ſhould be laid before
" them; they referr'd thoſe Papers to a Committee, and directed them to examine
" *Greg*, and to report the ſaid Examination to the Houſe; as alſo what they obſer-
" ved upon the Papers, together with ſuch other Matters as they ſhould think proper,
" upon their Inquiry into the ſaid Affair: And the Report having been made, and
" taken into Conſideration by the Houſe, they humbly conceived it to be very
" highly for her Service, to lay the ſame before her Majeſty. That being alſo in-
" form'd, that one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwiſe called *John Clark*, was in Cuſtody
" for holding Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Enemies, they thought themſelves,
" in like manner, obliged to direct the ſaid Committee to examine *Valiere*, and to
" inquire into the Particulars and Circumſtances of his Offence: That this being ac-
" cordingly perform'd by the ſaid Committee, it was reported to them; but the
" ſaid Report conſiſting of very many Examinations, they thought it would be of
" uſe to appoint a Committee to digeſt and put the ſame into ſome Method, to the
" intent they might be able to form a clearer and more diſtinct Judgment of the
" whole Affair; and that Report being made and approv'd by the Houſe, they con-
" ceived it would be of Importance to her Majeſty's Service, for them to preſent
" the ſame to her Majeſty; and, for her Majeſty's more entire Satisfaction, they
" begg'd Leave to annex all the ſaid Examinations at large to this Addreſs.
" That having enter'd into a ſerious Conſideration of the ſaid ſeveral Reports, they
" had unanimouſly come to the following Reſolutions thereupon; *Viz.* 1. *That*
" *the Crime of which* William Greg *ſtood attainted, was of ſo heinous a Nature, and at-*
" *tended with ſuch extraordinary Circumſtances, that it might prove of very pernicious*
" *Conſequence, if he ſhould not be made an Example.* 2. *And that it plainly appear'd to*
" *them, as well by what* Alexander Valiere *and* John Bara *had inform'd againſt each*
" *other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in*
" *the* French *Intereſt, and unfit to be truſted or employ'd by any Perſons in her Majeſty's*
" *Service. And that the open and publick Manner of the Correſpondence managed by*
" *them, with the Governors and Commiſſaries of* Calais *and* Bologne, *could tend only*
" *to carry on an Intelligence to the Advantage of her Majeſty's Enemies; and that it*
" *was highly probable thereby, the Stations of our Cruizers, the Strength of our Con-*
" *voys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant-Ships, had been betray'd to the* French.
Their Lordſhips added, " That it was her Majeſty's Glory, and the Happineſs
" of *Europe*, that ſhe was at the Head of one of the greateſt Confederacies that
" ever was known in Hiſtory; and it was the Common Concern of the whole
" Alliance, that her Counſels ſhould be kept with the ſtricteſt Secrecy: But that,
" in the Papers now laid before her, her Majeſty would be pleaſed to obſerve,
" that ſome of her Reſolutions of the greateſt Moment, and that requir'd the
" utmoſt Secrecy, had been ſent to her Enemies by the ſame Poſt they were

" diſpatch'd

" diſpatch'd to the Allies: That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, A. D.
" had, for a conſiderable Time, been expoſed to the View even of the meaneſt 1708.
" Clerks in that Office; and that the Peruſal of all the Letters, to and from
" the *French* Priſoners, was chiefly truſted to *Greg*, a Perſon of a very ſuſpici-
" ous Character, and known to be extreamly indigent. That it was not eaſily
" to be known, what ill Conſequences might have attended ſuch Negligence:
" But their Lordſhips depended upon it, that theſe Matters being thus plainly
" laid open to her Majeſty, they ſhould be well ſecur'd againſt any Dangers of
" this Nature for the future. That they were further in Duty bound to beſeech
" her Majeſty, That all poſſible Methods might be uſed, to put a Stop to that dan-
" gerous and (which might ſoon prove) fatal Intercourſe between her Majeſty's
" Subjects and *France*, which had of late received ſo great an Encouragement by the
" Countenance and Protection given to *Valiere* and *Bara*; ſince, unleſs that were
" effectually done, her Majeſty's Enemies would continue to have what Intelligence
" they pleaſed; her Majeſty's Men of War and Merchant-Ships would be in Dan-
" ger of being betray'd to the *French*; and that moſt deſtructive Trade of ſending
" Wool to *France*, which had been with much Charge and Trouble interrupted, and
" in good meaſure ſuppreſs'd, would be reviv'd to a greater Degree than ever.

To this Addreſs, the Queen return'd an Anſwer; *That ſhe was ſorry that any who had been employ'd by thoſe in her Service, ſhould have prov'd falſe to their Truſt, and injurious to the Publick. That ſhe doubted not, the Examples laid before her by their Lordſhips, would be a ſufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as ſecret as might be; and to employ ſuch only, as there ſhould be good Grounds to believe would be faithful.* The Queen's Anſwer.

To make an End of this ungrateful Affair, we muſt take notice, That after the preſenting the Addreſs before-mention'd, *Greg* was reſpited about a Month longer; during which Time, neither Threats nor Promiſes were wanting, to engage him to make a Diſcovery; but as he ſtill deny'd the having any Accomplices in his Treaſon, he was executed at * *Tyburn*. He left a † Paper with the Sheriffs, wherein, in particular, he entirely clear'd Mr. *Harley*: But, notwithſtanding this Teſtimony of a dying Man, ſome were apt to ſuſpect that *cunning Stateſman* of being the Contriver of that very Paper; and aſcrib'd the Compoſedneſs which viſibly appear'd in *Greg*'s Countenance, till he came to the Place of Execution, to a firm Expectation (which he was made to entertain) of a Reprieve. Others gave out, that he complain'd, *That there was no Truſt in Man*: But theſe being only vague Conjectures and Reports, no wiſe Man will lay any Streſs upon them: Nor is it, after all, reaſonable to believe, that ſo great a Politician as Mr. *Harley*, whatever Deſigns he had in his Head, would employ an Under-Clerk in his Office, to carry on a Correſpondence with the Enemy.

* *Greg* executed, *April* 28. 1708.
† See *Appendix*.

On the 1ſt Day of *April*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons attending, the Royal Aſſent was given to Sixteen publick, and Seventeen private Bills: After which, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes: Acts paſs'd, *April* 1.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I Cannot conclude this Seſſion, without acknowledging the wiſe and ſpeedy Pro- The Queen's
" viſions which you have made for the publick Security. Speech to both Houſes.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

" I am alſo to thank you in particular, for the large and timely Supplies, which
" you have provided for the effectual Proſecution of the War: I aſſure you, they
" ſhall be carefully and punctually apply'd to the Uſes for which they are ap-
" pointed.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I take theſe (eſpecially at this Juncture) to be ſuch undeniable Proofs of your
" Zeal and Affection to my Service, as muſt fully convince every body of your do-
" ing Me the Juſtice to believe, that all which is dear to you, is perfectly ſafe un-
" der my Government; and muſt be irrecoverably loſt, if ever the Deſigns of a
" *Popiſh Pretender*, bred up in the Principles of the moſt Arbitrary Government,
" ſhould take place.

" I am ſatisfy'd, that very falſe Repreſentations of the true Inclinations and In-
" tereſts of my People, muſt have been made by ſome of my Subjects, who have
" given Encouragement to this deſperate Attempt; ſince, without ſomething of
" that Nature, it ſeems very little conſiſting with the uſual Precaution of our

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" Enemies, to hazard the Expence and Diſappointment of ſo vain and ill-grounded " an Undertaking.

" However, it is certain, we muſt be all inexcuſable, if we do not take Warn- " ing from this Attempt, to compleat what may be neceſſary for our Security at " Home, and the diſcouraging the like for the future; to which, by GOD's Bleſſing, " nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part.

" And to the ſame End, I muſt recommend to you, at your Return into your ſe- " veral Counties, to uſe your utmoſt Care and Diligence, in putting the Laws in " Execution againſt *Papiſts*, and all others diſaffected to my Government; and in " making them pay towards the publick Taxes, to the full of what the Law re- " quires from them: Nothing being more reaſonable, than that they, who by their " Principles and Practices, encourage, if not actually foment ſuch Diſturbances, " ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them, and ſecuring the King- " dom's Peace; and ſhould know themſelves, on all ſuch Occaſions, to be reſpon- " ſible, in the firſt Place, for the many Inconveniencies that may enſue.

The Parliament Prorogued.

After this, the Lord Chancellor, by the Queen's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tueſday*, the 13th of *April* next.

The *French* King's circular Letter about the intended Invaſion.

The Court of *France* was ſo fondly ſecure of Succeſs in their late Enterprize againſt *Scotland*, that their King wrote a Circular Letter to his Miniſters in *Rome*, *Swiſſerland*, *Geneva*, and other Neutral Places, directing them to declare in his Name, " That he had long been of Opinion, That the aſſiſting the King of *England* to " poſſeſs the Throne of his Anceſtors, would be for the general Good of all *Europe*. " That he believed, that a Peace would be the Conſequence of its Succeſs, and that " this Prince's Subjects would eſteem themſelves equally happy, in contributing to " reeſtabliſh him in the Place of his Predeceſſors, and in being themſelves deliver'd " from thoſe continual Impoſitions, wherewith they were overwhelm'd, to maintain " a War altogether foreign to them. That as the *Scotch* had yet more Reaſon " than the *Engliſh*, to be diſſatisfy'd with the preſent Government of *England*, it ap- " pear'd to him a convenient Opportunity to reſtore to that Nation their lawful " Sovereign, and to enable the Prince to deliver it from the Oppreſſion it had ſuf- " fer'd ſince the *Revolution*, which happen'd under the late King of *England*, *James* " the Second. That theſe were the Reaſons which had determin'd him to equip " a Squadron of his Ships at *Dunkirk*, and to furniſh the King of *England* with a " conſiderable Number of his Troops, to accompany him to *Scotland*, to ſupport " thoſe his faithful Subjects, who ſhould declare for him. That he (the pretended " King of *England*) left *Verſailles* the 7th of *March*, N. S. to go to *Dunkirk*, in or- " der to embark, and get, with all Expedition, to *Scotland*. That his Intention " was not to enter the Kingdom by Right of Conqueſt, but to oblige them to re- " ceive him as legal Poſſeſſor of it. That he would behave himſelf in like man- " ner, with reſpect to all his other Dominions, who ſhould pay that Obedience " they owed him; and his Subjects would only be diſtinguiſh'd, according to the " Zeal and Affection they ſhew'd for him, without examining what Religion they " profeſs'd, in which he left them to their entire Liberty." The *French* King con- " cluded, that he had no Thoughts of enlarging his Power, by aſſiſting to re-eſta- " bliſh this Prince: That 'twas ſufficient, that he did an Act of Juſtice, in vindi- " cating the Honour of crown'd Heads, highly affronted in the Perſon of the late " King, his Father; and his Wiſhes would be entirely accompliſh'd, if (by GOD's " Bleſſing on his Endeavours) the Succeſs became the Means of procuring a laſting " Peace, ſo neceſſary to all *Europe*.

Reaſons that induced the *French* Court to attempt an Invaſion.

It *ſeem'd ſo little conſiſting*, (as the Queen obſerv'd in her laſt Speech) *with the uſual Precaution of the Court of* France, *to hazard the Expence of ſo great an Undertaking*, without ſome *Encouragement* from *Great Britain*, that 'twill not be amiſs to enquire upon what Grounds they entertain'd thoſe fond Hopes of Succeſs.

State of *Scotland*.

As ſoon as the Union took Place, Two Commiſſions were appointed, for managing the Cuſtoms, and Exciſe of *Scotland*, being partly *Engliſh*, and partly *Scotchmen*; but, at the ſame Time, vaſt Numbers of Surveyors, Collectors, and other Officers, being ſent down from *England*, and executing the new Laws with all Rigor, were ſo grievous to the People, that Men of all Ranks and Perſuaſions, reſented the Loſs of the Sovereignty, and were eaſily perſuaded, by the *Pretender*'s Friends, *That nothing but the Reſtoration of the Royal Family, by the Means of* Scotchmen, *could reſtore them to their natural Rights*. Nor were many of the Nobility and Gentry leſs deſirous to ſee the *Pretender* amongſt them; and therefore had, for ſome Time paſt, preſs'd his coming over, as the luckieſt Opportunity for reſtoring him, and advancing the Intereſt of *France*, by giving a Diverſion to the *Engliſh*. Upon the repeated Inſtances of the Court of St. *Germains*, and the ill Succeſs of the *French* Arms in 1706, the

See *Lockhart*'s Memoirs, p. 342, *&c. ſeq.*

*French* King began to reliſh the Propoſal, and ſeem'd in Earneſt to do ſomething for the *Pretender*; but before he proceeded any further, he ſent over Colonel *Hookes* to get Intelligence, and treat with the *Scotch*. It was the Opinion of many, that *Hookes* was pitch'd upon by the Court of *France*, as one that would follow their Directions; and pretend that he was more ſollicitous to raiſe a Civil War, than to promote the *Pretender*'s Service and Intereſt. Be that as it will, 'tis certain, that he rather widen'd, than made up the Diviſion he found among the *Scotch Jacobites*, and which was occaſion'd by a Miſunderſtanding between the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*. The firſt claim'd Merit, upon Account of his paſt Actions, his Intereſt, and Qualifications; and the other valued himſelf on the Intereſt he had got of late with the *North*-Country Gentry, and the great Number of Men he could raiſe. Many being diſguſted with the Duke of *Hamilton*, for his equivocal Behaviour in the laſt *Scotch* Parliament, inclined to think the Duke of *Athol* would venture further for the *Pretender*; which, as it piqued the one, ſo it elevated the other; and this Jarring went ſo far, that ſome of the Duke of *Athol*'s Partizans, railed openly at the Duke of *Hamilton*, and pretended to do all themſelves. Others, again, reflecting on the Duke of *Athol*'s Conduct, on ſeveral Occaſions, were afraid he was not ſtanch, but acted rather from a Deſire of revenging himſelf of the Courtiers who had ſlighted him, than a true Principle of Loyalty to the *Pretender*; and conſidering, that he was by no Means qualify'd to be the Head of a Party, thought he was not to be humour'd ſo far, as to diſguſt the Duke of *Hamilton*. For though the latter's cautious Behaviour in concerting Meaſures, was not approved, yet the *Jacobites* being perſuaded of his intire Affection to their Cauſe, and convinc'd, at the ſame Time, that he was abſolutely neceſſary to be with the *Pretender*, by reaſon of his Intereſt, Courage and Conduct, and particularly his Dexterity in managing the different Parties: Upon all theſe Conſiderations they thought, he was to be reſpected, and adviſed with; and therefore recommended him to the Earl of *Middleton*, who agreeing with them, repreſented him to the *Pretender*, as the fitteſt Perſon to ſerve him in *Scotland*. But the Duke of *Perth*, who entirely differed from the Earl of *Middleton*, ſoon cloſed with the Duke of *Athol*; and having more Intereſt with the Prieſts and *Roman Catholicks* than *Middleton*, prevail'd ſo far with the Court of *France*, or at leaſt with *Hookes*, that the latter, upon his Arrival in *Scotland*, (in the beginning of *March*, 1707) made his chief Application to, and concerted Meaſures with his Correſpondent, the Duke of *Athol*. Beſides his Credentials from the *Pretender* and *French* King, empowering him to treat with the People of *Scotland*, *in order to bring about the King's Reſtoration, and to recover the Nation's Sovereignty, and ancient Privileges*; Colonel *Hookes* produced a Paper, containing ſeveral Queries drawn by the Marquis *de Torcy*, relating to the Number of Men that could be raiſed in *Scotland*; the Conveniencies for ſubſiſting and quartering Troops, and carrying on a War; and the Number of Forces, Sums of Money, and Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, neceſſary to be ſent from *France*. A diſtinct Anſwer being made to each Query, containing a full Account of the State of Affairs, particularly the Inclination of the People to venture all for the *Pretender*'s Service, and earneſtly intreating him to come over as ſoon as poſſible: That Paper was ſigned by the Duke of *Athol*, Lord *Drummond*, Earl of *Errol*, Earl of *Strathmore*, Viſcount of *Stermount*, Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Nairn*, *Fatheringhame* of *Powrie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, *Graham* of *Fintree*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne*, and a few others; and ſo deliver'd to *Hookes*, who carried it to *France* in *May*, 1707. It is to be obſerv'd, that he had brought over Letters from the *Pretender* to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Earl *Mariſchal*, but before he tranſmitted thoſe Letters to them, he had ſo cloſely attach'd himſelf to the Duke of *Athol*, and made ſuch Advances in the Treaty, that the Duke of *Hamilton*, and Earl *Mariſchal*, highly reſented their being thus diſregarded, and did not think fit to ſend their Anſwers by *Hookes*, but choſe another Hand to communicate their Thoughts to the Earl of *Middleton*. Hereupon *Hookes* ſent them impertinent threatning Letters; and when he arrived in *France*, fluſh'd with the Succeſs of his Embaſſy, he triumph'd over the Earl of *Middleton*, whom, and his Friends in *Scotland*, he accuſed of *Barkwardneſs* to ſerve the *Pretender*. Before he embark'd for *France*, he had aſſured the *Jacobites*, that their King would be with them by the Month of *Auguſt* next, but before that Time came, Notice was ſent to *Scotland*, that the Attempt could not be made ſo ſoon. There being afterwards little Appearance of its being executed, People began to ſuſpect, that the *French* King's Affairs being ſomewhat retrieved by the Battel of *Almanza*, he reſerv'd the Deſign in Favour of the *Pretender*, to another Occaſion; which Surmiſe proceeded from a well-grounded Jealouſy, that the Court of *France* regarded him no farther, than they thought him ſubſervient to their own Intereſt, and private Views. Of this Opinion was the Duke of *Hamilton*, who having waited 'till the

end

Diviſions between the *Jacobites* in *Scotland*, and at the Court of St. *Germains*.

Colonel *Hookes*'s Negotiation in *Scotland*. *Lockhart Ubi Supra*, p. 352, *& ſeq.*

A. D. 1708.

end of *January*, 170⅞, without ſeeing any Effect of the *French* King's Promiſes, and his Affairs requiring his Preſence in *England*, he ſet out from *Kenriel*, with his Dutcheſs and Family, towards *Lancaſter*. The Third Day he was on his Journey, an Expreſs from Captain *Straton* inform'd him, That he had certain Advice, that the *Pretender* would proceed on his Expedition before the middle of *March*, whereupon the Duke ſeem'd extreamly puzzled, what to do? But, after ſome Conſideration, he reſolv'd to proceed on his Journey, as a Blind to his true Deſign. And, in the mean Time, his Grace directed Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, who had accompanied him ſo far, inſtantly to repair to the Shire of *Lanerk*, to raiſe their Friends, and lead them to *Dumfries*, where he promiſed to meet him, and where he was ſure to be join'd with a great Number of Horſe and Foot. Beſides the good Diſpoſitions and ſolemn Aſſurances of the *Pretender*'s Friends, the Court of *France* had Reaſon to expect Succeſs in *Scotland*: For the regular Troops there did not exceed Two Thouſand Five Hundred Men, moſt of whom were diſaffected, and ready to join the *Pretender*; the Gariſons being unprovided with Warlike Stores, muſt have yielded at the firſt Summons; a good Part of the *Equivalent* Money being in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, would have help'd to carry on the War: And a Fleet of *Dutch* Ships had, ſome Time before, run a-ground on the Coaſt of *Angus*, in which was a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition, beſides Cannon and ſmall Arms, and a great Sum of Money, which the *Jacobites* of that Country would have ſecured: So that all Things ſeem'd to concur to give Succeſs to the Attempt upon *Scotland*. The Appearance of the *French* Fleet in the *Firth*, as it wonderfully elated the Spirits of the *Jacobites*, ſo did it ſtrike no ſmall Terror and Conſternation among the Well-affected. But, nevertheleſs, the Magiſtrates and Corporations of the City of *Edinburgh*, ſhew'd ſuch Zeal and Readineſs to aſſiſt the Government; and ſuch great Care and Diligence were uſed, in obſerving and ſecuring ſuſpected Perſons; that, together with the ſpeedy March of ſome *Engliſh* Forces *Northwards*, and Sir *George Eyre*'s continuing in *Leith-Road*, 'till certain News came of the *Pretender*'s Return to *Dunkirk*, the Peace of *Scotland* was happily preſerv'd. Moreover, we may obſerve, that by a remarkable Turn of Fortune, or rather Decree of over-ruling Providence, not only the Enemy's Projects dwindled into nothing; but both the *Britiſh* Nation, and the whole Confederacy, reap'd no ſmall Advantages from that Diſappointment. In the firſt Place, that fruitleſs Attempt ſhew'd, that the Courts of *Verſailles* and St. *Germains*, had not ſo many Friends in *Scotland*, as they either had fancied, or were made to believe; ſince, bating ſome Great Men, whoſe Diſcontents were already ſufficiently known, the main Body of that Part of *Great Britain*, gave ſignal Proofs of their Affections to the preſent Government, and of their Zeal in maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion. Secondly, That Enterprize furniſh'd the Government with juſt Reaſons to ſecure the Leading-Men among the Diſaffected *Scotch*; and with an Act of Parliament to detain their Perſons, and check their ſiniſter Practices. Thirdly, That Conſpiracy open'd the Eyes of the *Scotch Preſbyterians*, moſt of whom having been ſeduced by the *Pretender*'s Partizans, had, 'till then, appear'd abſolutely averſe to the *Union*; but who, at this Juncture, in Imitation of their Fellow-Subjects of *England*, ſent up a Loyal Addreſs, wherein, among other Particulars, *they congratulated her Majeſty upon that happy Event of her auſpicious Reign.* Fourthly, That Attempt turn'd to the Diſadvantage of the diſcontented Party in *England*, ſome of whom being ſuſpected of wiſhing well to the *Pretender*, loſt thereby their Elections for Members of the enſuing Parliament. In the Fifth Place, The wonderful Expedition with which the Government put out a Fleet, that baffled the Enemy's Deſign, not only ſilenced the Murmurings and Complaints that were raiſed, and induſtriouſly fomented, againſt the *Miniſtry*, particularly againſt the *Admiralty*, but alſo procured to the latter, the ſolemn Thanks of the Houſe of Commons. And *Laſtly*, That Diſappointment, as it broke the Enemy's Meaſures, and diſtracted their Counſels; ſo it gave freſh Vigor and Spirit to the whole Confederacy.

The Peace of *Scotland* preſerv'd.

The Diſappointment of the intended Invaſion, proves advantageous to the *Britiſh* Nation, and to the Allies in General.

The Marquis *de Puiſieux*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Swiſſerland*, having communicated * to the Regency of the Canton of *Baſil*, the before-mention'd Letter of the King, his Maſter, with this Addition, "That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having found in *Scotland*, the People ready to receive their lawful King with open "Arms, he ſent thither, by the Marquis *de Nangis*, the neceſſary Arms for that Expedition; who, upon his Return, reported, That the *Scotch* had publiſh'd by "Placarts, both at *Edinburgh*, and every where elſe, That they were ready to ſacrifice all for their Lawful King, *James* the Eighth." Mr. *Stanyan*, the *Britiſh* Envoy Extraordinary in *Swiſſerland*, fail'd not, ſome Time † after, to contradict, and expoſe thoſe falſe Repreſentations and Rumours, in a Letter to the laudable Evangelick Cantons; wherein, among other Reaſons, to ſhew the Preſumption of the

* *March* 16. N. S.

† *April* 25. N. S.

the Attempt, he urged, "That a Nation, which, at all Times, had shew'd so much "Zeal and Resolution for the Defence of their Liberties, which they had the Happiness to preserve, at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, must, in an "Instant, have been so base, as to submit to the Loss of them; to set up Tyranny "and despotick Power, at a Time when the miserable Condition, to which the "Kingdom of *France* was reduced by those Maxims, ought to be a standing Example and Warning to all future Ages. That, in short, *Contradictions must have been "reconciled*, to favour the Success of that noble Enterprize: That, out of Gaiety, "an Enemy should be suffer'd to pass, when the Means to prevent it were at "Hand: That Men should forget the most Sacred Duties, the Allegiance they "owed to the best of Queens, the Zeal they ought to have for their Religion, and "the Resolution they ought to shew for the Liberties of their Country. That bating these Difficulties, that Enterprize was well contriv'd, and better digested; "and, accordingly, its Success answer'd the Expectation of all sensible Men: The "*French* Fleet appear'd on the Coasts of *Great Britain*, without daring to land, or "any one Man in the Kingdom stirring in their Favour; whereupon they bravely "took the Resolution to retire to their Harbour, with their Twelve miserable Battalions; which, instead of conquering the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, were now "in the Hospitals of *Dunkirk*, disabled for Service." About this Time, the *French* Court receiv'd another notable Mortification in *Switzerland*; for after a long Controversy, their Agents were obliged, in their Master's Name, to accept the Protestant Cantons Ratification of the Project of Neutrality, drawn up in the Diet at *Baden*, wherein the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* were mention'd as Comburghers of *Bern*, and included in the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Alliance, made in the Year 1663, whereby they were intitled to the Free Trade, Peace, and other Advantages stipulated in that Treaty, as Members of the *Helvetick* Body. Thus ended an Affair, which in the whole Course of it, made as great Noise, as any particular Transaction that had happen'd for many Ages past, to the entire Satisfaction of the King of *Prussia*, and to the immortal Honour of his great Supporters, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States-General, and the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, particularly that of *Bern*, who exerted their Zeal and Vigor, in a manner almost unknown to their Predecessors. On the other Hand, *France* receiv'd such a Foil and Repulse on this Occasion, as visibly manifested the Declension of her Power, and exposed her Impotency to the Derision of all the rest of *Europe*; since, after all her Threats, that haughty Crown was, at last, glad of any Pretence, (such as her Affection to the laudable Cantons) to drop a Dispute, wherein the violent Counsels of some inconsiderate Ministers, had preposterously engaged her.

Mr. *Stanyan's* Letter to the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*.

The Affair of *Neufchatel* settled to the Satisfaction of the King of *Prussia*, and of his Allies.

To return to *Great Britain*: On the 15th of *April*, the Queen in Council, order'd a *Proclamation* to be publish'd, *for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another*; which was accordingly done a Week * after, by another *Proclamation*, whereby the "Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain* was order'd "to issue out Writs, for the Summoning and Holding a new Parliament; which "Writs were to bear a *Teste*, the 26th Day of that Month of *April*, and to be re"turnable on the 8th of *July*, next following." Three Days † before, *Edward Griffin*, Esq; late Lord *Griffin*, *John* Lord *Clermount*, and *Charles Middleton*, Esq; Two Sons to the Earl of *Middleton*, and Colonel *Francis Wauchope*, who were taken on board the *Salisbury*, were brought up to *London*, and having been examin'd by a Committee of the Privy-Council, were committed Prisoners to the *Tower*, for High-Treason, by Warrant of the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: And Two Days after, the following *Irish* Officers, taken also on board the said Ship, were, for the same Crime, committed to *Newgate*, viz. *Edward Fitzgerald*, *Oliver Bourk*, *Daniel Baily*, *Stephen Connier*, *Constance Kiefe*, *Michael Pendergast*, *Edmund Fitzgerald*, *Teague Mackmahon*, *Cleary*, ——— *Fitzmorris*, ——— *Osullivan*, ——— *Macarty*, —— *Fannon*, —— *Denovan*, —— *Hymes*, and *Anthony Stanburker*.

The Parliament dissolv'd, *April* 15.
* *April* 22. And another call'd.

† *April* 19. The Lord *Griffin*, and others, committed to the *Tower*.

And others to *Newgate*, *April* 21.

Before Sir *George Byng* sail'd from *Lieth-Road*, for the *Downs*, he was ‖ visited by Sir *Patrick Johnston*, Representative in the late Parliament, for the City of *Edinburgh*, in the Name of that Magistracy; and presented with an Instrument, whereby he was made a Citizen of *Edinburgh*. This Instrument was inclosed in a Golden Box, accompanied with a Letter from Sir *Samuel Maklellan*, Lord Provost of that City, wherein *he desired the Admiral to accept of it, as a Mark of their high Respect to him, who had been the happy Instrument of so seasonable a Deliverance to this Island, for which his Memory would be honour'd by future Ages.* Not many Days after, Sir *George Byng* arriv'd at Court, and was receiv'd, both by the Queen, and her Royal Consort, with those gracious Marks of Favour, his late eminent Services had deserv'd. All this while, the Ministers of several Foreign Princes and States, had

‖ *April* 21. Compliment pass'd on Sir *George Byng*, by the City of *Edinburgh*.

A. D. 1708.

Audiences of the Queen, and the Prince, to congratulate the Diſappointment of the *Pretender*'s Deſign on *North-Britain*; but about the ſame Time †, Signior *Corraro*, Ambaſſador from the Republick of *Venice*, was forbid the Court, upon Account of ſome Diſreſpect ſhewn by the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Officers of *Venice*, to the Livery of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador there. This Matter was afterwards accommodated to the Queen's entire Satisfaction: The Perſons who offer'd the Affront, having, upon his Lordſhip's Inſtances, been condemn'd, and ſent to the Gallies, but immediately releaſed from thence at his Deſire. About this Time, the Lord *Lovelace* was appointed Governor of *New-York*, in the Room of the Lord *Cornbury*.

Foreign Miniſters Congratulate the *Pretender*'s Diſappointment.

† *April* 7. The *Venetian* Ambaſſador forbid the Court, 'till Satisfaction given by his Principals.

Lord *Lovelace* Governor of *New-York*.

The Removal of Mr. Secretary *Harley*, having, as was hinted before, occaſion'd ſome other Vacancies, in the ſubordinate Civil Offices, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; a Gentleman of quick Parts, and maſterly Eloquence, who ſeem'd to vye with Mr. *Henry St. John*, his School-Fellow *, in the Houſe Commons, was, in his Room, made Secretary at War; and the Place of Secretary to the Marines, which was alſo enjoy'd by Mr. *St. John*, was given to *Joſiah Burchet*, Eſq;. Some Time after, the Queen deliver'd to the Earl of *Cholmondley*, the Staff of Comptroller of her Houſhold; and about the middle of *April*, the Queen made a Promotion of General Officers, by which the Earl *Rivers* was advanc'd to the Poſt of General of the Horſe. *Henry Withers*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Roſs*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Raby*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, ——— *Maine*, *William Seymour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Erblyn*, Marquis of *Lothian*, and ——— *Tidcomb*, were declared LIEUTENANTS-GENERAL; Sir *William Douglaſs*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredyth*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, MAJORS-GENERAL: And *Luke Lillingſton*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Roger Elliot*, *William Evans*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Joſeph Wightman*, and *John Newton*, BRIGADIERS *of her Majeſty's Forces*.

* They were both bred at *Eaton* College.

Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Secretary at War.

The Earl of *Cholmondley* Comptroller of the Houſhold.

Promotion of General Officers.

Some Time before, Orders and Commiſſions were deliver'd, for new raiſing the Regiments of *Montjoy*, *Gorges*, *Alnut*, *Mordaunt*, *Wade*, *Mackartney*, and *Mark-Kerr*, which ſuffer'd moſt at the Battel of *Almanza*; and the Officers whereof, who were Priſoners in *France*, were ſupplied by others. About the ſame Time, the Earl of *Wemys*, and Sir *John Leake*, were added to the Lord High-Admiral's Council: And on the 22d of *April*, her Majeſty nominated Dr. *Fleetwood* to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Beveridge*; Sir *William Giffard* was appointed Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital; and on the 26th of *April*, her Majeſty in Council, order'd a *Proclamation*, commanding all the Peers of *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*,

Proclamation for electing the Sixteen *Scotch* Peers.

"To aſſemble at *Holy-Rood* Houſe, in *Edinburgh*; the 17th of *June* next, to nominate and chuſe, by open Election, the Sixteen Peers who were to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers, in the enſuing Parliament of *Great Britain*, purſuant to the Twenty Second Article of the Treaty of *Union*.

Civil Offices beſtow'd.

The next Day, *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Eſq; had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand, upon his being appointed Receiver and Pay-Maſter of the Tranſports; and on the 30th of the ſame Month, Sir *Philip Medows*, Junior, Knight, and *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; were declar'd Comptrollers for the Accompts of the Army; Sir *John Stanley*, Baronet, Commiſſioner of the *Cuſtoms*, in the Room of *Thomas Hall*, Eſq; *Craven Peyton*, Eſq; Warden of the *Mint*, upon the Removal of Sir *John Stanley*; *Thomas Hall*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Salt, in the Room of the above-named *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; *James Cardonnel*, Eſq; Commiſſioner for the Duties on Salt; Sir *Charles Turner*, Baronet, one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of *George Stepney*, Eſq; deceas'd; *Richard Martin*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Duties ariſing upon Stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and *Hugh Biſcawen*, Eſq; Warden of the Stanaries.

*Scotch* Priſoners brought to *England*, *April* 28.

Towards the End of *April*, the chief State-Priſoners in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, *viz.* the Marquis of *Huntley*, the Earls of *Errol*, *Seaforth*, and *Nithſdale*; the Lords Viſcounts *Stormont*, and *Kilſyth*; the Lord *Drummond*, the Lord *Nairn*, and *James Murray*, Eſq; (the Two laſt nam'd, Brothers to the Duke of *Athol*) Sir *George Maxwell*, and others, ſet out from thence, in order to be brought up to *London*, guarded by a Party of Dragoons. As for the Duke of *Hamilton*, who, on the 10th of *April*, arriv'd in *Weſtminſter*, with his Dutcheſs, attended only by one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers, his Grace made ſuch large Profeſſions of his Loyalty and Affection to her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, that he was ſoon after diſcharg'd; as were alſo the Earl of *Aberdeen*, the Lord *Balmerino*, the Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, Sir *Walter Bruce*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Belfour*, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, *Dugal Stewart*, Brother to the Lord *Bute*, and ſome others. On the 7th of *June*, the Lord *Drummond*, Sir *George Maxwell*, and *Robert Murray* of *Palmy*, Eſq; were com-

The Duke of *Hamilton* diſcharg'd, and ſeveral others.

Some Perſons committed to the *Tower*, and others to *Newgate*.

committed Priſoners to the *Tower* of *London*; and the Lairds of *Cardeen* and *Keir*, to *Newgate*, by Warrants from the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. The next * Day, the following Priſoners were brought up to *London* from *Edinburgh*; viz. the Duke of *Gordon*, Viſcount *Kenmure*, *Fotheringham* of *Powrie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*; Lord *James Murray*, *Robinſon* of *Strowan*, *Seaton* of *Touch*, *Stuart* of *Stanachie*, *Macdonald* of *Keppock*, *Edmiſton* of *Newton*; Laird of *Keppendairie*, *Gordon* of *Gallachy*, and *Stuart* of *Boyce*: As were, the 14th of that Month, the Earl *Mariſchal*, the Earl of *Murray*, the Earl of *Traquair*, the Lord *Belhaven*, the Lord *Sinclair*, Sir *John Macleane*, the Laird of *Lochiel*, the Laird of *Appin*, Major-General *Buchan*, and Mr. *Campbel* of *Glenderowick*. Theſe Priſoners having ſeverally been examin'd by the Lords of the Privy-Council; ſuch, againſt whom there was no particular Information, were admitted to Bail; which Favour extended to moſt of them, but which the Lord *Belhaven* did not long enjoy; for on the 21ſt of *June*, he died of an Inflammation, or Mortification in his Brain: And with him expir'd the warmeſt Oppoſer of the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms.

* *June* 8. Other Priſoners brought up from *Scotland*:

And admitted to Bail.

The Lord *Belhaven* dies.

On the 10th of *May*, at the Court at *Kenſington*, the Queen being preſent; his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* having been admitted to take his Place, as uſual, at the Council-Board; the Lords, and others hereafter mention'd, were, by her Majeſty's Command, ſworn of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Council, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, in that behalf, paſs'd the laſt Seſſion, intituled, *An Act for rendring the* UNION *of the Two Kingdoms more entire and compleat*; which Lords, and others, her Majeſty declared to be the Lords of her Privy-Council of *Great Britain*: *Viz.* The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treaſurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain; *James* Earl of *Derby*; *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State; *Charles Bodvile*, Earl of *Radnor*; *Charles* Earl of *Berkley*, *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*; *Hugh* Earl of *Coolmondley*; *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Principal Secretary of State; *Thomas Coke*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the *Rolls*; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Juſtice; Sir *Charles Hedges*; *James Vernon*, Eſq; *John How*, Eſq; and *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; At the ſame Time, *John Povey*, Eſq; *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; and *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; were ſworn Clerks of the Council.

New Privy-Council ſettled according to the late Act of Parliament, *May* 16.

A Week after, Baron *Spanheim*, the *Pruſſian* Ambaſſador, notify'd to the Queen the Death of the young Prince of *Orange*, Grandſon to the King his Maſter; whereupon the *Britiſh* Court went into Mourning the * *Sunday* following.

The Court goes into Mourning for the young P. of *Orange*, * *May* 23.

About this Time, the Lord *Griffin*, (one of the Priſoners taken on Board the *Salisbury*) being attainted by Outlawry for High-Treaſon, committed in the Reign of the late King *William*, was brought to the Bar of the *Queen's-Bench*, by Virtue of her Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*; and, after the reading of the Outlawry, being aſk'd, What he had to ſay, why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him? He ſaid, in his Defence, "That he was neither in Arms, nor in Council with the Enemy; but was forc'd, "by the *French* Court, upon the Expedition, entirely againſt his Judgment and In"clination; notwithſtanding he had expreſs'd his Diſlike of it, as a raſh and fooliſh "Attempt: Adding, He threw himſelf at the Queen's Feet for Mercy, and hop'd "the Favour of the Court." His Defence being judg'd entirely foreign to the Outlawry, upon which he was brought to the Bar, the Court made a Rule for his Execution, as is uſual in ſuch Caſes. But tho' the Queen, not without ſome Struggle between her inbred Clemency and Juſtice, was prevail'd with to ſign the Warrant for Sentence to paſs upon him the 16th of *June*; yet, his advanc'd Age ſtill pleading for him, he found Mercy in the Royal Breaſt; ſo that a Reprieve (for a Fortnight) was ſent, the Night before, to the *Tower*; and that expiring the laſt Day of *June*, was then renew'd, and afterwards continued from Month to Month, till he died naturally in the *Tower*.

The L^d. *Griffin* brought to the *Queen's-Bench* Bar, upon his former Outlawry, *May* 15.

A Rule made for his Execution.

He is repriev'd from Month to Month.

On the 20th of *May*, *Maynhard* Duke of *Schomberg*, and *John Smith*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, (and who, about this Time, was conſtituted Under-Treaſurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of Mr. Secretary *Boyle*) were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and, the ſame Day, *William Blaithwaite*, Eſq; was ſworn one of the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary; and *James Vernon*, Eſq; Clerk Extraordinary. The 26th of the ſame Month, *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet* was likewiſe ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and in that Interval, was publiſh'd her Majeſty's *Proclamation*, *appointing the Diſtribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for taking Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemies*, according

Privy-Counſellors ſworn, *May* 20.

Mr. *Smith* made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

Proclamation for the Diſtribution of Prizes, dated *May* 20. 1708.

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cording to an *Act* pass'd the last Session, *for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom, by Cruizers and Convoys.* Towards the latter End of *May*, the Queen was pleas'd to grant to *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, the Dignities of a Baron, Marquis and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron of *Rippon*, and Marquis of *Beverley*, in the County of *York*, and Duke of *Dover*, in the County of *Kent*.

The Duke of *Queensberry* made Duke of *Dover*.

Elections for Members of Parliament.

All this while, the Elections for the ensuing House of Commons succeeded, in most Places, according to the Wishes of the Ministry. But, at the great Meeting of the Nobility of *North Britain*, held at *Edinburgh* the 17th of *June*, some were chosen among the (*a*) Sixteen that were to represent that illustrious Body, who were justly suspected of Disaffection to the present Settlement. Towards the latter End of that Month, the Queen, with her Royal Consort, went from *Kensington* to *Windsor*, to pass there the Summer Season. And having thus taken a View of Domestick Occurrences, let's now attend foreign Affairs.

The Duke of *Marlborough* embarks for *Holland*, *March* 29. *O. S.*

The Storm that threaten'd *Great Britain* being happily dispell'd, and the necessary Measures for the Security of the Government taken; the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *London* on *Monday* the 29th of *March*, embark'd at *Margate* that Evening; and, the next Day, arriv'd (late at Night) at the *Hague*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* being come there Two Days before, they went the next Day together, to the Great Pensionary *Heinsius*; and then were entertain'd at Dinner by the Baron *de Bothmer*, Envoy from the Elector of *Hanover*; whither vast Crowds of People resorted to see those Two great Generals, particularly Prince *Eugene*; who having never before been in *Holland*, raised, in all the Inhabitants of that Country, an eager Curiosity to behold him. The next * Day, in the Evening, there was a great Conference between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *States* Deputies for private Affairs, and the Great Pensionary, in the Chamber of *Triers*; the usual Place for Conferences, in the *States* Apartment; which was pitch'd upon, to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial. Prince *Eugene* open'd the Conference with a Speech; wherein he gave a particular "Account of the Emperor's Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, and *Piedmont*, and of those "design'd for *Spain*: And having mention'd the Troops which his *Imperial* Majesty "intended to employ in *Germany*, he deliver'd, in very modest Terms, his own O-"pinion of the Operations of the next Campaign, both on the *Upper-Rhine*, and "the *Low-Countries*: Concluding, That he had Instructions from his *Imperial* Ma-"jesty, to use his Endeavours to engage the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-"General*, to approve the Scheme he had propos'd, and to second, on their Parts, "his *Imperial* Majesty's Efforts, both to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, and "to restore his Brother, King *Charles* the Third, to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*." The nervous Eloquence with which Prince *Eugene* expres's'd himself, was admir'd by all that were present; and after he had ended his Discourse, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Assembly with the Instructions he had received from the Queen his Mistress, in relation to the Business before them: And, at last, mention was made of a separate Army, to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Conference, which lasted above an Hour, was but a kind of Preliminary; for the *States* Deputies were not empower'd to make any Answer, either to Prince *Eugene*'s, or the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Propos'als, but only (according to the usual Method obsery'd by that wise Republick) to receive them, and report the same to their High Mightinesses; which they did Four † Days after. Several other (tho' more private) Conferences were held between the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *States* Deputies; the Result of which being kept secret, afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*, for some Time; but it appear'd afterwards, that it was therein resolv'd, That most of the *Imperialists*, employ'd the Year before on the *Upper Rhine*, with the *Saxons* and *Hessians*, in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and the Troops which the Elector *Palatine* was to furnish, in Consideration of his *Imperial* Majesty's restoring him to the Possession of the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors, should march into the *Netherlands*, to act there under Prince *Eugene*, in Concert with the *British* and *Dutch* Forces. Whether Prince *Eugene*, who took *Hanover* in his Way to the *Hague*, communicated to the Elector of that Name, the Scheme before-mention'd, and found him averse to it; or propos'd other Measures to his Electoral Highness; it was thought fit, that both Prince *Eugene*, and my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, should wait on his Electoral

* *April* 12. *N. S.*

† *April* 16. *N. S.*

Resolutions taken in those Conferences.

(*a*) *Viz.* The Dukes of *Hamilton*, *Montross*, and *Roxburgh*; the Marquis of *Lothian*; and the Earls of *Orkney*, *Crawford*, *Rothes*, *Leven*, *Mar*, *Loudoun*, *Wemys*, *Rosebery*, *Glasgow*, *Northesk*, *Seafield*, and *Ilay*.

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Highneſs, in order to obtain his Concurrence to the Reſolutions taken at the *Hague*. The Duke of *Marlborough* deſign'd, indeed, to have gone back to *England*; but Prince *Eugene* earneſtly intreated his Grace to meet him at *Hanover*: And the *States-General* having repreſented to the Queen of *Great Britain*, how neceſſary his Preſence was on that ſide, and how uncertain the Winds might make his Return, now the Seaſon was ſo far advanc'd; his Grace reſolv'd upon the Journey to the Court of *Brunſwick*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* ſet out the 20th of *April*, *N. S.*; arriv'd the 22d at *Duſſeldorp*; ended his Buſineſs, the next Day, with the Elector *Palatine*; purſued his Journey to *Hanover* the 24th, and being (on the 26th) met Two Leagues from that Place by the Duke of *Marlborough*, their Highneſſes arriv'd there together the ſame Evening, and alighted at the *Britiſh* Envoy's. The Duke of *Marlborough* went firſt to Court, and was ſoon follow'd by Prince *Eugene*; and the reſpective Audiences of Ceremony, which they had of the Electoral Family, being over, they had, together, a long Conference with the Elector, who gave Orders for their Accommodation in his own Palace. They continued their Conferences (at which aſſiſted the Count *de Rechteren*, on the Part of the *States-General*) the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and met, at firſt, with ſome Difficulties; which the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* very dextrouſly removed: And tho' his Electoral Highneſs was ſenſible, that by the Scheme agreed on at the *Hague*, for making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army on the *Upper Rhine* was to be extreamly weaken'd, and himſelf therefore obliged to ſtand on the Defenſive; yet he, at laſt, condeſcended to part with ſeveral Regiments, and, ſatisfy'd with the Laurels he had formerly gain'd, ſacrific'd to the Common Cauſe the Glory he might have reap'd by acting offenſively. And here it is to be obſerv'd, That tho' it was agreed, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould come into the *Netherlands*; yet it was induſtriouſly given out, that he was to act with a ſeparate Body on the *Moſelle*; which obliged the Enemy to ſend a conſiderable Number of Forces that way, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*.

P. *Eugene* and the D. of *Marlborough* arrive together at *Hanover*, and confer with that Elector.

On the 29th of *April*, *N. S.* Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Leipſick*, to confer with King *Auguſtus*, who was come thither on purpoſe, from *Dreſden*, Two Days before: And his Highneſs arriving there the Firſt of *May*, and having in a few Hours finiſh'd his Negotiations, purſued his Journey, the next Day, to *Vienna*. The Duke of *Marlborough* made no long Stay after Prince *Eugene* at *Hanover*; for his Grace ſet out from thence the 30th of *April*, and arriv'd the 3d of *May* at the *Hague*; where he communicated to the *States-General* the Reſult of the Conferences held at *Hanover*; and having concerted with their High Mightineſſes further Meaſures for the opening of the Campaign, he ſet out the 7th for *Ghent*; where having review'd the *Britiſh* Forces, he went to *Bruſſels* the 11th. His Grace having conferr'd with Velt-Mareſchal *d' Auverquerque*, (who, in an infirm State of Health, preſerv'd a vigorous Mind, and ſeem'd reſolv'd to die, like a Hero, in the Field) gave Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlecht*, near *Bruſſels*; where, accordingly, the *Dutch*, *Pruſſians*, and *Hanoverians*, began to form the Army, the 23d of *May*, *N. S.* Three Days * after, they march'd to *Billinghen*; where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abbey of that Name, and the Velt-Mareſchal fix'd his at *Hall*, a little Town that lay in the Front of the firſt Line. The *Britiſh* Forces that were deſign'd to make the Campaign, without any Loſs of Time, repair'd to this Camp; as did a conſiderable Body of Troops, in the Service of the *States-General*, drawn from their reſpective Gariſons in *Flanders*.

P. *Eugene* goes to *Vienna*;

And the D. of *Marlborough* to the *Hague*.

And from thence to *Bruſſels*.

The Campaign in *Flanders*.

* *May* 26.

The Confederate Army form'd.

Upon Notice of theſe Motions, the Duke *de Vendoſme* aſſembled his Army the 25th, between *Mons* and St. *Giſlain*, and took up his Head-Quarters at St. *Sepronien*; poſting his Right at *Naiſt*, and his Left at *Canchie-Nôtre-Dame*, within Three Leagues of the Confederate Camp: And there he was join'd, the ſame Day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had the Chief (at leaſt the Titular) Command of the *French* Army; the Duke of *Berry*, his Brother, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, who (under the Romantick Name of the Chevalier *de St. George*) thought to retrieve the Diſgrace he had lately receiv'd on the Coaſt of *North-Britain*; but who made ſo inconſiderable a Figure among the Enemy, that they never took notice of him, in any of their publick Accounts of the ſeveral Actions that happen'd during this long and memorable Campaign. Upon a Suſpicion that the *French* might have a Deſign upon *Louvain*, the Confederate Generals march'd their Army to *Terbank*, near that City, and the Enemy advanc'd to *Genap* and *Braine-la-leu*.

As is alſo the Enemy's.

The *Pretender* amongſt them.

Tho' the *French* had ſtill in View the Recovering of the Places they had loſt after the Battel of *Ramellies*, in 1706, yet they judiciouſly expected to ſucceed in their Deſigns, rather by Stratagem and Surprize, than by open Force. Nor were their Hopes altogether groundleſs: For the Elector of *Bavaria* having been continued precarious Governor of the *Catholick* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, upon the *French*

Clandeſtine Practices of the Elector of *Bavaria* and Count *de Bergheyck*, on the Inhabitants of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

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*French* invading the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, had (by his clandeſtine Intrigues) preſerv'd, if not increas'd, the Intereſt he had formerly gain'd, among People of all Ranks, by his profuſe Way of Living and Popularity; ſo that Count *de Bergheyck*, a Perſon of great Credit, and no leſs Activity, with other Sticklers for the Houſe of *Bourbon*, eaſily found Means to practiſe upon the Levity and reſtleſs Spirits of the chief Inhabitants of the Cities of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Antwerp*; who being impatient of the *Dutch* Government, promiſed to open their Gates to the Troops of the Two Crowns, as ſoon as a fair Opportunity ſhould offer: And 'tis not improbable, that ſeveral other Places had likewiſe entertain'd the ſame Thoughts.

The *French* and Confederate Armies had now continued a conſiderable Time in their reſpective Camps; the Allies waiting for Prince *Eugene*'s taking the Field, with an Army that was to be compos'd of the Troops of *Pruſſia* and *Heſſe*, Ten Thouſand *Palatines*, and ſome *Imperialiſts*: But the Motion of this Body was retarded by ſeveral Difficulties, about the March of the *Palatine* Forces; of which the *French* having Intelligence, and concluding that the Confederates would hardly venture to force them in the Paſſes and Defilées they were poſſeſs'd of, commanded a Detachment to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to ſurprize thoſe Towns; which they did in this manner: On the 5th of *July*, *N. S.* a Party of the Enemy's Troops, commanded by the Brigadiers *la Faille* and *Paſteur*, advanc'd (before Break of Day) towards *Ghent*; and, at the opening of the Gates, Five or Six Soldiers, that were ſent before, (pretending to be Deſerters) were admitted into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, whom they amuſed with Stories of the March of the *French* Army, and their own Deſertion. Immediately after, another ſmall Company of pretended Deſerters appear'd, and entertain'd the Watch with the like frivolous Relations; till Brigadier *la Faille*, who had ſome Time before been High-Bailiff of that City, and had ſtill a great Intereſt there, coming in Perſon, commanded the Burghers that guarded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the *French* Troops; which they did without any Reſiſtance. As ſoon as the Enemy were Maſters of the Town, they ſummon'd the Governor of the Caſtle to ſurrender; but Major *de Labene*, of Sir *Richard Temple*'s *Engliſh* Regiment of Foot, who commanded in that Fortreſs, with about Three Hundred Men, expecting either to be reinforc'd by Major-General *Murray*, or relieved by the Approach of the Confederate Army, return'd an Anſwer, *That he would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity.* Hereupon the *French* began their Preparations to attack the Caſtle: And Major-General *Murray*, who, with Two *Engliſh* Regiments of Foot, and one of *Spaniſh* Dragoons, was poſted at *Marienkerk*, having in vain attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place; Major *de Labene*, upon a Second Summons, held a Conſultation with the Officers under him; who having maturely conſider'd the *Strength* of the *Enemy*, the *ſmall Number* of the *Gariſon*, conſiſting (beſides Recruits) of *weak*, *ſickly Men*; a large old *Breach*, unrepair'd; the *Moat* being fordable, and the *Cannon* (in a manner) *uſeleſs*, for want of *Neceſſaries* thereto belonging, and by the Abſence of the Storekeeper and Gunners; the vaſt Number of *Women* and *Children*, amounting to upwards of Nine Hundred; and the Scarcity of *Proviſions*; thought it proper to accept a very honourable *Capitulation*, which was granted them, and which, however, was to be void, *in Caſe the Commander of the Caſtle were relieved between the 6th and 8th of* July: Rightly judging, That if they received no Relief in that Time, they could not reaſonably hope for any at all.

*Ghent* deliver'd up to the *French*, *July* 5. N. S.

Major *de Labene*, Commander of the Caſtle of *Ghent*, obtains an honourable Capitulation.

Some Hours after the Enemy had ſurprized *Ghent*, Count *de la Motte* appear'd with a ſtrong Detachment before *Bruges*; which ſurrender'd the next Day, without offering the leaſt Reſiſtance; and only, for Decency Sake, made a Sort of Capitulation: But the whole Air of that Tranſaction, ſhew'd, that the Articles were agreed upon long before, by other Perſons, than they that pretended to grant and accept them. Major-General *Murray* having found it impoſſible to reinforce the Caſtle of *Ghent*, retir'd to the *Sas-van-Ghent*; where he found Meſſieurs *Tullecken*, *Quint*, *Steenberghem*, and *Nieveen*, the Deputies of the *States-General* for the Affairs of *Flanders*; with whom he concerted Meaſures to put the Frontiers in a Poſture of Defence, and for ſecuring ſuch Poſts as were moſt expoſed.

*Bruges* ſurrender'd, *July* 6. N. S.

Two Days before the ſurprizing of *Ghent*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Notice, at his Camp at *Terbank*, that the Enemy had laden their heavy Baggage; and receiving farther Intelligence, the 4th of *July*, about Noon, that a conſiderable Detachment was march'd towards *Tubiſe*; and, in the Night, that their whole Army had follow'd, at Nine in the Evening, his Grace gave, thereupon, Orders for the Confederate Troops to be immediately in a Readineſs to march; and, accordingly, about Three of the Clock the next Morning, the Army march'd from the Camp at *Terbank*;

The *French* ſteal away from *Braine-la-leu*, July 4. *N. S.*

The Confederate Army breaks up from *Terbank*, *July* 5. *N.S.*

*Terbank*, paſs'd the Canal, in Four Columns; and encamp'd, with the Left, at *Anderlecht*, and the Right at the Mill of *Tomberg*. Here the Duke hearing of the Enemy's Intelligence in *Ghent*, and that their Detachment was advanc'd as far as *Aloſt*, and had broke down the Bridge there, over the *Dender*, his Grace order'd Major-General *Bothmer*, with Four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, to march, and paſs over at *Dendermond*, to obſerve the Enemy, and prevent their Deſign upon *Ghent*; but the Major-General came too late. The ſame Day, the *French* paſs'd the *Senne*, at *Hall*, and *Tubiſe*, and were paſſing at the Mill of *Goicke*, 'till Night, within a League of the Right Wing of the Allies, which came very late into its Camp; and the Army having made a very long March, through difficult Ways, it was not thought practicable to attack the Enemy that Night. Early the next † Day, the Confederate Army was form'd in Order of Battel, the greateſt Part of the Horſe and Foot having been brought to the Right, in the Night, in order to engage the Enemy; but the *French* having, the whole Night, paſs'd the *Dender*, with all poſſible Expedition, through the Town of *Ninove*, and over ſeveral Bridges, the Detachment ſent to attack their Rear-Guard, came too late, and found nothing, beſides their ſmall Baggage, attended by a ſtrong Guard, which Major-General *Schuylemberg*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with Ten Squadrons, and Five Battalions, ſoon defeated, and took a great deal of Baggage. That Night the Confederate Army encamp'd at *Aſche*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arrived the ſame Evening, having made a ſwift March from the *Moſelle*, and left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*. His Highneſs's Arrival, not only revived the Spirits of the Soldiers, but was very grateful to the Generals themſelves, who were under no ſmall Concern, both for the Enemy's ſurprizing of *Ghent*, and for their ſtealing a March from the Confederate Army. The Duke of *Marlborough* happening, at this very Time, to be ill of a Fever, 'twas natural enough to aſcribe his Diſtemper to his Uneaſineſs; but whatever was the Cauſe of it, it is certain, that Prince *Eugene*'s Preſence, and the Approach of his Troops, contributed not a little to his Recovery. From the Moment the Prince and the Duke met, they acted with ſuch a perfect Harmony, as if one Soul had inform'd Two Bodies; and, the next * Day, a Council of War being held, wherein the Prince propoſed the marching, with all poſſible Speed, to the Camp of *Leſſines*, as the moſt effectual Means to baffle the Enemy's farther Deſigns, that wholeſome Counſel was unanimouſly approved; and Eight Squadrons, with as many Battalions, were order'd ‖ to make the Ways, under the Direction of Major-General *Cadogan*, and the Quarter-Maſters. The ſame Day, Four Battalions march'd from the Confederate Army, to reinforce the Gariſon of *Bruſſels*, whither Prince *Eugene* went to pay a Viſit to his Mother, the Countes of *Soiſſons*.

† *July* 6. The *French* paſs the *Dender* with great Diligence.

Prince *Eugene* arrives at the Confederate Army.

The Duke of *Marlborough* indiſpoſed.

* *July* 7. N. S.

‖ *July* 8. N. S.

The Governor of the Caſtle of *Ghent*'s not delivering that Fortreſs 'till the 8th of *July*, had this good Effect, that it kept the Enemy Three or Four Days at a Bay, in their Camp, from above *Aloſt*, to *Schilebille*, on the *Scheld*, which Delay proved moſt fatal to them. For the *French* Generals having Notice, that Prince *Eugene*, with incredible Celerity, was bringing up a Reinforcement of above Thirty Thouſand *Imperialiſts* and *Palatines* from *Germany*, into *Brabant*; and that his Highneſs was already come to *Bruſſels*, they bethought themſelves of retiring towards their Lines, and ſtrong Towns, before the Conjunction of the Confederate Forces; hoping, that being reinforc'd with a good Body of Troops, which was coming up to them from *Alſace*, (though not with equal Speed with the *Germans*) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might afterwards be able to cope with the Confederates, and at leaſt, preſerve their late eaſy Conqueſts. But the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, prevented the Enemy's Deſign: And having, by a wonderful ſwift March, gain'd ∴ the Camp of *Leſſines*, and then, with continu'd Diligence, paſs'd the *Dender*, and the *Scheld* at *Oudenard*, came up with the Enemy's Army, near this laſt Place, which the *French* fondly thought either to have ſurprized, or reduced in their Retreat, before the Confederates could give them any Diſturbance.

The Confederates poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp of *Leſſines*.

∴ *July* 10. N. S.

'Twould have been an eaſy Matter for the *French*, either to have cut off the Detachment of the Allies, which had advanc'd, and laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, or, at leaſt, to have ruin'd thoſe Bridges, before the whole Confederate Army could come up; and if, even then, they had ſupported their Left at *Heynem*, poſted their Horſe behind the Caſtle of *Beveren*, towards the Mill of *Oycke*, and placed their Center to the Height, between *Wertigem* and *Heurne*, they would certainly have had all the Advantage of a moſt difficult Ground, and, perhaps, the Choice, whether to engage in a general Action, or not? But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, having been at Variance for ſome Days paſt, differ'd ſtill in their Opinions, and were both ſtrangely puzzled what Meaſures to reſolve upon, and what Diſpoſitions to make, 'till about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, when moſt of the young

Diviſions among the *French* Generals.

Battel of *Oudenard*, *July* 11. N. S.

A. D. 1708.

young Commanders in the *French* Army, who to make their Court to the Duke of *Burgundy*, thwarted all that was ſuggeſted by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, declaring for an Engagement; Major-General *Grimaldi* was order'd, with the Horſe of the King's Houſhold, to begin the Attack, and diſlodge Major-General *Rantzau* from the Eminence on which he was poſted; but finding the Rivulet marſhy, they did not think fit to venture to paſs it, and ſo retired towards their own Right. Hereupon Major-General *Cadogan*, who, between Three and Four, had paſs'd the River, with Twelve Battalions, attack'd the Village of *Heynem* with ſuch Bravery, (Brigadier *Sabine*, with his Brigade, being at the Head) that they ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the Village, in which were Seven *French* Battalions, Three of which were taken intire, as was the greater Part of the other Four. Immediately after, Major-General *Rantzau*, with Eight Squadrons, and the Quarter-Maſters, paſs'd the Rivulet, and advancing into the Plain, where the *French* Horſe had been drawn up, between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mullem*, charg'd their Rear-Guard with great Vigor, and drove them into the cloſe Ground, and the Highway. Here the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, * who ſerved as Volunteer, gave diſtinguiſh'd Proofs of his youthful Valour and Briſkneſs, charging, Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons; his Highneſs's Horſe being ſhot under him, and Colonel *Luſcky*, that commanded the Squadron, kill'd, fighting bravely by him.

* Now Prince of *Wales*.

In the mean Time, the Confederate Troops continued paſſing the Bridges with great Diligence: The *Pruſſian* Horſe form'd themſelves upon the Right, in the Plain where the advanced Guard was poſted, and the reſt of the Horſe follow'd the *Pruſſians* through the Village of *Heurne*; but the Foot, by reaſon of the length of the March, arriv'd later at their Bridges; ſo that 'till Five a Clock, there were but Sixteen Battalions. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, ſent Orders to the Battalions that had been employ'd in the Attack of the Village, to fling themſelves into the Hedges on the other Side of the Plain, towards which, the Enemy were marching with great Diligence. There were, on that Side of the Plain, only the Two Battalions of Major-General *Collier*'s, and Brigadier *Grumckau*'s, which were attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Poſt with equal Bravery, 'till the Duke of *Argyle* came up with Twenty Battalions; which the *French* attack'd very briſkly, and drove ſome *Pruſſian* Foot from their Poſts: But, notwithſtanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the ſame again, Sword in Hand, about Six in the Evening. Count *Lottum*, by this Time, was marching up with the reſt of the Foot of the Right to ſuſtain this Attack; and the Duke of *Marlborough* finding that the great Effort was like to be made on the Right, ſent for Twenty Battalions from the Left Wing, which having paſs'd, their Horſe through *Oudenard*, and the Foot on Bridges below the Town, had form'd themſelves in Two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them. The *French* Generals obſerving the Succeſs at the Engagements near the Villages of *Heynem*, *Mullem*, and *Heurne*, and being ſenſible that the Confederates would ſoon attack them on all Sides, found themſelves under a Neceſſity to make a Stand; for which Purpoſe they poſted their Foot very advantageouſly, before the Villages of *Wanighen*, *Lede*, and *Huyſe*, having in their Front ſeveral Defilées, fenc'd with Incloſures of Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets, and placed moſt of their Cavalry on their Right, near the Villages of *Oycke* and *Wertegem*. As ſoon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themſelves into Two Lines before the Horſe, and then attack'd in very good Order, the Incloſures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were poſted; ſo that by Seven a Clock, the Fire grew univerſal, both on the Right and Left; and though in moſt Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being ſuſtain'd with freſh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obſtinately a good while after. Before the Left of the Confederates Left Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, through which run a Road that led into the Plain, which the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigor and Reſolution: And at the ſame Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Velt-Mareſchal *d' Auverquerque*, and the Count *de Tilly*, on the top of the Hill, near *Oycke*, to preſs the *French* as much as they could, on that Side. Accordingly, Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* order'd Major-General *Weck* to march, with the Brigades of *Waſſenaer* and *Oudenburgh*, which being ſupported by the *Daniſh* Cavalry, under the Command of Count *de Tilly*, they paſs'd through a narrow Defilée, into a Field, where all the *French* Houſhold were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the *French* retir'd, and ſhelter'd themſelves under the Hedges, between *Wertegem*, and the Caſtel of *Beveren*, or *Broan*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very hot. But the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, with Count *Oxenſtiern*, coming up with Four Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry; attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and oblig'd them to give Way. Thoſe that were

were retiring, being forc'd back into the Incloſures, in great Diſorder; and it growing dark, many *French* Battalions, and more Squadrons, flung themſelves out in a deſperate Manner: Some of them piercing through others, were cut in Pieces; ſome paſs'd through unperceiv'd, and others ask'd to capitulate. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd there, having committed the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleaſure and Satisfaction to lead on the *Engliſh* Troops, and to ſee them perform Wonders; ſo that, at laſt, the Enemy finding themſelves charg'd and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retired in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving many Priſoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to ſave the Troops of the Houſhold, receiv'd ſeveral Diſcharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were moſt of them either ſlain, or taken. Night coming on, and the Fire being directed ſo many different Ways at once, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friends from Foes, poſitive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to give over firing, and rather to let the Enemy eſcape, than venture putting themſelves into Diſorder: Which put an End to the Slaughter, and ſaved the Remainder of the *French* Army: For had there been but Two Hours more of Day-Light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right Wing of Horſe, had been entirely cut off, being near ſurrounded on all Sides. During this memorable Action, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, gave their Orders with wonderful Compoſedneſs, and Clearneſs of Judgment, and expoſed their Perſons in the greateſt Dangers, when Neceſſity required it, though without receiving the leaſt Hurt. Nor did the young Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, (*Great Britain*'s diſtant Hopes) come far ſhort of their Glory, charging, at the Head of his Father's Cavalry, the renown'd Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold, and bearing down all that oppos'd his noble Career; and next to him, Hiſtory muſt commemorate the juſt Praiſe of the young Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Stadtholder of *Friezland*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf, both by his Martial Ardour and Conduct. Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, though worn out by the Fatigues of above Thirty Campaigns, and now in a languiſhing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigor, and was on Horſeback at the Head of the Troops, in the hotteſt of the Fire; Count *de Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenants-General *Rantzau*, and *Natzmer*, Majors-General *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabine*, and, in ſhort, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers every where, by their own Example. Though all the different Troops, of which the Confederate Army conſiſted, fought with unparallell'd Galantry, and with a generous Emulation of each other; yet it was obſerv'd, that the *Pruſſian Gens d' Armes* ſignaliz'd themſelves, in ſeveral vigorous Charges, wherein they loſt near half of their Number. Some *French* Writers gave out, That the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the *Pretender*, had a great Share in this Battel; but if we may believe the *Dutch* Accounts, they only beheld the Engagement from a Steeple in an adjacent Village; and conſulted, betimes, their Safety, by their Retreat: And as for the other Generals in the Enemy's Army, whether for want of Unanimity, or Judgment, they committed ſeveral Faults, both before, and during the Action; but it muſt be acknowledg'd, that their Troops, in the general, fought better on this, than they had done on other Occaſions. The *French* endeavour'd, by their partial Relations, to leſſen their Defeat into a *Drawn-Battel*; but the *Field* where the ſame was fought, of which the Allies remain'd Maſters, with Six or Seven Hundred of the Enemy's Officers, and about Six Thouſand Private Soldiers that were made Priſoners, with Ten Kettle-Drums, and above One Hundred Colours and Standards taken, made the Victory indiſputable on the Side of the Two Heroes, who had already gain'd never-fading Laurels at *Bleinheim*. As for the Enemy's ſaving their Baggage, 'twas becauſe they had left the ſame behind, as well as their Artillery, having only made Uſe of Four or Five Pieces in all the Action. By the favour of the Night, they retir'd by the Road from *Oudenard* to *Ghent*, leaving only ſome Foot, and Twenty Five Squadrons, for their Rear-Guard; whilſt the Allies continued under Arms, expecting to renew the Engagement the next Morning. In order to that, as ſoon as it was Light, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd Forty Squadrons from the Right, commanded by the Lieutenants-General *Bulau*, and *Lumley*, with a conſiderable Body of Foot, to attack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did with great Vigor; but ſeveral Companies of *French* Grenadiers being advantageouſly poſted along the Highway, kill'd and wounded ſeveral of the Confederate Officers, and private Men, and obliged them to give over the Purſuit; there being but one Road, ſecur'd by Hedges and Ditches, lined with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no Place for the Cavalry of the Allies to form in.

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The Victory indiſputable on the Side of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*.

The *French* make a good Retreat.

The Conſequences of this Battel, aſſerted the Confederates Claim to the Victory: For whilſt the *French* Generals, in ſullen Diſcontent one with another, were

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gathering the broken Remains of their Army, and intrenching themſelves behind the Canal, between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having firſt caus'd the Enemies Lines in *French Flanders* to be levell'd, before the Duke of *Berwick* could ſecure the ſame, reſolv'd to go upon an Enterprize of *Eclat*, and at laſt agreed upon the Siege of *Liſle*, rightly judging they could not attack the Enemy in a more ſenſible Part; that great City being the Capital of a large and rich Diſtrict; the Staple of all the Trade between *France* and the *Netherlands*; whoſe Merchants generally ſupply'd the Wants of the *French* King's Armies; and whoſe Cuſtoms were a conſiderable Part of his Revenue. Add to theſe, that (as the *French* King us'd to ſay himſelf) *Liſle being the firſt and faireſt of all his Conqueſts, and one of the principal Keys of* France, on the Fortifications whereof, their famous Ingineer, Monſieur *de Vauban*, had exerted his utmoſt Skill: The Glory which would redound to the Confederate Arms, from the Reduction of a Place, every way ſo important, was no ſmall Incentive to the Undertaking. On the other hand, the *French* us'd all human Means for the Preſervation of that Town; for beſides the Preſence of the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, Governor of all *French Flanders*, and of the Lieutenants-General *de Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Diſtinction, they threw into the Place Twenty One Battalions of the beſt Troops of *France*, Six Squadrons of Dragoons, One Hundred and Forty Horſe, and Seven or Eight Hundred Invalids, yet in a Condition to ſerve. But notwithſtanding the Difficulties that muſt naturally attend the Siege of ſo ſtrong, and ſo well provided a Place, beſides other, occaſion'd by the Confederates being cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp*, and *Sas-van-Ghent*: All which made the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſay, *He did not think ſo wiſe a Captain as Prince* Eugene, *would venture upon ſo raſh an Enterprize:* Yet nothing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from their Reſolution. A great Convoy of Proviſions and Ammunition, and other warlike Stores, being brought from *Bruſſels* to *Menin*, *Liſle* was inveſted on the 13th of *Auguſt*, N. S. on one Side by Prince *Eugene*, and on the other Side, by the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*; and the Trenches were open'd the Night between the 22d and 23d of the ſame Month: The Duke of *Marlborough* lying encamp'd at a convenient Diſtance, to cover the Siege with the main Army.

The Siege of *Liſle* reſolv'd upon.

*Liſle* inveſted, *Aug.* 13. See the Plan.

The *French* Court, not a little ſurprized to ſee *Liſle* attack'd, ſent poſitive Orders to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, to raiſe the Siege at any Rate; and, at the ſame Time, the Duke of *Berwick* was order'd to drain the Gariſons of *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Valenciennes*, and other Places, to reinforce thoſe Two Generals. It was not poſſible for the Duke of *Marlborough* to hinder this Conjunction, without leaving the Beſiegers too much expos'd; but however the Enemy got nothing by it: For, notwithſtanding the great Superiority of their Numbers, after one or two faint Advances, as if they deſign'd to attack the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, upon theſe Occaſions, was ſeaſonably reinforc'd by Prince *Eugene*; they never durſt venture upon the Attempt; but repaſs'd the *Scheld*, and intrench'd themſelves along that River, to cut off the Allies Communication with *Bruſſels*. Hereby they hoped to diſtreſs the Confederate Army to ſuch a degree, as to oblige Prince *Eugene* to give over his Enterprize, in which he had met with greater Difficulties than had been expected, both from the vigorous Defence of the Gariſon, the Miſunderſtanding between the Chief Ingineers, and the want of Ammunition, which had been ill huſbanded at the beginning of the Siege. But under a viſible Protection of Heaven, which favour'd the Confederates with an unuſual Continuance of fair Weather, the Valour, Vigilance, Activity, conſummate Skill, and Unanimity of the Generals, together with the Reſolution, Courage, Diligence, and indefatigable Labour of the Troops, did, at laſt, overcome all Difficulties.

Prince *Eugene* wounded, * *Sept.* 21. N. S.

The greateſt being occaſion'd by the want of Ammunition, and all the Paſſages between the Confederate Armies and *Bruſſels*, being obſtructed, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who upon Prince *Eugene*'s having receiv'd * a Wound in the Head, ſuſtain'd, for ſome Days, the Weight of both Commands, wiſely bethought himſelf of ſending for the *Britiſh* Battalions, which, under the Command of General *Erle*, had been employ'd in alarming the Coaſt of *France*. Upon their Arrival at *Oſtend*, and taking Poſt at *Oudenburgh* and *Leffinghem*, a new Communication was open'd with the Army of the Allies, and a conſiderable Convoy of all Neceſſaries ſent thither with great Expedition. Aſtoniſh'd at this unexpected Reſource, the *French* endeavour'd to deprive the Allies of this Supply, for which Purpoſe Count *de la Motte* march'd from *Ghent*, in order to intercept it, with above Twenty Two Thouſand Men, and came up with Six Thouſand of the Confederate Troops, that were order'd to guard the Convoy in the Plain of *Wynendale*: But Major-General *Webb*, who commanded this ſmall Body, aſſiſted by Count *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, (one of Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque*'s Sons) and Count *Lottum*, though vaſtly infe-

General *Erle* takes Poſt at *Leffinghem*.

The *French* defeated at *Wynendale*, *Sept.* 28. N. S.

rior in Numbers, made ſuch a bold Stand, poſted his Men ſo advantagiouſly, and ſuſtain'd the Enemy's repeated Attacks with ſuch Bravery, Firmneſs and Vigor, that Monſieur *de la Motte*, was, at laſt, oblig'd to retire with great Loſs. This gave the Convoy an Opportunity to arrive that Night at *Rouſſelaer*, the next Day at *Menin*, and ſo was brought ſafe to the Confederate Camp: But it is to be obſerv'd, that the *London Gazette* of the 20th, and 23d of *September*, O. S. having, from a wrong and partial Information tranſmitted by Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Secretary, given the Honour of that great Action, to Major-General *Cadogan*, his Grace's Favourite, who had no Share in it, without ſo much as mentioning Major-General *Webb*, to whom it was entirely due; the latter juſtly reſenting the Affront, left the Army in Diſguſt; came over into *England*, and gave the Queen a true Relation * of the Affair at *Wynendale*, which was alſo made Publick in the *Gazette*. And, indeed, as that critical Victory, which prevented the raiſing of the Siege of *Liſle*, was principally owing to General *Webb*'s good Conduct, and other Military Abilities, ſo that eminent Service was afterwards deſervedly acknowledg'd, not only by the *unanimous* Thanks of the Commons of *Great Britain*, but alſo, in a diſtinguiſhing Manner, by the King of *Pruſſia*, who beſtow'd upon him the *Order of* GENEROSITY.

General *Webb* vindicates his Honour; and his eminent Service is acknowledg'd.

* See the *Appendix*. N°. V.

To return to *Flanders*: Enraged at Count *de la Motte*'s ſhameful Defeat, the Duke of *Vendoſme* march'd in Perſon to *Oudenburg*, with the beſt Part of the *French* Army; and order'd the Dykes between *Bruges* and *Newport*, to be cut in ſeveral Places, in order to lay the Country under Water, and hinder the Communication between *Oſtend*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army: But notwithſtanding the great Inundation, Major-General *Cadogan*, favour'd by the *Britiſh* Troops at *Leſſinghem*, found Means to carry through the Water conſiderable Quantities of Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries. Hereupon the Duke of *Vendoſme* bent his Efforts againſt the Village of *Leſſinghem*, which Seven or Eight Hundred Men, after ſeveral warm Repulſes, and Eight Days open Trenches, carried at laſt, through the Supineneſs of ſome Officers, and made the Gariſon Priſoners of War. This Succeſs proved no great Advantage to the Enemy; for Two Days † before, the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* capitulated for the Town of *Liſle*, (though by a bold and ſucceſsful Attempt, lately ſupply'd with Powder) and then retired into the Citadel. The Siege of that Fortreſs was begun the 29th of *October*, N. S. and carried on by Saps, not only out of a juſt Tenderneſs for the Lives of valiant Men, who had already gone through incredible Fatigues, and innumerable Dangers; and for want of ſufficient Stores of Ammunition; but alſo with a View to preſerve entire ſo excellent and perfect a Piece of regular Fortification.

*Leſſinghem* taken by the *French*.

The Town of *Liſle* ſurrendred.

† *Oct.* 23. N. S.

In the mean Time, the Enemy preſum'd to have taken ſuch infallible Meaſures for diſtreſſing the Allies, both by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, and their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, that their publick Miniſters in *Rome* and *Venice*, did not ſtick confidently to give out, *That the Confederate Army was ſo coop'd up, that they would ſoon either be famiſh'd, or oblig'd to abandon the Siege of* Liſle. But the Two Great Generals of the Allies being indefatigably intent upon their proper Buſineſs; the Duke of *Marlborough* in providing Corn out of the Country of *Artois*, and the Diſtricts of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde*; and Prince *Eugene*, in huſbanding what was ſent him by the Duke of *Marlborough*; both Armies liv'd in parſimonious Plenty; and the Siege of the Citadel was carried on with all the Vigor which was conſiſtent with the cautious Method of Sapping. Hereupon the Enemy open'd a new Scene: Their Parties made Incurſions into the Diſtrict of *Boiſleduc*, burning and ravaging Part of the open Country; which recall'd to the Remembrance of the *Dutch*, the great Loſs they ſuſtain'd Three Months before, by the Irruption of the *French* into *Cadſant*; and the Elector of *Bavaria* approaching *Bruſſels* at the ſame Time, with a Body of about Fifteen Thouſand Men, reminded them of the Loſs of *Ghent* and *Bruges* by Intelligence; which it was reaſonable to imagine, the Elector could not want, in a Place where he had formerly reſided, and undoubtedly ſecur'd a great Party, at leaſt among the Fair Sex, who, in all Governments, have a ſhare in the ſecret Turns of State. Nor were the *Hollanders* without Apprehenſions, leſt the Elector of *Bavaria*'s clandeſtine Projects, might ſucceed as well in *Antwerp*, as in *Bruſſels*, to the infinite Prejudice of the Affairs of the Allies, not only in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but likewiſe in *Italy* and *Spain*.

No ſooner had the Elector of *Bavaria* made a Shew of attacking *Bruſſels*, than the Duke of *Marlborough* concerted Meaſures with Prince *Eugene* to paſs the *Scheld*; and, at the ſame Time, diſpatch'd Orders for ſeveral *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Regiments, to be tranſported from *Oſtend* to *Antwerp*; and ſent a Meſſage to Monſieur *Paſcal*, the Governor of *Bruſſels*, to aſſure him, that he would certainly come to his Relief:

The Elector of *Bavaria* attacks *Bruſſels*.

Upon

A. D. 1708.

Upon which Encouragement, the *States* Deputies reſolved to ſtay in *Bruſſels*; and, by the vigorous Meaſures they took, both with the Council of State, and the Governor, were very inſtrumental in the Preſervation of that important Place. Nor were the *States-General* leſs ſollicitous for *Antwerp*, whither they diſpatch'd ſome of their own Members, with General *Freiſheim*, an experienc'd Officer; and order'd Troops to haſten thither from *Naerden*, *Heuſden*, *Grave*, and other Places. On the 22d of *November*, *N. S.* the Elector of *Bavaria* inveſted *Bruſſels*, and, the next Day, ſent a Summons to General *Paſcal*; who anſwer'd it like a Man of Honour, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a reſolute Defence, in Concert with Major-General *Murray*, Baron *Wrangel*, the *States* Deputies, and the Council of State. On the 26th, in the Morning, the Enemy began to fire from their Batteries againſt the City and Out-Works, and (about Nine in the Evening) made ſeveral Attacks, which continued with great Obſtinacy and Slaughter on both ſides, till Ten a Clock the next Morning, when the Enemy, daunted by the ſtout Reſiſtance and ſuperior Bravery of the Confederate Troops, (who were animated by the Preſence and Example of their Generals) retreated on all ſides in great Confuſion. However, it had not been poſſible for Monſieur *Paſcal* to defend himſelf much longer, with a Gariſon ſcarce Five Thouſand Men ſtrong, in a Place ſo large, and unfortify'd; and therefore the Preſervation of it was, under GOD, principally owing to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who, with incredible Expedition and Secrecy, paſs'd the *Scheld* the 27th of *November*, in the Morning, with very little Oppoſition: The *French*, in a pannick Fear and Diſtraction, abandoning thoſe Lines and Intrenchments, which they had been caſting up for Three Months before. Upon Intelligence of their Flight, and of the Confederate Army's paſſing the *Scheld*, the Elector of *Bavaria* march'd off from before *Bruſſels*, with the utmoſt Precipitation and Confuſion, leaving all his Artillery, and wounded Men behind him. And the Deliverance of that important City, was ſoon after attended with the Reduction of the Citadel of *Liſle*: For Mareſchal *Boufflers* being inform'd, that the Communication between thoſe Two Cities was free and open, thought fit (to prevent his being taken Priſoner of War, with his Gariſon) to ſurrender that Fortreſs the 9th of *December*, *N. S.* upon honourable Terms, before the Allies had fir'd one Cannon againſt it.

The D. of *Bavaria* repuls'd in ſeveral Attacks.

He retires from *Bruſſels*.

Citadel of *Liſle* ſurrenders, *Dec.* 9.

The *French* Generals, deeply mortify'd to ſee all their Counſels and Attempts miſerably baffled, either thro' Deſpondence, or fondly believing that the Confederates would have been contented with the important Conqueſt of *Liſle*, ſeparated their Army, and return'd to *Paris*: But the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* having reſolv'd not to end their Campaign before the Recovery of *Ghent*, inveſted it the 20th of *December*, *N. S.* and open'd the Trenches the 24th. As ſoon as the Batteries were ready to fire, Monſieur *de la Motte* demanded an honourable Capitulation; which was granted him; and, purſuant to which, one Gate of the City, and another of the Caſtle, were deliver'd to the Troops of the Allies, on the 31ſt of *December*, *N. S.* And Two Days after, Count *de la Motte* march'd out with his Gariſon, conſiſting of above Thirty Battalions, and Nineteen Squadrons. The Reduction of *Ghent* (the laſt great Effort of this glorious and critical Year) was attended with the Enemy's abandoning *Bruges*, *Plaſſendael*, and *Leſſinghem*; ſo that, to uſe the Expreſſions of both Houſes of the *Britiſh* Parliament, in their Addreſs to the Queen; *The unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, gave many Opportunities to her Majeſty's General, the Duke of* Marlborough, *to ſhew his conſummate Ability, and all the great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a Truſt; whereby, in Conjunction with the Renowned Prince* Eugene *of* Savoy, *ſuch conſiderable Progreſs was made, and her Majeſty's Conqueſts ſo far advanc'd, that there was Reaſon to hope, the Enemy, in ſpite of all their Preſumption, would ſoon find themſelves under an abſolute Neceſſity of ſubmitting to a ſafe and honourable Peace.*

*Ghent* inveſted;

And ſurrender'd to the Allies.

Part of the Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen.

Theſe Hopes will appear to have been the better grounded, if we take but a curſory View of the Advantages gain'd in the other Parts of the Confederate War. The Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Country lies moſt convenient to annoy *France*, gave her this Year very ſenſible Blows: For tho' the bad Weather could not ſuffer him to take the Field till the Month of *July*, yet the Lateneſs of the Campaign was ſoon made up by the Rapidity of his Royal Highneſs's Conqueſts; which the Vigilance and Activity of the Mareſchal *de Villars* (whom the *French* uſed to call their *Fortunate General*) could neither foreſee, nor prevent. His Royal Highneſs, the better to cover his Deſign, had firſt (with great Labour and Fatigue) bent his March towards *Savoy*, over Mount *Cenis*, as if he had intended to penetrate into *Dauphiné*, through Fort *des Barreaux*; but having, by this Feint, drawn the Enemy's Forces on that ſide, his Royal Highneſs turn'd ſhort, towards *Sezane* and *Culx*;

Campaign on the ſide of *Savoy*.

A. D. 1708.

*Oulx*; prevented the Mareſchal *de Villars*'s quick March; and took ſuch right Meaſures, that from the 12th to the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* he compaſs'd his true Deſign; which was, to make himſelf Maſter of the important Fortreſs of *Exilles*, Fort *La Perouſe*, and the Valley of St. *Martin* and *Feneſtrelles*: By which Conqueſts, he ſecur'd his own Dominions againſt *France*, and gain'd a free Entrance into the Enemy's Country; the *French* having built a ſtrong Citadel at *Feneſtrelles*, after the blowing up of the Fortifications of *Pignerol*, in order to cover that Frontier.

Beſides theſe Advantages, it may be obſerv'd, that the Duke of *Savoy* made a Diverſion in Favour of King *Charles* the Third; obliging the Enemy to ſend a great Detachment from *Rouſſillon*, to the Mareſchal *de Villars*'s Support and Aſſiſtance.

This leads us now to the Affairs of *Spain*; where the Two United Crowns had Three Bodies of Troops; one in *Rouſſillon*, another in *Eſtremadura*, and the moſt conſiderable in *Catalonia*. But tho' King *Charles* did not receive Succours from *Italy*, either *in Time*, or ſtrong enough to enable him to face the Enemy every where, yet the Conſequences were not ſo bad as had been apprehended. The Prince of *D'Armſtadt*, (who trod in the glorious Footſteps of his Brother) with a ſmall Body of Regular Troops and Militia, hinder'd the Duke *de Noailles* from undertaking any Thing of Moment on the ſide of *Gironne*; and that Duke's Army being afterwards weaken'd, by a great Detachment for *Provence*, he was obliged to ſit ſtill. Affairs in *Spain*.

The ſmall *Portugueze* Army, reinforc'd by ſome *Britiſh* Battalions, fac'd the Body commanded by the Marquis *de Bay*, who did not think fit to hazard an Engagement; ſo that the *Portugueze*, without any Diſturbance, put *Moura* and *Serpa* (which the Enemy had before abandon'd) into a Poſture of Defence, and made a ſucceſsful Irruption into *Andaluſia*. The Duke of *Orleans*, who commanded the Enemy's main Body, had the Mortification to ſee his Operations in *Catalonia* retarded, by the taking and diſperſing a great Number of *Tartanes*, (laden with Proviſions, and Cloathing for his Army) which fell in among the Confederate Fleet, commanded by Sir *John Leake*, and Admiral *Waſſenaer*; ſo that all he was able to do, before King *Charles* received Reinforcements from *Italy*, was, to lay Siege to *Tortoſa*; which made a more vigorous Defence, than might have been expected from its unfiniſh'd Fortifications, and, at laſt, ſurrender'd upon an honourable * Capitulation; which, however, was but ill obſerved by the Enemy. After this Conqueſt, the Duke of *Orleans* deſign'd to have taken Winter-Quarters on this ſide the *Segra*, but was prevented by General *Starembergh*; who, ſome Months after that Prince had left the Army, went near, to retake *Tortoſa* by Surprize. On the other hand, the Chevalier *d' Hasfeldt* made himſelf Maſter of *Denia*, and of the Town of *Alicant*: But all theſe Loſſes were abundantly made up to the Allies, by the Reduction of the fertile Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the famous *Port-Mahon*, and whole Iſland of *Minorca*; which happen'd in this manner: Sir *John Leake* having taken on Board the Fleet, at *Barcelona*, a few Troops commanded by the Marquis of *Alconzel*, (better known by his former Title of *Conde de Cifuentes*) arrived before *Cagliari*, the Capital of *Sardinia*, the 12th of *Auguſt*, and immediately ſummon'd the Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Viceroy, to ſubmit to King *Charles* the Third. The Marquis inſiſted, at firſt, upon extravagant Terms; but, on the throwing of a few Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants reſolved to compel him to ſurrender, with his Gariſon, at Diſcretion: Whereupon, both He, and the Magiſtrates, accepted ſuch Articles as the Admiral was pleaſed to grant. The greateſt Part of the *Spaniſh* Gariſon readily liſted themſelves in King *Charles*'s Service: Beſides which, near Two Thouſand Horſes were found there, ready to be tranſported to *Spain*, for remounting the Enemy's Cavalry; Part of which were diſpoſed of to the diſmounted Dragoons, who were employ'd in this Expedition. The Marquis *d' Alconzel*, who was conſtituted Viceroy and Captain-General of that Kingdom, having held an Aſſembly of the Deputies of the ſeveral States, they gave Aſſurances of their Affection and Fidelity to King *Charles* the Third, and (for a Proof) offer'd to furniſh Thirty Thouſand Sacks of Corn, for his Majeſty's Service.

Campaign in *Portugal*.

*Tortoſa* taken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, * *July* 11. N. S.

As alſo *Denia* and *Alicant*.

Sir *J. Leake* reduces the Iſland of *Sardinia*, *Aug.* 13. N. S.

The Conqueſt of the Iſland of *Minorca*, which follow'd ſoon after, was entirely owing to Major-General † *Stanhope*; ſince he was the firſt Projector, and had the principal Share in the Execution of the Deſign. Having propoſed it to Sir *John Leake*, and finding him backward to engage in it; Mr. *Stanhope* prevail'd upon King *Charles* to exert his Power, and to command Three Ships of War to whatever Service the *Britiſh* General ſhould think proper; with which the Admiral readily comply'd. On the 14th of *September*, *N. S.* the Tranſports from

† He arrived at *Barcelona*, *May* 29. N. S.

A. D. 1708.

*Barcelona*, with about Two Thouſand Six Hundred Men on Board, (One Thouſand Two Hundred of whom were *Britiſh*, including the Marines, Six Hundred *Portugueze*, and the reſt *Spaniards*) having join'd Sir *John Leake*, who was cruizing off of Port *Mahon*; Major-General *Stanhope* landed, the ſame Day, with Part of the Forces, and the next, the reſt of the Troops were ſet on Shore. Hereupon, all the Inhabitants declar'd for King *Charles*: But the Enemy had Three Places in their Hands; *viz.* *Ciudadella*, to the *Weſtward* of the Iſland, and the Capital of it; Fort *Fornells*, to the *Northward*; and Three ſtrong Forts, defending the Entrance into Port *Mahon*. The Two moſt conſiderable of theſe, are on the *Weſt* Side of the Mouth of the Harbour; Fort *Charles*, cloſe to the Sea-ſide; and Fort *Philip*, above it, a little more into the Harbour; being a Square, with Four Baſtions, Three Ravelins, and a large and very deep Ditch. Theſe Two Forts were cover'd by a ſtrong Line, reaching from Sea to Sea, made by dry Stones, near Nine Foot high; and Four Towers or Redoubts, within Gun-ſhot of one another, each having Four Guns upon it; and the Gariſon conſiſted of a Thouſand Men. The 17th, Sir *John Leake*, with the *Dutch*, ſail'd for *England*; and left Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*, with his Squadron, before Port *Mahon*: Having order'd Cruizers all round the Iſland, to cut off any Supplies from *France* or *Spain*; and Captain *Butler*, in the *Dunkirk*, and Captain *Fairborne*, in the *Centurion*, to go and batter Fort *Fornells*, that the Tranſports might ſafely ride into the Harbour of that Name. Accordingly, the 20th, they anchor'd before it; and, after a long Reſiſtance, obliged the Gariſon, conſiſting of about Fifty Men, to ſurrender Priſoners of War. The 22d, at the Sight of a Detachment from the Army, *Ciudadella* ſurrender'd; the *French* being made Priſoners of War, the *Spaniards* to continue at Diſcretion.

Port *Mahon* and the Iſland of *Minorca* reduc'd by General *Stanhope*, *Sept.* 30. *N. S.*

All this while, Preparations were making for the Attack of the Forts at Port *Mahon*; and tho' the Allies found great Difficulties in landing and tranſporting their heavy Artillery and Stores, through a Country very rocky, in which there are but few Beaſts of Burthen; yet, with continual Labour, they did, in Twelve Days, bring up all their Artillery, conſiſting of Forty two Pieces of Cannon, and Fifteen Mortars. On the 28th, at Break of Day, they mounted Nine Pieces of Cannon in Battery, againſt the Two Middlemoſt Towers, which ſupported the Line; and, within few Hours, beat them down, and made ſome Breaches in the Line it ſelf, which General *Stanhope* deſign'd to have attack'd the next Day: But Brigadier *Wade*, being poſted on the Right with Two Battalions, at ſome Diſtance from the Major-General; ſome of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanc'd to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier march'd, with what Men he could immediately get together, to ſupport them. As ſoon as the Fire was heard, the Major-General himſelf took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanc'd to that Part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in ſo great a Conſternation at this ſudden Approach of the Allies, that they abandon'd the Two other Towers, which could not otherwiſe have been taken without Cannon. Notwithſtanding the briſk Fire from the Three Forts, both with great Shot and Bombs, the Loſs of the Confederates did not amount to above Forty kill'd or wounded; and in the actual taking of the Line, none was kill'd, but Captain *Stanhope*, of the *Milford* Galley, (the Major-General's Brother) a young Gentleman of great Hopes. The Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves, the ſame Evening, at the Foot of the *Glacis* of the main Caſtle; and traced their main Battery, to play upon it: But, the next * Morning, the Enemy beat a Parley; and the Capitulation being agreed to, and ſign'd at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, on the 30th of *September*, *N. S.* in the Morning, the *Britiſh* General took Poſſeſſion of one Gate, and of all the Outworks. The Beſiegers found in the Caſtles and Forts, about a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Three Thouſand Barrels of Powder, and all Things neceſſary for a good Defence: And, in order to ſecure this important Conqueſt to the Crown of *Great Britain*, General *Stanhope* appointed Brigadier *Petit* (a ſkilful Ingineer in the Queen's Service, and a *French* Refugee) Governor of the Iſland, in the Name of King *Charles*; who confirm'd him in that Poſt, in Conſideration of his eminent Services, both in this Expedition, and at the Taking and Defence of *Barcelona*.

Capt. *Stanhope* kill'd.

*Sept. 29. *N. S.*

The *French* in Port *Mahon* ſtopt, as Reprizals for the Gariſon of *Xativa*.

According to the Capitulation, the Gariſon (conſiſting of about a Thouſand Men) was to be tranſported, in the Ships of the Allies; the *French*, into their own Country, and the *Spaniards* into *Spain*; which was punctually perform'd with reſpect to the latter: But General *Stanhope* detain'd the *French*, having (as he acquainted the Chevalier *d' Hacfeldt*, by Letter) *received the ſtricteſt Orders from the* QUEEN, *his Miſtreſs, to uſe Reprizals (the firſt Opportunity he had) for the Gariſon of* Xativa; *which, by the Capitulation, ſhould have been reſtor'd to the Allies:*

A. D. 1708.

*Allies*: And therefore, General *Stanhope* demanded, *that the* Engliſh *and* Dutch, *who made up that Gariſon, ſhould be ſent back to him in* Catalonia, *armed and cloathed*; Which was, in ſome Meaſure, comply'd with. As by the Reduction of *Sardinia*, King *Charles* was ſeaſonably ſupply'd with vaſt Quantities of Corn, and great Numbers of Horſes; ſo by the taking of Port *Mahon*, the Maritime Powers, and *Great Britain* in Particular, gain'd a moſt ſafe and ſpacious Harbour for their Fleets in the *Mediterranean*. Theſe Conqueſts (*a*) brought a further Advantage to the Allies, by defeating the *French* King's Project, of uniting the Princes and States of *Italy*, in a League againſt the Emperor, in order to rekindle War in that Country: And the Confederate Fleet was ſeaſonably at Hand, to aſſiſt the *Imperialiſts*, who made a conſiderable Progreſs in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and threatned to march to *Rome*, in order to force the partial and refractory Pope, to acknowledge King *Charles*, and give Satisfaction to the Emperor.

Advantages of the Conqueſts of *Sardinia* and *Minorca*.

As for the Campaign on the *Rhine*, it was, as uſual, very inconſiderable; both Parties having remain'd on the Defenſive: For though upon the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Arrival in *Alſace*, to take upon him the Command of the Enemy's Army, it was thought he had ſome great Project in View, towards the retrieving his broken Fortune; yet being oblig'd to make a ſtrong Detachment to reinforce the *French* Army in the *Low-Countries*, as Prince *Eugene* did the Confederates, with the *Imperialiſts*, *Palatines*, and *Heſſians*, he was not in a Condition to undertake any Thing: And the Elector of *Hanover*, (though with very indifferent Troops, ill paid, and ill provided) baffled his Deſign of penetrating into *Germany*; and hindred him from ſending further Reinforcements to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*. We may add to the Enemy's Loſſes, the Galleons which were either taken, or deſtroy'd in the *Weſt-Indies*, by Commodore *Wager*; and among the other remarkable Occurrences of the Year 1708, we may take notice, That the *Muſcovites* gain'd ſeveral Advantages over the *Swedes*; the Elector *Palatine* was reſtor'd to the Poſſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Title and Rank that had been veſted in the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by the Treaty of *Munſter*; the Elector of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*, was, at laſt, acknowledg'd as ſuch by the Electoral College: The Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd the Inveſtiture of the *Mantuan*, *Montferrat*, and other adjacent Countries: And the Ban of the Empire was, on the 30th of *June*, N. S. publiſh'd againſt the Duke of *Mantua*, which probably haſten'd his Death, which happen'd Five Days after. The

Campaign on the *Rhine*.

The Elector of *Hanover* baffles the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Deſigns.

Commodore *Wager* deſtroys the *Spaniſh* Galleons, *May* 28.

Remarkable Events in the Year 1708.

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(*a*) *A Letter from the Earl of* Sunderland, *to Major-General* Stanhope, *upon the Reduction of* Minorca.

*SIR*, *Whitehall, October* 20. 1708.

I Received on *Monday*, the Favour of yours, of the 30th of *September*, N. S. by Captain *Moyſer*, with the welcome News of your having taken *Port-Mahon*; which, though it came at the ſame Time as the News of the taking of *Liſle*, yet was not at all leſſen'd by it: Every body looking upon our being in Poſſeſſion of *Port-Mahon*, as of the laſt Conſequence to the carrying on the War in *Spain*; beſides the other Advantages which, if we are wiſe, we may reap from it, both in War and Peace. I cannot expreſs to you, the Senſe the Queen, and every body here, has of your Zeal and Conduct in this Affair; to which this very important Succeſs is ſo much owing. I heartily condole with you, for the Loſs of your Brother, which indeed is a publick Loſs to us all, he was ſo deſerving a young Man. As ſoon as we heard of your being gone upon this Expedition, Orders were ſent to Sir *George Byng*, as ſoon as he ſhould come to *Lisbon*, to carry with him into the *Mediterranean*, a ſufficient quantity of Stores for a Squadron to Winter there; and upon the good News Captain *Moyſer* has brought, thoſe Orders are renewed: So that you may depend upon that being effectually provided for. I don't ſay any Thing to you of what you mention, in relation to the Troops from *Naples*, becauſe you will receive by Mr. *Craggs*, the Queen's Approbation of what you have done, in relation to it. I ſend you incloſed, a Letter of the Queen's to the Counteſs *de Oropeſa*, writ with her own Hand. You will receive Directions from my Lord Treaſurer, to give her, at the ſame Time, from the Queen, the Thouſand Pounds you have ſo often mentioned. I muſt not omit telling you, that the Queen does entirely approve of your leaving an *Engliſh* Gariſon in *Port-Mahon*, for the Reaſons you mention, though ſome of them muſt be kept very ſecret. Her Majeſty does approve alſo of the Governor you have named, and is very well ſatisfied with your having the Commiſſion you mention from the King of *Spain*; being ſatisfied you make no Uſe of it, but what is for the publick Service. I have nothing more to trouble you with, but to aſſure you that I am, with the greateſt Truth and Eſteem,

*SIR*,

*Your moſt Faithful, Humble Servant*,

SUNDERLAND.

*P. S.* Beſides the Orders that are gone to Sir *George Byng*, Captain *Moyſer* carries with him Orders from the Prince to Sir *Edward Whitaker*, in relation to the Squadron's wintering at *Port-Mahon*: You will receive with this Pacquet, a Letter of the Queen's to the King of *Spain*, in Favour of the *Conde de Salazar*, at the Deſire and Recommendation of ſeveral *Spaniſh* and *Canary* Merchants.

Mediation

A. D. 1708.

Mediation of *Great Britain* did not a little contribute towards the pacifying of the inteſtine Diviſions of the City of *Hamburgh*; but, though at the Deſire of the King of *Sweden*, the Queen had readily accepted the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Altranſtadt*, yet the Reformed in *Sileſia*, receiv'd no Benefit from her Majeſty's earneſt Interpoſition in their Favour; the Court of *Vienna*, now freed from the Dread of the King of *Sweden*'s Reſentment, pretending, that the *Lutherans* only, and not the *Calviniſts*, were included, both in that Treaty, and in that of *Weſtphalia*.

The Queen's Interpoſition in Favour of the Reformed in *Sileſia*, unſucceſsful.

Differences between the Emperor and the Pope.

The Court of *Vienna* ſhew'd more Condeſcenſion to the Deſires of the *Britiſh* Nation, in another Inſtance. The Emperor, and his Brother, King *Charles*, had, for ſeveral Years, impatiently born the Pope's Partiality, which was of great Prejudice to their Affairs, and, in Conſequence, to the Common Cauſe: But his Holineſs having openly own'd his Engagements with the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and his Deſigns againſt that of *Auſtria*, and the whole Confederacy, by his Proceeding, in Relation to the *Pretender*'s Expedition to *Scotland*, which, if attended with any Succeſs, would have ruin'd the Grand Alliance, and given a fatal Blow to the Liberties of *Europe*: The ſame did not only moſt ſenſibly affect thoſe Two Potentates, and the Duke of *Savoy*, againſt whoſe juſt Pretenſions in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the Pope had fulminated his Cenſures; but was reſented, with due Indignation, by her *Britannick* Majeſty. Hereupon the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Dutchy of *Milan*, belonging to Perſons reſiding out of thoſe Countries, who had neglected to take the Oaths to King *Charles*, were put under Sequeſtration by the *Imperial* Officers. And not many Days after *, while the Pope held a Congregation about that Affair, Cardinal *Grimani* not only notify'd to him the Diſappointment of the *Pretender*'s Expedition; but as Viceroy of *Naples*, and a Grandee of *Spain*, ſignify'd to the old Father, That King *Charles* expected he ſhould ſend a Nuncio to *Barcelona*, to acknowledge him as King of *Spain*; deſiring his Holineſs to conſider the fatal Conſequences of his delaying that Recognition, and continuing to own his Competitor. Moreover, at the Sollicitations of the Court of *Great Britain*, the Emperor was determin'd, in Concert with the Duke of *Savoy*, to revive his old Pretenſions to *Comacchio*, and other Places in the *Ferrareze*, in order to check the Petulancy of the *Roman* Pontiff, and oblige him to enter into ſuch Meaſures, with reſpect to the Rights, and late Acquiſitions of King *Charles*, as Equity, and the Peace and Welfare of *Naples* and the *Milaneze*, with the firm Eſtabliſhment of their preſent Sovereign, did neceſſarily require. The politick Court of *Rome*, perceiving from what Corner this ill Wind blew, endeavour'd to conjure the gathering Storm, by cauſing their Miniſter at *Vienna*, to communicate to the Emperor a Letter from Signior *Piazza*, Secretary of the Memorials to the Pope, wherein he endeavour'd to extenuate what his Holineſs was tax'd with, on Occaſion of the late *French* Expedition againſt *Great Britain*: But whatever Arts they uſed to cover their Remittances of Money into *France*, they could not palliate the Pope's appointing publick Prayers, for the Succeſs of the intended Invaſion. On the other Hand, the Pope's Refuſal to ſend, according to King *Charles*'s Demand, a Legate *à Latere*, to compliment his Royal Conſort, in her Paſſage through *Italy*, and to treat her as Queen of *Spain*, having given a freſh Diſguſt to the Courts of *Vienna*, and *Barcelona*, the *Imperial* Troops, commanded by Monſieur *de Bonneval*, in Conjunction with thoſe of the Duke of *Modena*, invaded the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and took Poſſeſſion of *Comacchio*, (a Sea-Port Town on the *Adriatick* Sea) *Lugo*, *Argenta*, *Canale*, *Preſnaro*, *Magnavacca*, *Codegoro*, *Pomposa*, *Bagnacavallo*, and ſome other ſmall Places, on Pretence of their being allodial States, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, and Fiefs of the Empire, to which the Holy See had no lawful Claim, and which were expreſly excepted in the Treaty between *Clement* the Eighth, and *Cæſar* of *Eſte*. At the ſame Time, the Viceroy of *Naples* did forbid, on Pain of Death, or Baniſhment, the remitting any Money to *Rome*, or any other Part of the Territories of the Church; and the Council of that Kingdom drew up a long Memorial of the Pretenſions of his Catholick Majeſty againſt the Court of *Rome*, which ſtruck at the very Foundation of the Temporal Power of the Pope. Upon the firſt Alarm of the *Imperialiſts* marching into the *Ferrareſe*, the Pope wrote a Letter to the Emperor, wherein he remonſtrated, "That theſe Things were attempted by "an Abuſe of his *Imperial* Majeſty's Name, againſt all Juſtice, Equity, the Reve-"rence and Reſpect due to the *Roman* Pontiff, and the Rights of the Church; that "they were contrary to the Divine and Human Laws, and repugnant to the Title "of Defender of the Church, which his famous Anceſtors had taken as a great "Honour and Glory." The Pope declared withal, "That he would aſſert this "Cauſe, though he ſhould be ſure to loſe his Life upon that Account: But before his Letter reach'd *Vienna*, General *Bonneval* had put his Orders in Execution; and, when received, it rather exaſperated than allay'd the Reſentment of the Emperor, who

* *April* 16. N. S.

who thereby plainly ſaw, that the Pope was ſo far from offering any Satisfaction, that, on the contrary, he threatned him both with his Spiritual and Temporal Arms. And, indeed, the miſled and obſtinate Pope, truſting more to the latter, than to the former, of which the Holy See had often experienced the Impotence, reſolv'd to repel Force by Force; and for that Purpoſe, began to raiſe an Army, of which he committed the Command to Count *Marſigli*, who was formerly diſmiſs'd the Emperor's Service, for not performing his Duty at the Siege of *Briſac*. At the ſame Time, the Pope's Miniſters reviv'd the Project they had ſet on Foot Three Years before, of a League of the Princes and States of *Italy*, for their mutual Security, which, (as was hinted before) was defeated by the Terror of the Confederate Fleet. Nor had his Holineſs's earneſt Application to the *French* King for Succours, better Succeſs; that Prince having, at this Juncture, both too much Work upon his Hands; and his Country lying, beſides, at too great a Diſtance from the Eccleſiaſtical State. Notwithſtanding theſe Diſappointments, the Court of *Rome* went on with their new Levies, which were increas'd by the Troops ſent for from *Avignon*; but though the Pope's Subjects drew the firſt Blood in the *Ferrareze*, and forc'd the *Germans* to quit ſeveral Poſts, yet the Emperor chuſing rather the way of Negotiation, than of the Sword, ſent Orders to the Marquis *de Prié*, a *Piedmonteze* Lord, to purſue his Journey to *Rome*, to know from the Pope himſelf, whether he would have Peace or War? In the mean Time, his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the Duke of *Savoy*, by their Interceſſion with the Queen of *Great Britain*, ſuſpended the Execution of the Orders ſent to Sir *John Leake*, of Bombarding and Deſtroying *Civita-Vecchia*.

A. D. 1708.

The Pope raiſes an Army.

The Marquis *de Prié* ſent to *Rome*.

The Pope's Coffers being exhauſted, his Holineſs held a Conſiſtory, * at which aſſiſted Forty Two Cardinals, whom he acquainted, "That he was obliged to have "Recourſe to extraordinary Means; and therefore thought, that part of the Three "Millions of Golden Crowns, depoſited by *Sixtus* the Fifth, in the Caſtle of St. "*Angelo*, ought to be employ'd in theſe preſſing Neceſſities of the Church." His Propoſal appeared extraordinary to ſome Cardinals, who repreſented, That this Treaſure was Sacred, and never to be made Uſe of, but when all other Means fail'd. That the preſent Caſe of the Church, was, indeed, difficult enough, yet far from being deſperate, ſeeing they had to deal with the firſt Chriſtian Prince, who could not have in View the Deſtruction of the Church; that this Diſpute might be made up in a friendly Way, and not decided by the Sword: And therefore, they exhorted the *Holy Father*, ſeriouſly to conſider the fatal Conſequences of a raſh Rupture with the Emperor; and to ſtand on his Guard againſt the Suggeſtions of ſome fiery Perſons, who were altogether for War, in hopes to better their Fortunes, during the Confuſion of it. But this judicious Repreſentation, had little Effect upon the *Holy Father*, who was too partial to hearken to any Advice that was not for the Intereſt of *France*; and moſt of the Cardinals there preſent, being of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Factions, they reſolv'd to take out of the Treaſury of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, Five Hundred Thouſand Golden Crowns, upon a ſolemn Promiſe made by the Pope, That the like Sum ſhould be again depoſited in the ſame Place, as ſoon as the War was over. The Pontiff was ſo puffed up with the Facility he had met with in this nice and important Debate, that he declar'd, he would not hearken to any Propoſals made on the Part of the Emperor, nor receive any Envoy or Miniſter from him, 'till the *Imperial* Forces were withdrawn from *Comacchio*, and other Parts of the Eccleſiaſtical State: Which raſh Reſolution, was probably ſuggeſted to him by the Mareſchal *de Teſſé*, who was lately † come to *Rome*, with the Character of the *French* King's Ambaſſador Extraordinary. But the old Father ſoon changed his Opinion; and the Abbot of *Caunitz* was ſurprized, when he was informed, on the Part of his *Holineſs*, that he was ready to receive the Marquis *de Prié*, and hear what he had to propoſe. This ſudden Alteration of Meaſures, was aſcrib'd to the Repreſentations of the Cardinals *Acciajoli*, *Mareſcotti*, and ſome others; but many thought, with more probability, that the News of the taking of *Port-Mahone*, and the reducing of the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, was the only Conſideration which inſpired the Pope with moderate Sentiments. However, many Days paſs'd, after the Marquis's Arrival at *Rome*, before the Pope would admit him to his Audience, upon a Punctilio about the Ceremonial; becauſe he had no other Character, than of Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, which, 'twas pretended, was not admitted at the Papal Court. This Difficulty being, at laſt, removed, by the Pope's ſignifying to the Marquis, that he would receive him with the ſame Ceremonies, as were obſerv'd at the Audience of Count *Martinitz*, when he went through *Rome*, for *Naples*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Viceroy of that Kingdom, that Miniſter went to his Audience the 10th of *November*, N. S. and a few Days after, deliver'd his Propoſals for an Accommodation, importing in Subſtance, 1. "That the Pope ſhould diſband his new Levies: 2. Give Winter-Quarters to the *Imperial* Troops in his "Ter-

* *Sept.* 24. N. S.

† *Sept.* 13. N. S.

The Marquis *de Prié* arrives at *Rome*, *Oct.* 24. N. S.

His Propoſals for an Accommodation.

A. D. 1708.

"Territories: 3. And the Inveſtiture of *Naples* to *Charles* the Third, and acknow-"ledge him as King of *Spain*: And 4thly, That he ſhould allow the *Imperialiſts* "Paſſage through his Dominions, as often as there ſhould be Occaſion." To back theſe Demands, General *Thaun* being come up from *Piedmont*, with a ſtrong Body of *Imperialiſts*, oblig'd the City of *Bologna* to give him Paſſage, and furniſh him with Proviſions; block'd up *Ferrara*; extended his Forces into the *Romagna*, and the Dutchy of *Urbino*; and would have march'd directly to *Rome*, had not the Pope amuſed the Marquis *de Prié*, with the Draught of a Treaty, whereby he promiſed to give full Satisfaction to the Emperor, and acknowledge King *Charles*. The Marquis *de Theſſé*, who, all this while was, or feign'd himſelf indiſpos'd, endeavour'd, in Conjunction with the other Miniſters and Emiſſaries of *France*, to obſtruct the Progreſs of that Negotiation; but neither his comminatory, nor his ſoothing Letters, had any Effect: The Pope, being fix'd in his Reſolution to prevent the Storm that threaten'd *Rome*, began to reduce his Troops; appointed Signior *Piazza* to go his Nuncio to *Vienna*, to endeavour to adjuſt ſome Articles, about which the Marquis *de Prié* had no Inſtructions: And, at laſt, a Treaty of Accommodation was concluded, * between the *Imperial* and *Papal* Courts.

*Bologna* ſubmits.

*Ferrara* block'd up.

Treaty between the Emperor and the Pope.

* *Jan.* 15. 1709, N. S.

Among the many ſignal Services which the *Britiſh* Nation perform'd for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, we may here take Notice, that, together with a Reinforcement of Two Thouſand Two Hundred Horſe, and Three Thouſand Six Hundred Foot, Sir *John Leake* convoy'd, this Summer, King *Charles*'s Royal Conſort to *Catalonia*. That Princeſs, Daughter to the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, and who was born a Proteſtant, having, at the Inſtigation of ſome Relations, (and by the private Connivance of Dr. *Fabricius*, a Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Helmſtad*,) been perſuaded to change her Religion for a Crown, the Marriage Ceremonies were ſolemnized † near *Vienna*, the Emperor ſtanding Proxy for the Catholick King, his Brother; as he did, ſome Months after ‖, for the King of *Portugal*, who married the Arch-Dutcheſs *Mary-Anne* of *Auſtria*, his *Imperial* Majeſty's Second Siſter. Two Days after the Eſpouſals, King *Charles*'s Bride, ſet out for *Italy*, with a numerous Retinue; and upon her Arrival at *Dezenzano*, was complimented by the Duke of *Modena*, and the Prince of *Tuſcany*. The cautious Republick of *Venice*, having appointed the Proveditor-General *Delphino*, to receive and entertain her as Queen of *Spain*, in their Territories, he diſcharg'd that Office with a great deal of Gallantry and Magnificence: And when ſhe came to *Breſcia*, ſhe was complimented by the Duke of *Parma*, Prince *Gaſton de Medicis*, Prince *Ercolani*, the *Imperial* Ambaſſador at *Venice*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. On the 1ſt of *June*, ſhe arrived *incognito* at *Milan*, where, on the 11th, ſhe made her publick Entry, and then receiv'd the Compliments of the neighbouring Princes and States, particularly from the Duke of *Savoy*: But the Republick of *Genoa*'s Envoy was not admitted to her Audience, becauſe his Maſters were ſo over-awed by *France*, that they durſt not give the Title ſhe expected, of Catholick Majeſty. On the 28th of *June*, N. S. Sir *John Leake* waited on that Princeſs, who receiv'd him with all imaginable Marks of Eſteem; and, upon his preſſing Inſtances, ſhe ſet out the 5th of *July*, for *San Pietro d' Arena*, where, on the 13th, ſhe embark'd on board the *Albemarle*, and, on the 25th, arrived ſafe at *Mataro*, not far from *Barcelona*, to the great Joy of King *Charles*, who could boaſt of having the faireſt Bride of any Prince in *Chriſtendom*.

King *Charles* the Third marries the Princeſs of *Wolfembuttle*, and the King of *Portugal* the Archdutcheſs *Mary-Anne*.

† *April* 23. N. S.

‖ *July* 9. N. S.

The Queen of *Spain*'s Journey to *Italy*.

She embarks for, and arrives in *Catalonia*.

The Queen of *Portugal*'s Voyage.

As Admiral *Leake* had the Honour to convoy the Queen of *Spain* ſafe to her Royal Conſort; ſo Admiral *Byng* had the ſame Advantage, in relation to the Queen of *Portugal*; who, after a tedious ſtay in *Holland*, for a fair Wind, embark'd, towards the End of *September*, O. S. on board the *Britiſh* Squadron, which was ſent into the *Maeſe*, for her Tranſportation to *Portſmouth*, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker*. Upon her Arrival at *Spithead*, on the 24th of *September*, her *Portugueze* Majeſty went on Board the *Royal-Anne*, where Sir *George Byng* receiv'd her, with the Diſcharge of the Cannon; her Majeſty being, at the ſame Time, ſaluted from the Town of *Portſmouth*. The next Day, her Majeſty landing there, Colonel *Godfrey*, whom the Queen of *Great Britain* had ſent to the *Hague*, to compliment her *Portugueze* Majeſty, and take Care of her Accommodation, during her Voyage, provided the beſt Lodgings for her Majeſty, and her numerous Retinue, which the Place could afford; and gave her a Royal Entertainment. Upon her Majeſty's coming aſhore, ſhe was attended by the *Imperial* and *Portugueze* Envoys, who had, for ſome Days, waited her Arrival: And the ſame Day, ∴ the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Lord *Delaware*, Groom of the Stole to the Prince of *Denmark*, went from *Windſor* to *Portſmouth*, to compliment her *Portugueze* Majeſty, the firſt in her *Britannick* Majeſty's Name, the other on the Part of his Royal Highneſs: Which Compliments her *Portugueze* Majeſty return'd Four Days after, ** by Don *Louis d' Acuna*, the *Portugueze* Envoy. On the 6th of *October*, the Queen of *Portugal* went on board the

Her Entertainment at *Portſmouth*.

∴ *Sept.* 29.

** *Sept.* 29.

A. D. 1708.

*Royal Anne*: The next Morning, the Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Byng*, ſail'd from *Spithead*; and being favour'd by the Winds, came to an Anchor the 25th of that Month, *N. S.* at *Caſcais*; and on the 27th went up the River of *Liſbon*. The King of *Portugal*, with ſeveral ſtately Barges, went on Board the *Royal Anne*, to welcome the Queen; and returning from thence, their Majeſties landed at the Bridge of the Palace, under a Magnificent Triumphal Arch; from whence they proceeded through a vaſt Crowd of People to the Royal Chapel, where they received the Nuptial Benediction, and heard *Te Deum* ſung. Sir *George Byng* having receiv'd a handſom Preſent from the Court of *Portugal*, ſailed, ſome Weeks after, from the River of *Liſbon*, to go and take upon him the Command of the Confederate Fleet in the *Mediterranean*.

She arrives at *Lisbon*.

Sir *George Byng* ſails for the *Mediterranean*.

'Tis now high Time to reſume the Thread of *Domeſtick Occurrences* in *Great Britain*. About the Middle of *July*, Count *Bergoni*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had his * publick Audience of the Queen, and of her Royal Conſort, at *Windſor*; and, not many † Days after, *Antony Artemonowitz de Matueof*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, had his private Audience of Leave. The ſame Day, the Baron *le Begue*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Lorrain*, had his firſt private Audience: And Two *Proclamations* were order'd to be publiſh'd, *for a publick and general Thankſgiving, on the* 19*th Day of* Auguſt *throughout* England, *and on the* 26*th of the ſame Month, in* North-Britain. A || Week after, Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*, was ſworn a Privy-Counſellor: And the Place of Recorder of the City of *London* having, ſome Time, been vacant, by her Majeſty's advancing Sir *Salathiel Lovel* to be one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; the Court of Aldermen ∴ made choice of *Peter King*, Eſq; a Perſon of eminent Parts, and profound Learning, to ſucceed him; on whom likewiſe her Majeſty did, not long after, beſtow the Honour of Knighthood, as a particular Mark of her Royal Favour and Eſteem.

Audiences of Foreign Miniſters.
* *July* 11.
† *July* 18.

Proclamations for a general Thankſgiving.
|| *July* 25.

The L^d. Chief-Juſtice *Holt* a Privy-Counſellor.
∴ *July* 12. *P. King*, Eſq; made Recorder of *London*, and knighted, *Sept.* 12.

In the Month of *July*, an Ambaſſador from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco* arrived in *Great Britain*, with a Preſent of Six Lions for her Majeſty; but upon his coming to *Hammerſmith*, a Village about Four Miles to the *Weſt* of *London*, he was put under an eaſy Confinement, by way of Reprizal, for the Reſtraint put upon Captain *Delaval*, her Majeſty's Envoy in that Country, before he reach'd that Emperor's Court; which happen'd upon a falſe Report, that ſome ill Uſage had been offer'd to *Hamet Ben Hamet Cardenas*, the late *Morocco* Ambaſſador here. Upon better Information, the Captain was immediately releaſed, as was alſo the *Morocco* Ambaſſador; But, however, the *Britiſh* Envoy did not think fit to go in Perſon to the Court of *Morocco*; and only ſent thither (with her Majeſty's Letter and Preſent) Mr. *Corbiere*, his Secretary; who was receiv'd with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect.

The *Morocco* Ambaſſador confin'd, and ſoon after ſet at Liberty.

Mr. *Corbiere* goes to the Court of the Emperor of *Morocco*.

About this Time, an Indignity offer'd in *London*, to *Antony Artemonewitz de Matueof*, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, was highly reſented, not only by himſelf, but likewiſe by all concern'd in the Preſervation of the Rights and Privileges of publick Miniſters. *Thomas Morton*, a Laceman in *Kingſtreet*, *Covent-Garden*, and ſome other Tradeſmen, to whom his Excellency ow'd ſeveral Sums of Money, amounting in the whole to about Three Hundred Pounds *Sterling*; finding he had taken his Audience of Leave, and being fooliſhly apprehenſive, that he would leave the Kingdom *incognito*, without paying his Debts; altho' a City Merchant, trading to *Muſcovy*, had ſet a Day for ſatisfying moſt of them; held ſeveral Conſultations together, and, at laſt, imprudently reſolv'd to arreſt him; which was done accordingly on the 21ſt of *July*, in the open Street, with ſome aggravating Circumſtances. For the Ambaſſador, not knowing (at firſt) the Reaſon of his being ſeized, and imagining he was ſet upon by Villains, ſtruggled, in his own Defence, and was ill uſed and overpower'd by the barbarous Bailiffs; who carry'd his Excellency to a *Spunging-Houſe*, at the Sign of the *Black Raven*, where he was detain'd till the Earl of *Feverſham* and a City Merchant had bail'd him. The Ambaſſador, juſtly incens'd at this Inſult, in Violation of the Law of Nations, apply'd himſelf for Redreſs to the Government; and, the next * Day, wrote a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, wherein he urged, "That the Queen, who was ſo jealous of the Reſpect due "to the Ambaſſadors of Crown'd Heads, and had ſo glorioufly vindicated the Honour "of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, her Ambaſſador at *Venice*, and caus'd a rigorous Pu-"niſhment to be inflicted on the Officers of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, ſome of whom were "ſet in the Pillory, and others condemn'd to the Gallies, only for inſulting the "Gentlemen of his Retinue; could not but moſt juſtly revenge the Affront lately "put upon him, by a corporal Puniſhment. That Count *Zobor*, who was deliver'd "up to the Diſcretion of the King of *Sweden*, for picking a Quarrel with his En-"voy, likewiſe afforded an Inſtance of the Satisfaction he requir'd; as being de-

Indignity offer'd to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, by arreſting his Perſon.

* *July* 22.

"ſirous

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" ſirous of nothing with greater Earneſtneſs, than to avoid all the ill Conſequences " of this Affair: For in caſe the Criminals were conniv'd at, under any Colour " whatſoever, he ſhould be oblig'd to take other Meaſures, and retire without Re- " credentials; leaving the whole Matter to the Management of his *Czariſh* Ma- " jeſty, his Maſter, as the Protector of his injur'd Honour, and of his abuſed Mi- " niſter.

At the ſame Time, Count *Gallas*, *Imperial* Envoy Extraordinary, the Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, and ſeveral other Foreign Miniſters, thinking themſelves concern'd in the Affront put upon their Character, demanded a due Reparation for the ſame: All which having been laid before the Queen, who ſtill continued at *Windſor*; her Majeſty expreſs'd a very great Reſentment for the Indignity offer'd to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, and commanded an Extraordinary Council to be * ſummon'd upon that Occaſion. Mr. *Morton*, and ſome other Creditors, with the Attorney, Bailiffs, and other Perſons concern'd in the Arreſt of his Excellency, having been examin'd, were committed to the Cuſtody of ſeveral Meſſengers, and order'd to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity, according to Law. The next † Day, before Mr. Secretary *Boyle* was return'd from *Windſor*, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador wrote to him another Letter, importing, " That as he had not received any Teſtimony of Concern or Regret, ei- " ther from the Queen, or any of her Miniſters, ſince he had ſent him his Com- " plaints in Writing, he found himſelf oblig'd to preſs for his Departure; and " therefore intreated Mr. Secretary, to get a Paſsport for him as ſoon as poſſible." Hereupon Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Ambaſſador, *That Seven of the principal Accomplices, in the deſperate Attempt upon his Perſon, were committed to Priſon, and under Proſecution, by Order of the Privy-Council; who was to meet again about that Affair as ſoon as poſſible*: But the Ambaſſador being impatient to leave the Kingdom, wrote a Third * Letter to Mr. Secretary, importing, " That, purſuant " to his Word, he had waited from Noon, till Half an Hour after Three a Clock, " for the Reſolution in Writing about his ſolemn Complaints: But as the Buſineſs " reſembled ſo many former Promiſes, which proved ineffectual, he intreated him " to ſend him a Paſsport, for himſelf and Family." In Anſwer to this, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* wrote, Two † Days after, a Letter to the Ambaſſador, acquainting him, *That he had, that Morning, ſent him the Paſsport he deſir'd: That Orders had been iſſued out to the Officers of the* Cuſtom-Houſe *to wait on his Excellency, to cauſe his Equipages to be tranſported without any Moleſtation; and he hoped they had already done that to his Satisfaction: That an Extraordinary Meeting of the Queen's Privy-Council was to be held that Day, to inquire further into the Circumſtances of that diſmal Affair; That they had made a ſtrict Search after thoſe who were any ways concern'd therein; and had cauſed Ten others to be apprehended: That expreſs Orders had been given again to the Attorney-General, to proſecute the Seventeen Perſons now confin'd, with the utmoſt Rigor; and to omit nothing that might contribute towards the making to his Excellency the moſt ſignal Reparation that could be, according to our Law.* Notwithſtanding theſe Aſſurances, the Ambaſſador refuſed the ordinary Preſents, made to Miniſters of his Character, which was offer'd him from the Queen, and retired in Diſguſt into *Holland*; from whence he tranſmitted hither a Memorial, with a ‖ Letter from the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* to the Queen; wherein that Prince demanded no leſs, than " that a Capi- " tal Puniſhment, according to the Rigor of the Law, be inflicted on all the Ac- " complices of the Indignity put upon the Perſon of his Ambaſſador; or, at leaſt, " ſuch an one as was adequate to the Nature of the Affront, which every particu- " lar Perſon put upon the Ambaſſador." Such a Puniſhment being altogether inconſiſtent with the Laws of *England*, this unlucky Affair gave no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the Queen and her Miniſters; who, in the Opinion of many, might have prevented the Conſequences of it, by uſing more ſpeedy, and more effectual (a) Methods to appeaſe the Ambaſſador.

* *July* 25.

† *July* 26.

* *July* 27.

† *July* 29.

‖ Dated *Sept.* 17.

Dr. *Adams* made Prebendary of *Windſor*; Dr. *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; and Dr. *Roderick*, Dean of *Ely*. Privy-Counſellors ſworn. Proclamations for encouraging Piety and Virtue.

In the Month of *Auguſt*, her Majeſty was pleaſed to make Dr. *Adams*, one of her Chaplains in Ordinary, one of the Prebendaries of *Windſor*, in the Room of Dr. *William Fleetwood*, promoted to the See of St. *Aſaph*, vacant by the Deceaſe of the Learned Dr. *William Beveridge*: And, not long after, Dr. *Charles Roderick*, Provoſt of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, was made Dean of *Ely*, in the Room of Dr. *Lamb*, deceas'd. On the 18th of the ſame Month, *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Charles* Viſcount *Townſhend*, were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council: And, the ſame Day, the Queen ſign'd Two Proclamations;

(a) Pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum interdùm eſt Lucrum. *Terent.*

one

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one *for Encouraging the Deſign of Erecting Schools for Propagating the Knowledge of* Chriſt *in the Highlands and Iſlands of* Scotland; the other for Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and puniſhing Vice, Prophaneneſs, and Immorality. The next Day being appointed for a Publick Thankſgiving, her Majeſty went with the uſual Solemnity to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, where *Te Deum* was ſung to excellent Muſick. Dr. *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, preach'd an elegant Sermon; and Divine Service being ended, her Majeſty returned to St. *James*'s in the ſame Order of State that ſhe came. The Great Guns of the *Tower*, thoſe upon the River, and the Train in St. *James*'s Park, were thrice diſcharg'd; and in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* there were Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonſtrations of Loyalty and publick Joy. The ſame Evening the Queen lay at *Kenſington*, from whence ſhe returned the 20th of *Auguſt* to *Windſor*, having been pleaſed to conſtitute *Walter Hungerford*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Appeals in Matters of Exciſe. The 29th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Methuen*, her Majeſty's late Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, being returned from his Embaſſy, had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand, and was received very graciouſly.

Thankſgiving obſerv'd, *Auguſt* 19.

Mr. *Methuen* kiſſes the Queen's Hand.

Not long after, her Majeſty ſign'd † *Two Proclamations*; one *againſt unlawful Intruders into Churches* and *Manſes in* Scotland; the other, *For putting the Laws in Execution againſt* Popery, in the ſame Part of *Great Britain*. The 29th of the ſame Month, Sir *Charles Duxcomb* and Sir *Jeffry Jeffreys* having been return'd by the Common Hall of the City of *London* to the Court of Aldermen, they choſe Sir *Charles Duncomb* Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing. The Day * before the Queen and her Royal Conſort came to *Kenſington*; where, on the 6th of *October*, by her Majeſty's Command, *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, and *Thomas* Lord *Conyngſby*, were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy Council of *Great Britain*. And at the ſame time it was declar'd, that her Majeſty had appointed the Earl of *Cholmondeley* to be Treaſurer of her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, lately deceas'd; Sir *Thomas Felton*, Comptroller; and *Edmund Dunch*, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold. The ſame Day, likewiſe, a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, declaring, "That the Parliament, which ſtood "prorogued to the 21ſt of *October*, ſhould be further prorogued to the 16th of *No-* "*vember*; and requiring the Attendance of both Houſes, for the Diſpatch of impor- "tant Affairs." The next Day ‖ her Majeſty and the Prince, having put off their intended Journey to *Newmarket*, return'd to *Windſor*, from whence they came back to *Kenſington* on the 16th of the ſame Month. A few Days after, her Majeſty having been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint Sir *James Montague* Attorney-General, and *Robert Eyres*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, they were ſworn into thoſe Offices by the Lord High Chancellor: And on the 23d of *October*, being the Firſt Day of the Term, Sir *James Montague*, according to her Majeſty's particular Direction given in Council on the 29th of *July* laſt, exhibited in the Court of *Queen*'s-*Bench* an Information againſt *Thomas Moreton*, Laceman, and divers others, concern'd in the Arreſt of the *Muſcovite Ambaſſador*, which was try'd the following Term.

Two Proclamations relating to *Scotland*,
† *Sept.* 20.

Sir *Charles Duncomb* choſen Lord-Mayor *Sept.* 29.
* *Sept.* 28.

Privy-Counſellors ſworn *Octob.* 6.

Places beſtow'd.

*Britiſh* Parliament prorogued.

‖ *Octob.* 7.

Attorney-General and Sollicitor-General ſworn.

Information againſt the Perſons concern'd in the Arreſt of the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador.

On the 18th of *October*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Brigadier of her Majeſty's Armies, arriv'd at *Kenſington* from the Duke of *Marlborough*, with an Account of the Surrender of the Town of *Liſle*, and was receiv'd with particular Diſtinction by the Queen, in regard of the conſiderable Share he had in that Service: But the Joy, occaſion'd by the News he brought, was ſoon pall'd by the Death of the Queen's Royal Conſort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*. His Royal Highneſs had, for many Years, been troubled with a conſtant Difficulty of Breathing, and ſometimes with ſpitting of Blood, which often endanger'd his Life; and about Three Months before, a dropſical Humour (with which his Royal Highneſs had been formerly afflicted) ſeized his Legs, and moſt Parts of his Body. This was attended with a Sleepineſs, Cough, and an Increaſe of the *Aſthma*; and on *Saturday* the 23d of *October*, the Violence of the Cough produced a ſpitting of Blood, and an Increaſe of the *Coma*, or Sleepineſs, with an Addition of convulſive Motions of the Tendons; which Symptoms not yielding to the Remedies adminiſter'd by his own and ſeveral other Learned Phyſicians, on the 28th of the ſame Month, between Ten and Eleven in the Morning, his Royal Highneſs fell into a Suffocation, from which neither Bleeding, nor a Vomit (both being adminiſter'd) could relieve him, her Majeſty aſſiſting in his laſt Moments, as well as during his whole Illneſs, in the moſt mournful and moſt affecting manner, till he expir'd. His Royal Highneſs's great Humanity and Juſtice, with his other extraordinary Virtues, had ſo highly endear'd him to the whole Nation, that all Orders of Men diſcovered an unſpeakable Grief for the Loſs of ſo excellent a Prince. His Royal Highneſs was Duke of *Cumberland*, High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces, both by Sea and Land, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*. He was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653, being only Bro-

Brigadier *Temple* brings the News of the Surrender of *Liſle*.

Death of Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

His Titles, Character, &c.

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ther to *Chriſtian* V. late King of *Denmark*, whom he reſcu'd from imminent Danger, in an Engagement between the *Danes* and the *Swedes*. On the 28th of *July* 1683, his Royal Highneſs was married to her Majeſty, by whom he had Iſſue of both Sexes, particularly the late Prince *William*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, *Great Britain*'s Hopes, who, like the reſt, was unfortunately nipp'd in the Bloom. His Royal Highneſs was eminently inſtrumental in the late happy Revolution; conſtantly attended King *William* at the memorable Battel of the *Boyne*, and during all that Year's Campaign. He ſhew'd, on all Occaſions, his hearty Affection and Zeal for the Proteſtant and *Britiſh* Intereſt; and as he ſet an illuſtrious Pattern of Conjugal Love, ſo was he the beſt of Maſters. As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs had reſign'd his laſt Breath, which was at a quarter paſt One in the Afternoon, her Majeſty, drowned in Tears, came from *Kenſington* to her Palace of St. *James*'s, where ſhe reſided the whole Winter. The ſame Day Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Elected Lord-Mayor of *London*, was ſworn at *Guildhall*, and the next in the Court of *Exchequer*; but the publick Solemnities, which are uſual on that Occaſion, were omitted, out of Reſpect to her Majeſty's juſt Affliction. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy Earl Marſhal, in purſuance of an Order in Council, gave Notice, That the Publick Mourning ſhould commence on *Sunday* the 7th of *November*. And by another Order publiſh'd on the 2d, it was declar'd, *That it was expected* that all Perſons on this Occaſion ſhould put themſelves into the deepeſt Mourning, long Cloaks excepted; that as well all Lords as Privy-Counſellors, and Officers of her Majeſty's and his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold, ſhould cover their Coaches, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery-Servants, with black Cloth, by *Sunday* the 14th of that Month; and that no Perſon ſhould uſe any varniſh'd or Bullion Nails, to be ſeen on their Coaches, Chariots, or *Chairs*: Which Orders were readily complied with. On the 11th of *November*, the Body of his Royal Highneſs was carried from *Kenſington* to the *Painted Chamber*, within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*; where having lain in State till the 13th, it was that Night interr'd in the Abbey-Church, with all the Pomp conſiſtent with a private Funeral.

Lord-Mayor ſworn without Solemnity, *Octob.* 29.

Orders for publick Mourning.

Prince *George*'s Body interr'd.

The Death of Prince *George* neceſſarily occaſion'd ſome Alterations at Court: His Royal Highneſs being of late much indiſpoſed, the Affairs of the Admiralty were, for the moſt part, adminiſter'd by his Council, whoſe Power expiring with him, the Queen manag'd thoſe Affairs her ſelf, till her Majeſty thought fit to be eaſed of that Burden, by conſtituting *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which Office he had diſcharg'd, with univerſal Applauſe, in the Year 1702. His Lordſhip being at this Time Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Preſident of the Council, which Places are hardly conſiſtent with that of Lord High Admiral, her Majeſty beſtow'd the firſt on *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, and the other on *John* Lord *Somers*, who at the ſame time was ſworn one of her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council; as were alſo *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*, *James* Duke of *Montroſs*, *Robert* Marquis of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain, *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun*, *Robert* Lord *Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; *Richard* Earl *Rivers*, and *Algernoon* Earl of *Eſſex*. Not many Days after † it was declar'd, that her Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex* Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*: And all this while Addreſſes of Condolance for the Death of the Prince, and of Congratulation for the great Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Arms Abroad, were daily preſented to her Majeſty.

The Earl of *Pembroke* made Lord High Admiral *Novemb.* 25.

The Lord *Somers* Preſident of the Council, and the Earl of *Wharton* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Privy-Counſellors ſworn. † *Decemb.* 3.

The Earl of *Dorſet* made Warden of the *Cinque Ports*.

Addreſſes of Condolence and Congratulation.

The new Parliament of *Great Britain* met on *Tueſday* the 16th of *November*; and the Queen having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, appointing his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treaſurer, the Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and the Great Maſter of the Horſe, to repreſent her Royal Perſon, the Commons were deſired in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners, by the Gentleman Uſher of the *Black Rod*, to come up to the Houſe of Peers, and hear the ſaid Commiſſion read. The Commons attending, the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houſes with the ſad Occaſion of her Majeſty's Abſence; and the Commiſſion having been read, his Lordſhip ſignified to the Commons, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him the *Thurſday* following. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, the Lord *William Powlet* moved to chuſe Sir *Richard Onſlow* for their Speaker, and was ſeconded by Sir *William Strickland*: But Major-General *Mordaunt*, by way of Irony, propos'd, "That they ſhould chuſe Mr. *Fodrell*, the Clerk "of the Houſe, who having been Aſſiſtant to good Speakers, to indifferent ones, and "to the worſt, ſeem'd to be as well qualified for that Station as any Body. But at "laſt General *Mordaunt* ſupported the Lord *Powlet*'s Motion, commended Sir *Richard* "*Onſlow*'s bright Parts, Experience, and Integrity; and added, That being poſſeſs'd "of a good Eſtate, he did not lie open to the Temptations that might biaſs Perſons, "who had their Fortunes to make, againſt the Intereſt of their Country." Hereupon the

The Parliament of *Great Britain* meets *Novemb.* 16.

Lord *William Powlet* and Sir *William Strickland* took Sir *Richard Onſlow* from his Seat, in order to place him in the Chair, which they did, after he had made a ſhort Speech; in which he modeſtly endeavour'd to decline that important Truſt, in ſo nice a Juncture of Affairs, wherein *the good or bad Succeſs of this neceſſary War, did, in a great Meaſure, depend on the Reſolutions of that great Aſſembly.* It is, however, obſervable, That the *Tories*, upon a Surmiſe that the *Court*, or *Whig-Party*, would have been divided between Sir *Richard Onſlow*, and Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, had deſign'd to have put up Sir *Thomas Hanmer*; but being diſappointed in that Expectation, they thought it Prudence, not being able to make a Majority, unanimouſly to ſtrike in with the reſt. The ſame Day, the Duke of *Queenſberry* was introduced into the Houſe of Peers, by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond*, as a Peer of *Great Britain*, and Duke of *Dover*. After this, both Houſes adjourn'd to the 18th, on which Day the Commons being come to the Houſe of Peers, to preſent their Speaker, the Lord High-Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners for opening and holding this preſent Parliament, ſignified to them her Majeſty's entire Satisfaction, in their Choice of a Perſon ſo well qualified for that Office, both by his great Abilities, and his Zeal and Affection for the Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion: And then his Lordſhip deliver'd to both Houſes the following Speech.

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Sir *Richard Onſlow* choſen Speaker.

The Duke of *Queensberry* introduced as Duke of *Dover*.

The Choice of a Speaker approved, *Nov.* 18.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Lords Commiſſioners Speech to both Houſes

*IN Purſuance of the Authority given us by her Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, among other Things, to declare the Cauſes of her Majeſty's calling this Parliament,*

*We are, by her Majeſty's Command, in the Firſt Place, to obſerve to you, that the extraordinary Length of this Year's Campaign, hath obliged her Majeſty to defer your Meeting longer than otherwiſe ſhe would have done, that you might be inform'd with the greater Certainty, of the State and Poſture of the War, in order to your Reſolutions for the enſuing Year.*

*This neceſſary Delay hath now ſo far ſhewn us the Succeſs of Affairs Abroad, as that, whether you conſider the Places acquir'd by the Allies, or the farther and continued Proofs given this laſt Year, of their Superior Courage and Conduct, (which as to the future Part of the War, is equal to all other Advantages) we may, with Thanks to* GOD, *and Juſtice to thoſe he hath been pleas'd to uſe as* INSTRUMENTS *in this great Work, conclude, that upon the whole, we are brought much nearer than we were the laſt Seſſion, to the End of our undertaking this War, the reducing the dangerous Power of* France, *and ſettling ſuch a Peace, as may ſecure it ſelf from being violated.*

*Her Majeſty therefore commands us to aſſure you, ſhe hath not the leaſt Doubt, but that this Parliament will be of the ſame Opinion with her laſt, as to the vigorous Proſecution of the War, and the Ends of it; believing it impoſſible, the Repreſentative of the* Britiſh *Nation can endure to think of loſing the Fruits of all our paſt Endeavours, and the great Advantages we have gain'd, (particularly in this preſent Year) by ſubmitting, at laſt, to an inſecure Peace.*

*And therefore, ſince probably nothing can hinder our Succeſs Abroad for the Time to come, but Miſunderſtandings among our ſelves at Home; we have it in Command, to conjure you, by your Duty to* GOD, *and to her Majeſty, your Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, your Love for your Country, and the Regard you cannot but have for the Liberty of* Europe *in General, to avoid all Occaſion of Diviſions, which are ever hurtful to the Publick, but will more eſpecially be ſo at this Juncture, when the Eyes of all our Neighbours are upon you with a very particular Concern; and your Unanimity and good Agreement will be the greateſt Satisfaction and Encouragement to all our Allies.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*You cannot but be convinc'd, that the ſeveral Parts of the War which were provided for by the laſt Parliament, will require your Support, at leaſt in the ſame Degree: But in* Flanders, *the Nature of the War is much alter'd by the great Advances made there, towards entring into* France, *which hath ſo far alarm'd our Enemies, that they are drawing more Troops daily to that Side, for the Defence of their own Country: And therefore her Majeſty hopes you will have ſo right a Senſe of our preſent Advantages, as to enable her Majeſty to make a conſiderable Augmentation for preſerving and improving them, which, by the Continuance of* GOD's *Bleſſing on our Arms, muſt ſoon put a glorious Period to this long and expenſive War.*

*As to the Condition of the Fleet, we have it in Command from her Majeſty to acquaint you, That the conſtant and remote Services, in which the Ships have been employ'd, have made a greater Sum than uſual requiſite, as well for the extraordinary Repairs, as the building of new Ships. And the taking of* Port-Mahon, *as it hath afforded the Means of having a Part of the Fleet operate with more Readineſs and Effect on the Enemy, or wherever it may be uſeful to the Common Cauſe in thoſe Parts, ſo the making ſuch Proviſions, at ſo*

*great*

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*great a Diſtance, as will be proper for that Service, muſt, of Neceſſity, cauſe ſome extraordinary Expences. All which her Majeſty recommends to your ſerious Conſideration, deſiring you to provide timely and effectual Supplies for thoſe Ends; and likewiſe for the carrying on ſuch Fortifications for the Security of our Ports, and extinguiſhing the Enemy's Hopes of profiting by Diſturbances in* Scotland, *as you ſhall think fit.*

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

*The* Union *is eſteem'd by her Majeſty to be ſo happy and great a Part of the Succeſs of her Reign; and her Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart, the confirming and improving it, that ſhe is pleaſed to command us to remind you of preparing ſuch Bills, as ſhall be thought conducing to that End; and particularly to make the Laws of both Parts of* Great Britain *agree, as near as may be, for the common Intereſt of both People, eſpecially as to thoſe Laws which relate to Criminal Caſes, and Proceedings, and ſettling the* Militia *on the ſame Foot, throughout the* United Kingdom.

*Her Majeſty is graciouſly pleas'd we ſhould alſo aſſure you, that if you can propoſe any Means for the Improvement of our Trade or Manufactures, or better Employment of the Poor, her Majeſty will take the greateſt Satisfaction in enacting ſuch Proviſions; there being nothing ſhe ſo earneſtly deſires, as that* GOD *would bleſs her with more and more Opportunities of doing all poſſible Good, to ſo well-deſerving a People, ſo firm and affectionate to her Intereſts.*

*And as her Majeſty doth not doubt, by* GOD's *Bleſſing, and your good Affections, to continue to defeat the Deſigns of the* Pretender, *and his open or ſecret Abettors; ſo her Majeſty will always endeavour, on her Part, to make her People happy to ſuch a Degree, as that none (except of deſperate Fortunes) ſhall enter into Meaſures for the Diſturbance of her Government, the* Union, *or the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, without acting, at the ſame Time, manifeſtly againſt their own true and laſting Intereſt, as well as their Duty.*

The Lords condole with the Queen.

The ſame Day, the Lords reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to condole with her upon the Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, and to aſſure her, that they would ſtand by, and aſſiſt her Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes: Which being drawn up, the * next Day, their Lordſhips took *into Conſideration the manner of preſenting the ſaid Addreſs; and being of Opinion, that the moſt private way might be moſt agreeable to her Majeſty at this Time, order'd, That the Marquis of* Dorcheſter, *who reported the Addreſs to the Houſe, ſhould attend her Majeſty with the ſame.* His Lordſhip having waited † on the Queen accordingly, ſhe *thanked the Houſe of Peers very kindly for their Addreſs, as well as for the manner of ſending it to her on that Occaſion.*

* *Nov.* 19.

† *Nov.* 20.

The Convocation meets, and is ſuddenly prorogued.

On the 19th of *November*, the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, met in *Convocation*; but before Divine Service and Sermon, which were to precede the Choice of a *Prolocutor*, they were unexpectedly *exonerated*, and prorogued to the 25th of *February* next, by the *Metropolitan*, purſuant to the Queen's Writ to him directed. This ſudden *Diſmiſſion* was generally aſcribed to the late Endeavours of the *Lower-Houſe*, to withdraw themſelves from the legal and ancient Authority of their Metropolitan; and to the bold Attempts of ſome of their Members, who, to maintain their *pretended Right* and *Privilege* of *adjourning themſelves*, and holding *intermediate Seſſions*, invaded her Majeſty's Royal *Supremacy*: So that, in order to put a ſtop to thoſe *illegal Practices*, her Majeſty thought fit, ſome Time before, to write a Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to be communicated to the Biſhops and Clergy of his Province, wherein ſhe threatned *to uſe ſuch Means, for the puniſhing Offences of this Nature, as are warranted by Law*: Notwithſtanding this *Commination*, many Acts of Contempt were done by the Lower-Houſe; and on the 10th of *April*, 1707, a Day of *Canonical Seſſion*, the Prolocutor abſented himſelf, without Leave of the Preſident: Whereupon an Action of *Contumacy* was commenced, and continued in the Upper-Houſe, againſt Dr. *Binks*, Prolocutor to the Lower-Houſe, who making a formal Submiſſion to the Archbiſhop, the Proſecution againſt him was ſuperſeded. It might with Reaſon have been expected, that the other hot Members of the Lower-Houſe would have taken Warning by his Example, and been brought to a *cool Temper*: But to the *great Grief of all ſober Chriſtians*, it was obſerv'd, that, inſtead of entertaining the Thoughts of Peace, ſome Time before the new Parliament was to meet, great Induſtry was uſed in making a Party for the chuſing Dr. *Atterbury* Prolocutor; which look'd like *a new Inſult upon the Archbiſhop and Biſhops*, and an expreſs Defiance to them: As if the Lower-Houſe of Convocation could fight under *no other Leader, but him who had unhappily begun the Quarrel*; and was known to be *moſt averſe to Peace and Union*, the greateſt Bleſſings of Church and State. Moreover, Dr. *Atterbury* did, about this Time, *very impolitickly*, give manifeſt Indication of his *jarring Temper*, by publiſhing, *without any Provocation*, a Pamphlet, intituled, Some *Proceedings in the Convocation*, Anno Dom. 1705, *faithfully repreſented*: Wherein,

Wherein, under Colour of *giving an Account of the ſeveral ineffectual Attempts, at divers Times made, by the Lower Clergy, towards quieting all Diſputes, and proceeding upon Synodical Buſineſs*: "When about a Year and a half had paſs'd, ſince any Thing "was written on the Subject of theſe unhappy Differences; he made a *new Ap-* "*peal to the Publick*; not upon the Matter laſt under Debate, but by rip- "ping up Things from the very Beginning, and turning them upon the Arch- "biſhop and Biſhops, and many of the Lower-Houſe, with all the *Acrimony that is* "*familiar* * *to him.*" Theſe laſt Expreſſions are purpoſely borrow'd from another Pamphlet, intituled, *Partiality detected*, written by way of *Reply*: And becauſe Dr. *Atterbury* ſeem'd not only to new-kindle the *Holy* War in *England*, but to call in *Auxiliaries* from the Members of the Convocation of *Ireland*, to whom he addreſs'd that Writing; the Perſon who took the Pains to anſwer him, diſcover'd the *many partial* Repreſentations, and *unjuſt* Reflections *contain'd in the ſaid Pamphlet, particularly as to what concern'd the Proceedings of the Convocation in* Ireland. Upon the Peruſal of this *Reply*, which remain'd *unanſwer'd*, all *ſober impartial Men* look'd upon the ſudden Prorogation of the Convocation, both as a *juſt Puniſhment* on ſome reſtleſs Spirits of the *Lower-Houſe*, and, at the ſame Time, as *the beſt and moſt likely Method* of endeavouring to *reclaim them*; Time being thereby given them for Reflection and Conſideration, or, at leaſt, to make others, who had been influenc'd by, and follow'd their Directions, to take and purſue better Counſels for the future. It is to be obſerv'd, that the Perſon, whom the *Moderate Members* of the *Lower-Houſe* of Convocation had in *their Thoughts and Wiſhes* for Prolocutor, was Dr. *Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*; a Divine, as in all other Reſpects, ſo ſingularly qualified for that Office, upon Account of his *Temper*, and *conſtant Endeavours for* ſuch *an Agreement*, as reaſonably might be expected from an Aſſembly made up of the *Adminiſtrators* of the *Goſpel of Peace*.

* See a Pamphlet call'd, *Partiality detected*, p. 2. & ſeq.

The Members of the Houſe of Commons having ſpent Three or Four Days in qualifying themſelves, by taking and ſubſcribing the Oaths; the firſt Thing the Houſe † did, was to vote an Addreſs to the Queen, to "condole with her upon "the Death of Prince *George*; to deſire ſhe would take care of her Royal Perſon; "and to aſſure her, that they would ſupport her againſt all her Enemies." Then the Speaker having reported the Lords Commiſſioners Speech, it was reſolved to preſent another Addreſs; to "congratulate the glorious Succeſſes of her Majeſty's "Arms; and to aſſure her of their utmoſt Endeavours to enable her to carry on the "War, until the Liberties of *Europe* might be ſecured, by a ſafe and an honourable "Peace." Both which Addreſſes, according to the Queen's Deſire, were ‖ preſented to her by ſuch Members of that Houſe as were of the Privy-Council, and were very graciouſly receiv'd. It was obſerv'd, that Mr. *William Bromley*, a leading Member of the *High-Church* Party, moved for the Addreſs of Condoleance; and Sir *William Strickland*, one of the Chief among the *Whigs*, for that of Congratulation.

† *Nov.* 22. The Commons addreſs the Queen.

‖ *Nov.* 25.

On the 25th of *November*, the Commons unanimouſly agreed to the Reſolution of the grand Committee, for granting a Supply; and then reſolved to addreſs the Queen, for the ſeveral Accompts and Eſtimates relating to the Navy, Land-Forces, Ordnance, and other Expences for the Year 1709. The next * Day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, ſeveral Sums were voted for thoſe reſpective Services; which Reſolutions were agreed to on the 27th: And, Two † Days after, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, it was reſolved to raiſe a Land-Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound; for which purpoſe, a Bill was order'd to be brought in the ‖ next Day.

Proceedings on the Supply, and on Ways and Means.

* *Nov.* 26.

† *Nov.* 29.

‖ *Nov.* 30.

The Commons being informed by Mr. *Hungerford*, That the Humour of laying Wagers, about the Events of War, was grown to ſuch a Height, that many unwary Perſons were thereby ruin'd; and that the moſt crafty in thoſe Bargains, maintain'd clandeſtine Correſpondences abroad, which might be of dangerous Conſequence to the Government; the Houſe reſolved to put a ſtop to thoſe miſchievous Practices; and thereupon order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, to *prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick*; which Mr. *Hungerford* preſented accordingly, on the 3d of *December*. The ſame Day, the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration that Part of the *Act for Uniting the Two Kingdoms*, which relates to the Election of Members to ſerve in that Houſe, for that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; whereupon Mr. Serjeant *Pratt*, Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Raymond*, and Mr. *Lutwyche*, were heard as Council; and the Petitions and Repreſentations, relating to the Incapacity of the Eldeſt Sons of *Scotch* Peers, to repreſent the Commons of *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, were again read. The Subſtance, both of the Council's Arguments, and of thoſe Repreſentations, was, "That by an Act of the *Scotch* Parliament, in- "tituled, *An Act for ſettling the Manner of Electing Sixteen Peers, and Forty five Com-*

Bill to prevent Wagers.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons, about the *Scotch* Peers eldeſt Sons ſitting there.

Arguments againſt it.

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" *moners, to repreſent* Scotland *in the Parliament of* Great Britain; which Act was " ratified, by the *Act for Uniting the Two Kingdoms*; it is declared, *That none ſhall be* " *capable to elect, or be elected, to repreſent a Shire, or Burgh in the Parliament of* Great " Britain, *for this Part of the United Kingdom, except ſuch as are now capable to elect,* " *or be elected, as Commiſſioners for Shires or Burghs to the Parliament of* Scotland: " That from hence it evidently followed, that the *Scotch* Peers Eldeſt Sons could not " ſit in the Houſe of Commons of *Great Britain*, unleſs it did appear, that they " were capable to be elected, and to ſit as Members of the Parliament of *Scotland*: " But, as a Proof of the contrary, ſeveral Inſtances were alledged, of their being " always rejected by the Parliament of *Scotland*; and, in particular, the Viſcount " *Turbat*'s Eldeſt Son, in the Year 1685, and the Lord *Levingſton*, in the Year 1689. " That the *Fundamental Law* of the *Union* had moſt expreſly reſerv'd to the Com- " mons of *Scotland*, that valuable Privilege of Electing their Repreſentatives in " Parliament, from among the beſt qualified Gentlemen of their own Number " and State, in the ſame manner as they had formerly uſed to do. That in elect- " ing Members of Parliament, the Choice of the Electors ought to be made as free " as is poſſible, from the Influence either of Bribes or Threats; and, in Juſtice, " ſhould only be determin'd by the Honeſty and Candor of the Perſon to be cho- " ſen: That his Character be ſuch, as promiſes a faithful Diſcharge of ſo great a " Truſt; and that his Inclination be accompanied with a ſufficient Capacity to " ſerve the particular Intereſt of the Conſtituents, as well as the general Intereſt of " his Country: But that few in *Scotland* could be ſuppoſed to be in a Condition to " maintain this Character; the Commons there being ſurrounded with a numerous " and powerful Peerage, who, like ſo many Sovereigns, judge and determine with- " in their reſpective Bounds, in Criminal as well as Civil Matters; being veſted " with vaſt Superiorities, and hereditary Juriſdictions; ſo that no Commoner, hold- " ing any Part of his Lands of a Peer, or indeed being in his Neighbourhood, could " be reckon'd at Liberty to make a free Election of his Repreſentative: And " therefore the Commons of *Scotland*, whereof the Majority of their Parliament " conſiſted, had invincible Arguments for preſerving entire to themſelves that ne- " ceſſary Privilege of excluding their Peers Eldeſt Sons from being Members of " that Houſe.———That if the Parliament of *Scotland*, which conſiſted of Peers " and Commoners, ſitting together in the ſame Houſe, enjoying the ſame Liberty " of Speech, and the ſame common Privileges and judicative Capacity, being alſo " reſtricted to the ſame Rules and Forms, had ſo many weighty Reaſons for exclu- " ding their Peers Eldeſt Sons; how many more Arguments, of greater Moment, " might be urg'd in the Houſe of Commons of *Great Britain*, who were a ſeparate " and diſtinct Houſe from the Peers; enjoying by themſelves ſo many valuable " Privileges and Immunities, which could not be incroach'd upon, or ſubjected to a " Houſe of Peers, without endangering the whole Conſtitution of the Houſe of " Commons? And, in the laſt Place, That *England* and *Scotland* being now united, " and their Intereſts inſeparably join'd, it ought to be a Maxim with all true *Bri-* " *tons*, That the Liberty of the Commons of *Scotland*, will always be an Advan- " tage to thoſe of *England*; and that the *Slavery* of the firſt, cannot fail ending in " the *Deſtruction* of the latter.

The Peers of *Scotland*'s Eldeſt Sons declar'd incapable to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, *Dec.* 3.

Little was offer'd on the other ſide againſt theſe Arguments; ſo that the Queſtion being put, *That the Eldeſt Sons of the Peers of* Scotland *were capable, by the Laws of* Scotland, *at the Time of the* Union, *to elect, or be elected as Commiſſioners of Shires or Burghs to the Parliament of* Scotland; *and therefore, by the Treaty of* Union, *were capable to elect, or be elected, to repreſent any Shire or Burgh in* Scotland, *to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of* Great Britain? It paſs'd in the Negative, to the great Surprize of ſome Courtiers, who had ſtirr'd very much for the Affirmative; and the no leſs Mortification of the *Scotch* Peers, whoſe Eldeſt Sons had thereby a degrading Mark of Diſtinction put upon them from the *Engliſh*. Three * Days after,

* *Dec.* 6.

" the Commons order'd their Speaker to iſſue out his Warrants to the Clerk of " the Crown, to make out new Writs for the electing Commiſſioners to ſerve in " this preſent Parliament, for the Shire of *Aberdeen*, in the Room of *William* Lord " *Haddo*; and for the Shire of *Linlithgow*, in the Room of *James* Lord *Johnſtown*; " who being Eldeſt Sons of Peers of *Scotland*, were declared to be *incapable* to ſit in " that Houſe.

The Thanks of the Commons given to Maj. Gen. *Webb*, † *Dec.* 13.

The Injury done to Major-General *Webb*, after his Victory at *Wynendale*, having made a great Noiſe, the Leaders of the Tory Party readily laid hold on this Opportunity, both to do him Juſtice, and, at the ſame Time, to expoſe the Partiality of thoſe in Power. Hereupon Sir *Thomas Hanmer* made † a Motion, " That the " Thanks of the Houſe be given to Major-General *Webb*, for the great and eminent " Services perform'd by him, at the Battel of *Wynendale*;" which was unanimouſly carried

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carried in the Affirmative. Major-General *Webb* being then in the Houſe, Mr. Speaker gave him, in his Place, the Thanks of the Houſe accordingly; which he acknowledged in a very handſom and modeſt Speech, ſaying, among other Things, *That he valued the Honour done him by the Commons, above the greateſt Rewards.* This gave Mr. (*William*) *Bromley* occaſion to ſay, "That he did not diſapprove the Cuſtom, which, of late Years, had been introduced, of returning Thanks to ſuch "Generals as had perform'd eminent Services; eſpecially when they receiv'd thoſe "Compliments as modeſtly as the worthy Member to whom they were now given, "had done. But 'twas with Grief, he obſerv'd, That a certain Commander, on "whom, not only the Thanks of both Houſes, but alſo great Rewards had been beſtow'd, appear'd yet to be unſatisfy'd." This Reflection was viſibly levell'd at the Duke of *Marlborough*; and, to this purpoſe, we may take Notice, that about this very Time, Two ſhrewd Pieces were printed, and induſtriouſly ſpread about, the one intituled, *A Speech of* Caius Memmius, *Tribune to the People of* Rome. *Tranſlated from* Salluſt: The other intituled, *An Account of a Dream at* † Harwich: Wherein, under Alluſions, and Fictions, the Pride, Avarice, and revengeful Spirit, of ſome Men in Power, were ſeverely laſh'd and expoſed.

Reflection on the Duke of *Marlborough.*

† See the *Appendix.*

Libels againſt the Miniſtry.

On the 15th of *December*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, reſolv'd to grant Twelve Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds, for augmenting the Troops in *Flanders*; which Vote was agreed to the next Day; but, on the 17th, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, "That ſhe would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours, with "her Allies, to engage them to furniſh their Proportion towards that Augmentation. By this Time, the Commons were enter'd upon an Affair, in which the Court Party met with notable Oppoſition: On the 16th of *December*, the Houſe proceeded to the hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of *Weſtminſter*; And after the Council on both Sides were heard, and ſeveral Witneſſes examin'd, in relation to the Proceedings of Mr. *John Huggins*, the high Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, who preſided at the ſaid Election, it was reſolv'd, "That the ſaid Mr. *Huggins* had, in Defiance "of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally refuſed to tender the Oaths of *Abjuration*, "when required ſo to do, and thereby was guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanor:" For which Offence, he was order'd to be committed to her Majeſty's Priſon of *Newgate*. This Vote, however, through the Negligence of ſeveral of the *Whig*-Members, who went out of the Houſe, was carried only by one Voice: And when, Two Days after, the Commons proceeded to the farther Hearing of the Merits of that Election, the Council on both Sides having been heard, and ſeveral Witneſſes examin'd, it was reſolv'd, That *Thomas Medlycott*, Eſq; who had been put up by the Tory-Party, was duly elected for the ſaid City, by a Majority of One Hundred Fifty Four Voices, againſt One Hundred Forty Two: About Five and Thirty Members, who, in all probability, would have given their Votes for Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, the Petitioner, againſt Mr. *Medlycott*, being gone out of the Houſe, moſt of them upon an Opinion, that the further Conſideration of that intricate Election, would have been put off to the next *Monday*. It is alſo to be obſerv'd, That Sir *Henry Dutton Colt* having denied the writing of a Letter to Mr. *Huggins*, whereby he conſented to a Scrutiny of the Poll, and which a Member of the Houſe averr'd to be his Hand; his Prevarication loſt him a great many Voices.

1220000 *l.* granted to augment the Forces in *Flanders.*

Proceedings about the Election of *Weſtminſter.*

Mr. *Huggins* committed to *Newgate.*

Mr. *Medlycott* declared duly elected for *Weſtminſter*, *Dec.* 18.

Three Days ‖ after, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, that purſuant to their Addreſs, her Majeſty would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours, with her Allies, to engage them to furniſh the Proportions towards the Augmentations of the Forces: And the 22d, the Commons, in a grand Committee, conſider'd further of Methods for raiſing Recruits, and reſolv'd, "That for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting of "her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, Encouragement be given to the ſeveral "Pariſhes of this Kingdom, for raiſing a ſufficient Number of Men for the Service "of the Year 1709:" Which Reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to the next Day ⁂, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon. The ſame Day, the Queen having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for paſſing the Royal Aſſent to a Bill, which had been agreed to by both Houſes, the Lords commiſſion'd by her Majeſty, ſent the Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the *Black-Rod*, to deſire the Commons to come up, with their Speaker, to the Houſe of Lords, which they did accordingly; and the Lords Commiſſioners having given the Royal Aſſent to the Bill, intituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year*, 1709, both Houſes adjourn'd to the 10th of *January* next. It is to be obſerv'd, That the News of the Reduction of *Ghent* being brought over about this Time, the Courtiers fail'd not laying hold on this Opportunity to paſs a Compliment on the General; and therefore, the ſame * Morning, a Congratulatory Addreſs to the Queen was moved, and agreed to by both

‖ *Dec.* 21.

Reſolution and Bill about Recruits.

⁂ *Dec.* 23.

Land-Tax Act paſs'd, *Dec.* 23.

Both Houſes adjourn'd.

* *Dec.* 23.

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both Houſes, and, in the Afternoon preſented to her Majeſty by the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the Commons, "Congratulating her upon the laſt great Effort of this glorious Year: A Year that would be ever famous in Hiſtory, as well "for the entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Enemies, as "for the wonderful Succeſſes, with which GOD had bleſs'd the Arms of her Maje-"ſty, and her Allies." Adding, *That the unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, had given many Opportunities to her Majeſty's General, the Duke of* Marlborough, *to ſhew his conſummate Ability, and all the great Qualities neceſſary to ſo high a Truſt.*

Congratulatory Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen.

Some Days before *, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, and Monſieur *de Vrybergen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General of the *United Provinces*, had both, ſeparately, a private Audience of her Majeſty, to condole the Death of the Prince. Two Days after †, the Baron *de Schutiz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, attended the Queen upon the ſame Account: And on the 20th, the Sieur *Kerkner*, Reſident from King *Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, and the Sieur *Styngens*, Reſident from the Elector *Palatine*, paid her Majeſty the like Compliments, on the Part of their reſpective Maſters. The Day before, ‖ the Duke of *Ormond*, *Chancellor* of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, preſented to her Majeſty a Book of Poems, Intituled, *Exequiæ Celſiſſimo Principi Georgio Principi Daniæ, ab Oxonienſi Academia ſolutæ*, written by the moſt eminent Members of that famous Univerſity: And on the 22d, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, preſented to her Majeſty from that Univerſity, a Book of Verſes upon the mournful Occaſion of the Death of his Royal Highneſs: Which Inſtances of the Affection of thoſe Two Learned Bodies, and Honour paid to the Virtue and Memory of his Royal Highneſs, her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Queen ſigned Two Proclamations for a publick Thankſgiving on the 17th of *February* enſuing, throughout the whole united Kingdom of *England* and *Scotland*: And the ſame Day, *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, lately return'd from his Embaſſy to *Venice*, and *John* Earl *Powlet*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council. On the 4th of *January*, the Count *Bergani*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had a private Audience of the Queen, to condole the Prince's Death.

* *Dec.* 13. Foreign Miniſters condole with the Queen.

† *Dec.* 15.

‖ A Book of Elegiacal Poems on the Death of a Prince, preſented to the Queen from the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *Dec.* 19. And from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, *Dec.* 22.

Proclamations for a publick Thankſgiving, *Dec.* 30.

Privy-Counſellors ſworn, *Dec.* 30.

On the 10th of *January*, the Day to which the Parliament was adjourn'd, Mr. *Compton* preſented to the Houſe of Commons, a *Bill for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines*; which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading. Two Days after, a Complaint being made to the Houſe of a printed Pamphlet, Intituled, *Of the Sacramental Teſt: To a Member of this* Parliament, *who was for the* Occaſional Bill *in the former, when that Bill was on foot*, &c. the ſame was deliver'd in at the Table, where the Title, and ſeveral Paragraphs being read, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, "That the ſaid Pamphlet was "a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, and tended to create Miſunderſtandings among "her Majeſty's Subjects: *Ordered*, That the ſaid Libel be burnt by the Hands of "the Common Hangman: And a Committee appointed, to examine who was the "Author and Printer of the ſaid Libel." Then the Houſe reſolv'd to preſent Three ſeveral Addreſſes to the Queen, That ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe: "*Firſt*, An Account of the Five Hundred "Thouſand Pounds given the laſt Parliament, for the Augmentation of her Maje-"ſty's Forces, in order to ſtrengthen the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, for making "good the Alliance with the King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual carrying on the "War, for Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Secondly*, "An Account of the Application of the Monies given the laſt Parliament, for "maintaining her Majeſty's eſtabliſh'd Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and of the "Number of the effective Men there, and likewiſe of the Contracts for remitting "of the Money for the ſaid Services. And *Thirdly*, An Account of the Contracts "made for Victualling her Majeſty's Navy in *Spain* and *Portugal*, during the "laſt Three Years, and of the Contracts for remitting the Money for the ſaid Ser-"vices:" With which Addreſſes her Majeſty readily complied. The ſame Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd further of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply; and reſolv'd, "That the ſeveral Duties upon Malt, "Mum, Cyder, &c. be further continued, from the 23d Day of *June*, 1709, until "the 14th Day of *June*, 1710; except Malt made and conſumed in *Scotland*:" Which Reſolution being, the next ∴ Day, reported, was agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Four Days ** after, the Commons order'd another Bill to be brought in, *for preventing Bribery and Corruption, in Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament*; and, the next †† Day, renew'd ſeveral Orders made the 24th of *November*, 1699, in relation to the paſſing of private Bills through the whole Houſe.

A printed Pamphlet cenſured, *Jan.* 12.

Three Addreſſes to the Queen, about the Application of 500000*l.* And the Forces and Navy in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

*Jan.* 12. Reſolution about Ways and Means.

∴ *Jan.* 13.

** *Jan.* 17. Bill againſt Bribery and Corruption.

†† *Jan.* 18.

House. The same Day, the *Bill to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick*, was read the Third Time, unanimously approv'd, and sent up to the Lords: And, on the 19th of that Month, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address) "A State of the Matter of the design'd Invasion of *Scotland*, "of the Proceedings hereupon, and against the Lord *Griffin*, and others, taken in "Rebellion; and also an Account of such as were taken upon Suspicion; and in "what Posture of Defence, the Castles and Garisons in *North-Britain* were at that, "and at this Time:" Which Papers were order'd to lie on the Table, to be perused by the Members.

Bill against Wagers sent to the Lords. Papers relating to the Invasion, laid before the House, *Jan.* 19.

On the 12th of *January*, the House of Peers having summon'd their Members to attend; took into Consideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the late *intended Invasion* of *Scotland*; and the Lord *Haversham* open'd the Debate with the following Speech:

*Jan.* 12. The Lords take into Consideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the intended Invasion. The Lord *Haversham*'s Speech.

My LORDS,

I *Have a greater Respect for your Lordships, than to keep you in any Expectation; there is nothing, I can say, I am sure, can in the least deserve it.*

My LORDS,

*When the Campaign was at an End, when a Land-Tax lay on your Table, when the due Respect had been paid to that Sorrow, in which we all bear a Part, when the Session of Parliament was so greatly advanc'd, and a long Recess so near at Hand, I thought it might be a proper Time to put your Lordships in mind* of the late intended Invasion; *and the rather, because* an Inquiry into this, *seem'd to me, to be what the* Nation expected, *and what I have observ'd, even those who have differ'd in their Thoughts about it, yet unanimously desir'd; but above all, because it is a Matter, in which not only our Welfare and Happiness,* but our very Being it self, the Security of the Nation, and the Safety of her Majesty, are so highly concern'd.

*I did endeavour to prove the first of these to your Lordships, when I made you this Motion, by Reasons taken* from the flourishing of your Trade, the Support of your Credit, the Nature of your Victories, and the quieting of Men's Minds at Home; *and shall now, with your Lordships Leave, say a few Words to the other Part, and shew your Lordships how much this Inquiry concerns us all,* in Point of Safety.

*Some, perhaps, may think, that after such* wonderful Successes Abroad, *as we have had the last Year, after the* French *King has lost* Lisle, *and been forc'd to abandon* Ghent *and* Bruges; *to speak to your Lordships of any* Danger at Home, *or to have the least Apprehension from such a baffled* Enemy, *were to expose the Weakness of a Man's own Judgment: But I shall endeavour to shew your Lordships, how dangerous a Mistake this is, from* Example, Reason, *and* Authority: *The Three best Arguments I know, to prove any Truth.*

My LORDS,

*Were not* Hockstet *and* Ramellies *as* Glorious Victories, *and as great* Mortifications *to the* French *King, as our taking of* Lisle, *or reducing of* Ghent? *And yet, after such entire Victories, such repeated Defeats, had not this haughty Neighbour of ours, the Presumption, the last Year, to attempt the* setting a Pretender upon her Majesty's Throne? *And can we reasonably promise our selves any Security, when he is in a Condition to give us the least Disturbance? And, is he not in a Condition? Is he not as near us this Year, as he was last, notwithstanding all our Conquests? That's an Advantage our Allies only have by them, to have their Enemy at a* greater Distance. *Has he not as many Ships, and as many Friends too, except One, as I mention'd to your Lordships? Nay,* My Lords, *has he not as* great Encouragement *to renew his Attempt, as he had to undertake it? as I shall presently shew your Lordships. From whence, then, does our great Security arise? Besides,* My Lords, *what is yet further, every body is convinc'd, by the inconsiderable Force, the small Number of Ships and Troops, the* French *King employ'd, in the last Attempt upon us the the last Year,* That his chief Dependance was upon the Incouragement and Promises of Assistance he had from hence; *and yet, notwithstanding* all our Inquiries, is it not as great a Mystery to this Day, as it was, who the Persons amongst us are, who were concern'd in this black and unnatural Treason?

*'Tis true,* My Lords, *several Persons, of* great Quality and Interest, *have been taken up, upon Suspicion; brought from their own Homes, and Country, whilst others, thereby, have had the Opportunity of* supplanting them *in their Interest there: 'Tis not for me to say, whether this proceeded from* Ill-will *to some, or* Favour *to others; but* has any Thing been proved against them? Does not the Bail that has been given for them, and their sitting in this House, convince every body of their Innocency? *So that this way of Proceeding, has rather proved* vexatious *to the Subject, than any* real Security *to the Government, and I hope will make it, for the future, set a* greater Value upon our *Habeas Corpus* Act, which was the Right of every Subject before, by Common Law.

A. D. 1708.

*Nor have the Characters, that have been made of Perſons who ought to be ſuſpected, had any better Effect. There are Two I ſhall mention to your Lordſhips, and I think greater Miſtakes than both of them, can ſcarce be put into Words: The Firſt is,* That Men of arbitrary Principles, are the Perſons who ought to be ſuſpected. *This Argument has been very much labour'd, and great Pains have been taken, to perſuade the World from Men's Practices in former Reigns, that they are ſtill of arbitrary Principles, and from thence 'tis inferr'd, they ought to be ſuſpected. I ſhall not trouble your Lordſhips, or my ſelf, at preſent, to ſhew the Weakneſs of this Argument: I will take it as they, that have made Uſe of it, would have it, for a ſtrong and undeniable Conſequence, and then I aſk,* What, *My Lords,* is the Nation to ſuſpect any who are at the Head of your Miniſtry, of giving this Encouragement to your Enemies? For I will be bold to ſay, in this Place, if this be a good Argument, it is as ſtrong againſt ſome who are at the Head of your Miniſtry, as againſt any Man I know of who is out of it.

*There is another Character of ſuſpicious Perſons, which I cannot but take Notice of, becauſe, I take it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliament, for it is impoſſible for any Man to take Notice, either in Parliament, or to the Queen her ſelf, of any wrong Meaſures, or falſe Steps, in the Management of publick Affairs,* without ſo far reflecting on the Miniſtry: *And if this is to be interpreted as* an artful Method of leſſening her Majeſty's juſt Eſteem of her Miniſters; *and thoſe who do ſo, are to be mark'd as dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment, I am afraid her Majeſty, for the future, may* have ſeveral Things conceal'd *from her, which might be for her* Service to know; *and one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliaments,* the redreſſing *of Grievances, and keeping great Men in Awe, will quickly be laid aſide.* But, My Lords, *we have a very viſible Inſtance, that this is a great Miſtake; for do we not ſee thoſe Lords, who, the laſt Year,* eſpouſed the Caſe and Complaint of the Merchants in Parliament, now advanced * to the greateſt Places of Truſt and Power? *So that theſe Two Methods have rather ſhewed us, who ought not, than who are to be ſuſpected.*

* Meaning the Lord *Wharton*, and ſome others.

My LORDS,

*I ſhall now take Leave to ſay one Word to the poſitive Part, and if we would apply an Obſervation of the Schools to the Caſe in Hand, I believe it would ſet this Matter in the trueſt Light. They tell us, there is a great Difference to be made between a* Diviſion *and a* Diſtinction, *but every Diſtinction is not a Diviſion; the Soul and the Body are diſtinct, but they are not divided, for that would be a State of Death. It is ſo in this Caſe,* the Papiſt, Jacobite, and Nonjuror, *are a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation; they want that* Forma informans, *as they call it, that vital Spirit of Love and Loyalty, that animates every good Subject: But as for others, however they may be diſtinguiſh'd, and differ among themſelves in their Notions, relating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy, yet they ſeem all to have the ſame Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and Government. I would not be miſunderſtood, as if I did not think ſome, of all Perſuaſions may be faulty: I know, that even among the Apoſtles themſelves,* He that bore the Bag, † prov'd the Traytor: *My Meaning only is, That thoſe who have taken the Teſt to the Government, may, at leaſt, pretend to an equal Degree of your Charity, with thoſe who never yet own'd it; and it is theſe Perſons who never ſwore to the Government, that her Majeſty directly points at, in her laſt Parliament: For after ſhe has been pleas'd to ſay,* It is certain we muſt be all inexcuſable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to compleat what may be neceſſary for our Security at Home, and the diſcouraging the like for the future; to which, by God's Bleſſing, there ſhall be nothing wanting on my Part: *In the following Paragraph ſhe is pleaſed to add,* I muſt recommend to you, at your Return into your ſeveral Counties, to uſe your utmoſt Care and Diligence, in putting the Laws in Execution againſt *Papiſts,* and all others diſaffected to my Government, and in making them pay towards the publick Taxes, to the full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reaſonable, than that they, who by their *Principles* and *Practices,* incourage (if not actually foment) ſuch Diſturbances ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them; and ſecuring the Kingdom's Peace; and ſhould know themſelves, on all ſuch Occaſions, to be reſponſible for the many Inconveniencies that may enſue. *Which Two Paragraphs will, I hope, juſtify what I have taken Notice of to your Lordſhips.*

† This was plainly levell'd againſt the Lord Treaſurer.

My LORDS,

*I do not forget the Obligation I am under to a noble Lord, and therefore ſhall now ſhew your Lordſhips, That notwithſtanding the* French *King failed in his late Attempt upon us,* yet he has more Incouragement to renew it, than he had at firſt, to undertake it: *And,* My Lords, *I think a great deal that I have ſaid to your Lordſhips, proves it. Is it not a great Incouragement to him, to ſee, notwithſtanding ſo many Friends that he has amongſt us,* all the Methods that we have hitherto

A. D 1709.

hitherto taken, have ſignify'd ſo little to diſcover any of them? *And that thoſe Methods have not been taken, that might, perhaps, have ſignified more towards a Diſcovery, and have been made uſe of at other Times*; *I mean*, Promiſes both of Pardon and Reward. *Does he not ſee, how eaſily he can ſhake* the main Pillar that ſupports all our Commerce? *I* mean, *the* BANK. *Was it not* in danger of breaking? *And has it* recover'd the Blow *to this Day, that he gave it? For*, My Lords, *if Men cannot be Maſters of* their own Money, *which they truſt with any body, upon no other Reaſon, but that they may command it again in* any Caſe of Neceſſity, without being look'd upon as ſuſpected Perſons; *I believe, Men will be ſo wiſe, as to ſecure both* their Money, *and* themſelves too, *from any ſuch Danger.*

*There is another Encouragement which he has*, My Lords; *and that is*, the weak and defenceleſs Condition of *Scotland*; the Deficiency of Force, and ill State of your Gariſons there, at the Time of the *Invaſion*, *notwithſtanding the certain Accounts and Knowledge we had of it. What*, My Lords, *will no* Alarm *awaken us? Will the* Scales *never fall off from* our Eyes? *Muſt* ſome Men's mighty Services, prevent our looking into others great Miſcarriages? *And muſt this* poor Nation *be eternally ſawn aſunder, by the Struggles of* contending Parties? My Lords, *I hope it is not thought, that I have been thus urgent with your Lordſhips, from any Fears of* perſonal Danger: *I am content to take my Lot with others, as it falls, whatever it be: But I am afraid,* leſt her Majeſty ſhould be dethron'd, whilſt ſhe lives; *and that the Deſtruction of* Popery *and* Slavery, *whilſt we are ſpeaking* Peace to our ſelves, *ſhould ſuddenly, like a* Flood, *break in upon us?*

My LORDS,

*If your Lordſhips have any Intention of looking into this Matter, I ſhall make your Lordſhips a Motion, which, perhaps, may give us ſome Light: It is, indeed, a complex one, and rather a Schedule of Papers: It is,* That her Majeſty will pleaſe to order, that there may be laid before this Houſe, At what Time her Majeſty received the firſt Account of the *intended Invaſion?* What Orders were thereupon iſſued into *Scotland*, with relation either to the Forces, or Gariſons? What was the Number of Regular Troops and Forces there, at the Time of this Intelligence? What was the State of the Gariſons there, at that Time? What Augmentation was made, or Forces ſent thither, from the Time of the Intelligence, to the Time of the *Invaſion?* What Orders have been given with relation to the Gariſons, and when, both before and ſince the *Invaſion*, from the Time of the firſt Intelligence?

The Lord *Haverſham* having ended his Speech, ſeveral other Peers ſpoke, tho' with more Temper, to the ſame Purpoſe: Whereupon the Houſe appointed a Committee, to inquire into the State of the Nation, in relation to the *intended Invaſion*; and order'd an Addreſs to be preſented to her Majeſty, to deſire that the Papers concerning that Affair, might be laid before them; which was readily comply'd with.

Papers relating to the *Invaſion* call'd for.

On the 22d of *January*, the Commons reſolved to addreſs the Queen, for *a Liſt of the Ships of War that were employ'd upon Account of the late* intended Invaſion, *under the Command of Vice-Admiral* Byng, *and Rear-Admiral* Baker; *and of the Names of the Captains who were employ'd in that Expedition*; *and what Journals had been deliver'd in, relating to the ſame*: As alſo for *ſuch Treaties, or Agreements as had been made, in relation to Contributions*: Which Papers were laid before the Houſe, according to their Deſire. The * ſame Day, the Houſe unanimouſly reſolved, "That the Commons of *Great Britain* being truly ſenſible, not only of the great "and eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* the laſt "ſucceſsful Campaign, ſo much to the Honour of *Great Britain*, and Advantage of "all *Europe*; but alſo of the indefatigable Zeal he perſever'd in, for the Service of "the Common Cauſe abroad, while he might, with Reaſon, expect to be received with "all the Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at home; did, with a juſt Regard to "his glorious Actions, return him the Thanks of the Houſe; and *order'd* their "Speaker to tranſmit the ſame to his Grace." This being done accordingly; the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd an Anſwer, dated from *Bruſſels*, *February* the 13th, 1709, importing, "That he was extreamly ſenſible of the great Honour which "the Houſe of Commons had done him, in the Vote the Speaker had been pleaſed "to tranſmit to him by their Order: That nothing could give him more Satisfa-"ction, than to find the Services he endeavour'd to do the Queen and his Country, "ſo acceptable to the Houſe of Commons: And he begg'd the Favour of the "Speaker to aſſure them, he ſhould never think any Pains or Perſeverance too "great, if he might (by God's Bleſſing) be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe and "honourable Peace, for her Majeſty, and his Fellow-Subjects.

* *Jan.* 22. The Commons vote their Thanks to the D. of *Marlborough*.

The Duke's Anſwer to the Speaker.

An Order having been † made by her Majeſty's Privy-Council, in Purſuance of her Majeſty's Pleaſure to them ſignified, "That in the *Form of Prayer* with *Thankſ-*"*giving* to Almighty GOD, to be uſed in all Churches and Chapels every Year, "upon

† *Jan.* 13. Order for leaving out the Prayers for the Queen's Royal Iſſue.

A. D. 1708.

" upon the Eighth Day of *March*, (being the Day on which her Majeſty began " her happy Reign) in the Prayer at the *Communion-Service*, immediately before " the reading of the Epiſtle, for the Queen, as Supreme Governor of this Church, " theſe Words following be left out; *And that theſe Bleſſings may be continued to* " *After-Ages, make the Queen, we pray thee, an happy Mother of Children; who being* " *educated in thy true Faith and Fear, may happily ſucceed her in the Government of* " *theſe Kingdoms*: And that no Edition of the Book of *Common-Prayer*, with the " above-mention'd *Form* of *Prayer* and *Thankſgiving*, be printed, but with this A- " mendment:" Which Order ſeemed to intimate, that the Queen deſign'd to paſs the Remainder of her Life in Viduity: The Hon. Mr. *Watſon*, Son to the Lord *Rockingham*, mov'd ‖, in the Houſe of Commons, " That an humble Addreſs be preſented to " her Majeſty, that ſhe would not ſuffer her juſt Grief ſo far to prevail; but " would have ſuch Indulgence to the hearty Deſires of her Subjects, as to entertain " Thoughts of a Second Marriage." This Motion being ſeconded, and back'd by ſeveral young Members, was unanimouſly carried, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs; which being agreed to, and the Lords having given * their Concurrence to the ſame, was, on the 28th of *January*, preſented to her Majeſty, by the Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the Houſe of Peers, and by the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of their Houſe. The Queen was not a little ſurpriz'd at this unexpected Addreſs; to which ſhe return'd an Anſwer, importing, *That the frequent Marks of Duty and Affection, ſhe had received from both Houſes of Parliament, muſt needs be very acceptable to her: That the Proviſion ſhe had made for the* Proteſtant Succeſſion, *would always be a Proof, how much ſhe had at Heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom: But that the Subject of this Addreſs was of ſuch a Nature, that ſhe was perſwaded they did not expect a particular Anſwer.* Nevertheleſs, the Commons, the next † Day, voted their Thanks to her Majeſty, for her Anſwer.

‖ *Jan.* 25.

Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen, for her Second Marriage.

* *Jan.* 27.

The Queen's Anſwer.

† *Jan.* 29.

‖ *Jan.* 26.

Three ‖ Days before, the Commons reſolved to addreſs the Queen, *for all Papers and Proceedings, concerning the Examinations, Confeſſions, and Condemnation of* William Greg, *executed for High-Treaſon*: And, the ſame Day, the Lords Commiſſioners gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting of the Land-Forces and Marines.* On the 28th of *January*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, came to a Reſolution; " That the Laws relating to *High-Treaſon*, be the " ſame throughout the whole United Ktngdom:" Which being agreed to; the next Day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. On the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th of *February*, the Commons came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the Supply: But the Funds already found out, being hardly ſufficient to raiſe One Half of the Sums neceſſary for the Service of the Year 1709, the *Bank of England* was encouraged by the Miniſtry to lay before the Commons a *Propoſition*, importing, " That their preſent Fund of 100800 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the Exciſe, being continued to them until the Firſt of *Auguſt* 1711, they were contented, " after that Time, to accept Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for their Original " Stock of 1,200,000 *l.* together with 4,000 *l. per Annum*, towards their Charges of " Management, hitherto paid them out of the ſaid Fund: After which Payments, " there being a Remainder of 24,000 *l. per Annum* on the ſaid Fund, they were ready to advance 400,000 *l.* at Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*; provided they " were continued a Corporation, with the ſaid Fund preſerved entire to them, for " the Term of Twenty Years, from the Firſt of *Auguſt*, 1711; redeemable afterwards by Parliament, upon a Year's Notice. Moreover, That in Conſideration of " the ſaid Prolongation of their Corporation, they were content to take an Annuity of Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, payable out of the Duties on Houſes, " for all the *Exchequer* Bills that either had been, or were to be made out to them; " and to deliver up the ſaid Bills to be cancell'd, as faſt as they could get " them: As alſo, to ſupply the publick Exigences, the preſent Proprietors being " allow'd the Dividend of *March* next, were willing to admit new Subſcriptions " for doubling the preſent Stock, paid in, of 2,201,171 *l.* 10 *s.* (upon Payment " of 115 *l.* for every Hundred Pound ſubſcribed) in order to enable them to circulate 2,400,000 *l.* in *Exchequer* Bills, for the Government; provided they were " not obliged to ſuch Circulation, unleſs the Subſcription above-mention'd, were " compleated.

The Recruiting Bill paſs'd.

Reſolutions about the Supply.

Propoſal of the Bank of *England* to the Commons.

The Commons being extreamly puzzled about Ways and Means to raiſe the *Supply*, readily * accepted of this *Propoſal*; and addreſs'd the Queen, *That ſhe would be pleaſed to iſſue a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for taking Subſcriptions for enlarging the Stock of the* Bank *of* England: Which Commiſſion being iſſued out accordingly, and the Books for taking in Subſcriptions open'd (at *Mercers-Hall, London*) on the 22d of *February*, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning; the whole

* *Feb.* 20. The Capital Stock of the Bank of *England* doubled in four Hours.

A. D. 1708/9.

Sum of 2,201,171 *l.* 10 *s. Sterling*, was entirely compleated about One a Clock in the Afternoon: And ſuch was the Crowd of People that brought their Money to this new Fund, that 'twas computed, a Million more would have been ſubſcrib'd, if there had been room. A pregnant and memorable Inſtance this, both of the great Wealth of the *Britiſh* Nation, and of their Affection to, and entire Confidence in the preſent Settlement! It is obſervable, that, at this very Juncture, the *French* Court had a Project for Erecting a *Royal Bank*, for Circulating their *Mint Bills*; but that Deſign was ſoon found to be impracticable, by reaſon of the great Scarcity of Money in that Kingdom, and the almoſt entire Ruin of their publick Credit; which, undoubtedly, was one of the ſtrongeſt Motives that inclin'd the *French* Court to entertain ſerious Thoughts of Peace.

Project of the *Royal Bank* in *France* unſucceſsful.

On the 17th of *February*, the publick Thankſgiving was obſerv'd; and, the next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, reſolved, *That towards raiſing the Fund of* 150,000 l. per Annum, *purſuant to the Propoſition of the* Bank *of* England, *for raiſing Part of the Supply, the further Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage, commonly called the Two Thirds of the Subſidies, be continued from the Expiration of the Term laſt granted; and be payable to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors*: Which Reſolution was, the next † Day, agreed to by the Houſe. Two Days ‖ after, the Commons reſumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Matter of the Petition of the Repreſentatives of the *Royal Burghs* of *Scotland*; which being read, and the Council for the Court of Managers for the United Trade of the *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, heard, and then withdrawn, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for aſcertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made upon the Exportation from* Scotland *of Fiſh, Beef, and Pork, cur'd with foreign Salt, imported before the Firſt Day of* May, 1707.

Publick Thankſgiving obſerved.

† *Feb.* 19.

‖ *Feb.* 21.

A Bill order'd to be brought in for allowing *Drawbacks* to the *Scots*.

The 23d of the ſame Month, the Commons reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty, *for an Account of what Penſions had been paid out of Secret-Service-Money, to Members of Parliament, or any in Truſt for them, if any ſuch there were.* To this purpoſe, we may take notice, that ſome * Days before, the Commons "appointed a Committee to "conſider of Methods for the effectual Execution of the Laws in Force, for excluding from the Houſe of Commons, Officers, and ſuch as received Penſions, during Pleaſure." On the other hand, Mr. *Wortley Montague* made, the ſame Day, a Motion, for the bringing in *a Bill for the naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*; and, in a ſet Speech, ſhew'd the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by ſuch an Act: Alledging, amongſt other Particulars, "the Example of the King of *Pruſſia*, "who had not only invited, but furniſh'd Abundance of *French* Refugees, with "Means to ſettle in his Dominions; whereby he had fertiliz'd an almoſt barren "Country, improved Trade, and vaſtly increas'd his Revenue:" Adding, "That "if Foreigners were induced to ſettle under a *Deſpotick Government*, where they "found Protection and Encouragement; they would, undoubtedly, be the more in"clin'd to bring their Effects, and (at leaſt) their Induſtry into *Great Britain*, "where they would ſhare the Privileges of a *Free Nation*." Mr. *Compton*, and ſeveral other Members, back'd Mr. *Wortley Montague*'s Motion: And Mr. *Campion* ſaying only, "That if ſuch a Bill were brought in, there ought to be a Clauſe inſert"ed in it, for obliging ſuch Foreigners, as ſhould be willing to enjoy the Be"nefit of that Law, to receive the *Sacrament* according to the Uſage of the Church "of *England*;" the Houſe *order'd* the ſaid Bill to be brought in, and appointed Mr. *Wortley Montague*, Mr. *Gale*, the Lord *William Powlet*, Mr. *Nevil*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Sollicitor-General, to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Addreſs for an Account of Penſions paid to Members of Parliament.

* *Feb.* 5.

Mr. *Wortley Montague* moves for a general Naturalization.

A Bill for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants order'd to be brought in.

Whilſt this Bill was depending, a Paper was printed, and induſtriouſly diſperſed, importing, 1ſt, "That the *Conflux of Aliens*, as would probably be the Effect of "ſuch a Law, *might prove dangerous to our Conſtitution*; for theſe would owe Alle"giance to their reſpective Princes, and retain a Fondneſs for their native Coun"tries; and therefore whenſoever a War ſhould break out, might prove ſo many "Spies and Enemies. And beſides, under this Pretence, *the profeſs'd Enemies of our "Eſtabliſh'd Church and Religion*, might flock over, with Deſign to effect its O"verthrow. 2dly, That *a General Naturalization might* (undoubtedly) *ſpread an "univerſal Diſguſt and Jealouſy throughout the Nation*; particularly, in thoſe Cities "and Towns that are Places of Manufacture: There having been many Com"plaints and Commotions in *London*, and elſewhere, on Occaſion of *Foreigners*. "3dly, That the Deſign of inviting Multitudes of *Aliens* to ſettle here, might "prove, in Time, a further Miſchief; for they would not only be capable of Vo"ting at Elections, but alſo of being choſen Members of Parliament; have Admiſ"ſion into Places of Truſt and Authority; which, in Proceſs of Time, might en-

Reaſons againſt a general Naturalization.

A. D. 1708/9.

" danger our ancient Polity and Government, and, by frequent Intermarriages, go " a great way to blot out and extinguiſh the *Engliſh* Race. 4thly, That *anciently,* " *Naturalizations by Act of Parliament were ſeldom or never made, but upon ſpecial* " *Reaſons, and particular Occaſions*: And tho' ſome Acts have given Encouragement " to Foreign Merchants, and Weavers, to ſettle here; it was, when our *Weaving* " *Trade*, and other Manufactures, were inconſiderable, to the Advancement they " have ſince attain'd: And that, from the Settlement of the great Cuſtoms in *Ed-* " *ward* the Firſt's Time, in all Acts of Parliament for Subſidies ſince paſs'd, *Ali-* " *ens* had always been charged with an Increaſe of Cuſtoms above Natives, and a " Diſcrimination kept up between them; as was particularly remark'd by the " Learned Chief-Juſtice *Hale*, in a Tract *againſt a general Naturalization.* 5thly, " That it was more than probable, that *the greateſt Number that would come over,* " *would be of poor People; which would be of fatal Conſequence with reſpect to the ma-* " *ny poor induſtrious Families*, who would thereby be reduc'd to the uttermoſt " Streights: It being evident, that no Hands were wanted to carry on our Manu- " factures, from the great Quantities that lay on Hand, their Cheapneſs, and the " Lowneſs of Wages now given. What then would be the Effect of ſuch an Ad- " dition? For theſe *Aliens* would altogether ſettle in Places of Manufacture; there " being no Inſtances of any of the late *Refugees* betaking themſelves to the *Spade,* " *Plough*, or *Flail.* And it would be a very great Charge to thoſe Pariſhes wherein " they ſhould ſettle: There being now great Numbers of *French*, who for want of " Work were reliev'd, and, in great meaſure, maintain'd by the Queen's Bounty, " and Charity of their Churches, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons, who, when *natu-* " *ralized*, would have recourſe to their own reſpective Pariſhes for an Allowance. " 6thly, That a *general Naturalization would*, in effect, *defeat the Patent of the Act* " *of Navigation*, which had always been eſteem'd to conduce to the Intereſt of the " Nation, by the Incouragement and Increaſe of *Engliſh* Mariners, and Advance of " Trade. 7thly; That *hereby*, in Proceſs of Time, *Aliens would be advanc'd in* " *Riches, and her Majeſty's Subjects impoveriſh'd*: For thoſe beneficial Trades, Buy- " ing and Selling by Commiſſions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would, " in great meaſure, be engroſs'd by *Foreigners*, by reaſon of their many Friends " and Relations abroad. Beſides, ſuch *Aliens* generally living in Lodgings, and at " little Charge, (frequently eſcaping publick Taxes, and Pariſh Duties) would be " able to under-ſell and undermine the native Merchants. 8thly, That *hereby the* " *Treaſure of the Nation would be exhauſted, and remitted into Foreign Parts*: For it " might well be ſuppoſed, that thoſe *Aliens* that have valuable Eſtates, could not, " or would not tranſport the greateſt Part thereof hither; and leaving Children, " and their neareſt Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a " Deſign of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly " upon a Proſpect of War: An Inſtance of which we had in the Practice of our " Merchants, who, when they have got Eſtates abroad, conſtantly return home to " enjoy the ſame. 9thly, That *the Queen's Cuſtoms would hereby be conſiderably di-* " *miniſh'd*: For many Statutes, which lay a greater Duty on *Aliens* than on *Na-* " *tives*, would (as to this) be repeal'd. 10thly, That *Opportunity would hereby be* " *given to Merchants, to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers be-* " *yond Sea*, their Correſpondents, Friends, or Relations; to the great Detriment of " her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and Trade of the native Subjects: A Practice which was " offer'd to be proved before their late Majeſties, and the Lords of the Treaſury; " which Reaſons did influence the Judgments of our Anceſtors, as appears by the " Statutes of 1 *H.* VII. *c.* 11. 11 *H.* VII. *c.* 14. 22 *H.* VIII. *c.* 8. 11thly, That " *the Duties of* Package *and* Scavage *of the Goods of all Merchants, as well* Deni- " zens *as* Aliens, *were the indiſpenſible Right and Inheritance of the Commonalty and* " *Citizens of* London, let to Farm by Leaſe (wherein were about Eighteen Years " to come) for a Fine of 1000 *l.* and the yearly Rent of 950 *l.*; and, among " other Things, were (by Act of Parliament) charged towards the raiſing of " 8000 *l. per Annum* for ever, to the *Orphans*, and other Creditors of the ſaid City; " *which Duties would be wholly loſt*, to the great Prejudice of the ſaid City, and would " render them incapable to ſupport the Government of the ſame. 12thly, And, in " the laſt place, That *the Nation being now engaged in an expenſive, tho' neceſſary War,* " *Taxes high, Trade obſtructed, great Quantities of Woollen, and other Manufactures, lay* " *unſold*: And, as the Effect hereof, *the ſeveral Prices of making them, very ſmall;* " *many Families deſtitute of Work throughout the Kingdom*: *What then, at ſuch a Time* " *as this, muſt be the Conſequence of inviting hither, by a* general Naturalization, *Mul-* " *titudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themſelves in Trade and Manu-* " *factures?*

About

A. D. 1708/9.

About the ſame Time, the City of *London* having * petition'd the Commons, that they might be heard by their Council againſt the ſaid *Bill*; and their Requeſt being granted, their Lawyers † chiefly inſiſted on the XIth of the before-mention'd Reaſons; but upon Examination it was found, that the Duties of *Package* and *Scavage* did not, of late, yield above Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, moſt of the Foreign Merchants being already naturaliz'd. The Majority of the Houſe eaſily diſcern'd the *Captiouſneſs* of the other *popular Arguments*; being throughly convinc'd, both by their own Obſervation, and the Reaſons alledg'd, both within and without the Walls, That (as the Preamble of the Bill ſet forth) *the Increaſe of People, is a Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation*: Which *Maxim*, *the Fundamental of ſound Politicks*, was abundantly verified, not only in *Pruſſia*, *Holland*, and other Proteſtant Countries, which had vaſtly increas'd in Riches, by the *French* Refugees ſettling there; but principally in *Great Britain*, where, by the Induſtry of the ſaid Refugees, ſeveral new Manufactures had been ſet up, and others improv'd, to the great Advancement of Trade, and the total turning the Balance thereof, to the Prejudice of *France*, and Benefit of this Nation. "That beſides the Improvement "of Commerce, the *French* Refugees had greatly contributed towards the Support "of the *Revolution Settlement*, by putting the beſt Part of their own Subſtance, and "of their Friends and Relations Abroad, into the publick Funds: (Of which they "had a freſh Inſtance, in their ſubſcribing near Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds "into the Bank of *England*.) Inſomuch that, by a modeſt Computation, the Re-"fugees were reckon'd to have above Two Millions *Sterling* in the Government. "That as they could not be ſuppos'd to have brought one half of that "Money into *England*, ſo it was Prudence to divert the Thoughts they might have "upon the Concluſion of the War, of carrying their vaſt Gains Abroad, (which "would very much leſſen the current Caſh and Credit of *Great Britain*,) by "granting them the Advantages and Privileges enjoy'd by her Majeſty's Natural-"born Subjects; which would not only engage them to ſettle here, but likewiſe "bring over ſuch of their Friends and Relations, as might hope to inherit their "Eſtates: That the *French* Refugees had, at all Times, in their ſeveral Stations "and Capacities, given ſignal Proofs of their Love for our happy Conſtitution, and "of their Zeal and Affection for the Government: And, in particular, ſuch of "them as had Military Employments, which they had diſcharg'd, both in the late "and preſent War, with diſtinguiſhing Bravery and Conduct. That this War had "already conſum'd ſuch a vaſt Number of Men, that it was highly neceſſary to ſup-"ply that Loſs, by inviting Foreigners to come over, whether the War continued, "which would ſtill increaſe the Scarcity of Men; or whether it was drawing to a "Period, in which Caſe, a great Number of Hands would be requiſite to carry on "the Manufactures. And, in ſhort, that all the Objections againſt a Naturalization, "were grounded upon this falſe Suppoſition, That *Foreigners would ever continue, and "be look'd upon as ſuch*: Which was ſufficiently confuted by paſt and daily Expe-"rience." Fpon the whole Matter, it was reſolv'd, That the ſaid Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, who were impower'd to receive a Clauſe, *for preſerving the Rights of the City of* London: Which was accordingly inſerted in it, but afterwards left out, upon a juſt Conſideration, That moſt of the *French* Proteſtant Merchants ſettled in the ſaid City, being already naturaliz'd by private Bills, were thereby exempted from paying the Duties of *Package* and *Scavage*; and that the *Jews*, Foreign Papiſts, and other Traders, who could not enjoy the Benefit of this Act, were ſufficient to anſwer the Yearly Sum at which the ſaid Duties had been farm'd out. On the laſt Day of *February*, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, That it be alſo an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to continue the ſame Proviſion as was made by the Statute of King *James* the Firſt, *Cap.* 11. which being carried in the Negative, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went through the ſaid Bill; and Two Days ‖ after, order'd it to be engroſs'd. This Bill being paſs'd the Houſe of Commons, and ſent up to the Lords, the City of *London* follow'd it thither, and were there alſo heard by their Council, but with no better Succeſs; for the ſame Reaſons that had ſway'd the Commons.

* *Feb.* 18.
† *Feb.* 24. The City of *London*'s Council heard againſt the Bill.
Reaſons for it.
‖ *March* 2.

Some Days before, ∴ the Lords Commiſſioners, impower'd by the Queen for that Purpoſe, gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Malt-Bill* and to ſome other private Acts; and on the 26th of *February*, Mr. *Bromley* having made his Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Accounts laid before the Houſe by the Agents for Taxes, it was reſolv'd to addreſs *the Queen, to give the neceſſary Orders for getting in the Arrears of the Land-Tax*, and for obliging the Receivers-General to *make their Payments in due Time*. Two Days after, † the Commons reſolv'd to preſent another Addreſs, for an *Account, what Accomptants had made up their Accounts for Moneys iſſued*

∴ *Feb.* 24. Acts paſs'd.
Addreſſes about Arrears of Taxes, and publick Accomptants.
† *Feb.* 28.

A. D. 1708/9.

*ſince the Commencement of the preſent* WAR, *and what Proceſs had iſſued againſt ſuch as had not made up their Accounts.*

On *Friday*, the 25th of *February*, the Lord *Haverſham* open'd in the Houſe of Lords, the Account of the *Scotch Invaſion*, in the following Speech.

The Lord *Haverſham* opens the Accouut of the *Scotch* Invaſion in the Houſe of Lords, *Feb.* 25.

My LORDS,

*THE Temper of this Houſe, with Relation to your Inquiry into the intended Invaſion, ſince your Addreſs to her Majeſty to have the Papers laid before you, and ſince they have been upon your Table, is ſo very viſible, I need not take Notice of it, but ought rather to aſk Forgiveneſs for my ſelf, that I ſhould dare ſo much as to mention that Matter once more to your Lordſhips. Nor ſhould I do it, were it not from an abſolute Neceſſity and Juſtice which I think is due to my ſelf, and thoſe Lords who did me the Honour to ſecond the Motion I made, for addreſſing her Majeſty for theſe Papers: For to me, it ſeems too much like Fear, or Guilt, to ſit down tamely under any Reflection a Man has in his Power to wipe off; and there are ſome which will, perhaps, hereafter be reproached with. One is, that thoſe Lords who made you this Motion, never ſo much as look'd into the Papers they call'd for; or have thought on, or mention'd that Matter ſince; perhaps they will ſay ſo too, that they never intended it ſhould come to any thing; that it was only a Cover to hide ſome Deſign they had under it; nay, I do not know but they may go ſo far, as to ſay, that, under hand, they were trying how an* Act *of* Grace *would reliſh, ſhould ſuch a Thing be offer'd? I know my ſelf ſo innocent, as in our preſent Circumſtances, I ſhould not give my Conſent to it, for I ſhall always think, that* when Horſes are Skittiſh, Vicious and Headſtrong, let whoſo will be upon their Back, it is fit they ſhould never be without a good ſtrong Curb in their Mouth: *And as to theſe Papers,* My Lords, *I have look'd into them, and thoſe who have done ſo, cannot, in my Opinion, but think of them: But that your Lordſhips may not have my Word for this, I will, with your Lordſhips Leave, take Notice of ſome Particulars that are in them: and that you may be certain of the Truth of what I obſerve, I beg your Clerks may read, for Vouchers, the Papers themſelves, as they ſhall be call'd for.*

*It will not, I preſume, be denied me, that upon the 23d of* February, *Mr.* Boyle *receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the intended Armament at* Dunkirk *was deſign'd for* Scotland; *there had been ſeveral Advices before, of great Preparations making, and by the great Quantity of Fire-Arms, it was judg'd to be for ſome Land Deſign. The States were apprehenſive, and acquainted her Majeſty, by their Miniſter, with it; and* Scotland *had been in ſeveral Intelligences named, but I do not find there was a certain Account, 'till that of the 23d of* February, *to Mr.* Boyle.

*The Queen, in her Letter of the 25th of* February, *to the Council of* Scotland, *thinks it neceſſary to acquaint them with it,* and that ſhe does expect they ſhould do their utmoſt for the Protection of her Subjects, and Preſervation of the publick Peace: That nothing, on her Part ſhould be wanting: *That ſhe had given Orders, that ſome* of her Troops in *Flanders* ſhould be ready to embark, in Caſe the Embarkation at *Dunkirk* ſhould go on: And that her Troops in *England* and *Ireland* were ſo diſpoſed, as to give what Aſſiſtance might be neceſſary; And in the mean Time authorizes and impowers them, the Privy-Council, to give ſuch Orders as were proper, to put her Forces. Forts and Gariſons there, in the beſt Order.

*This then being allow'd, the Firſt Queſtion is, What Number of Forces, effective regular Troops, I mean, were in* Scotland, *at this Time, that is, the 23d, or 25th of* February, 1708? *I can't but obſerve to your Lordſhips, that there has been a great deal of Care taken, to conceal this from us, although this very Account was particularly aſk'd for by your Addreſs; yet in all that great Bundle, there is not one Paper from whence we can learn the Number: I was therefore forced to get the beſt Light and Intelligence I could, elſewhere, and have very good Authority for what I am going to ſay, and do affirm to your Lordſhips, that the regular Forces in* Scotland, *upon the 25th of* February, 1708, *were not above One Thouſand Five Hundred Men. If I am miſtaken, I hope ſome Lord here will ſet me right, and take upon him to ſay what the real Number was at that Time.*

*And ſince there was but One Thouſand Five Hundred Men, it is certain that was not a Number or Strength that could be thought, by any Man, ſufficient to ſecure and protect the Kingdom, againſt the Invaſion that threatned it; and the Ferment that was then in the Nation, was ſuch, that I do not find they durſt ſo much as truſt their* Militia *with their own Defence. We are, therefore, in the next Place to conſider, what additional Strength, or Augmentation, theſe handful of Men had, or what Aſſiſtance, either from the Forces from* Oſtend, *or thoſe from* Ireland, *or* Engliſh *Troops from hence?*

*As to Augmentations or Additions, I find there was little or nothing done, as to that Part: The Parliament, indeed, had, on the 20th of* December, 1707, *raiſed the Eſtabliſhment of the Forces in* Scotland, *from Two Thouſand Eight Hundred Thirty Four,* to

to *Five Thouſand Nine Hundred Thirty Two*; *but it appears by a Letter from the Earl of* Leven, *to the Earl of* Mar, *of the 7th of* March, *that little Notice had, as yet, been taken, of what the Parliament had done; for in that Letter to the Earl of* Mar, *he* intreats him again to mind the Eſtabliſhment, and let him know, if he ſhall give Encouragement to any who ſhould be willing to take Arms to join them, *and ſays further*, he hoped, at leaſt, that ſo much of the Levy-Money as is due ſince the 24th of *December*, will be given now; for that would buy ſome Horſes, and Levy ſome Men: *So that by this Letter it appears, there was no Money given to Levy Men, or increaſe the Forces in* Scotland, *though there was Three Thouſand Six Hundred Men wanting at that Time, and had been ſo, ever ſince the Parliament had voted the Eſtabliſhment in* December: *And though our Danger, at that Time, from the want of them, was ſo very great and evident, which ſeems very aſtoniſhing. Nor does it appear that any Directions, or Money for this or any other Service, 'till the Invaſion was over, was order'd here 'till the 12th of* March; *and then, indeed, on the 13th, the Earl of* Mar *writes from hence to the Earl of* Leven, That my Lord Treaſurer had order'd the People of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, to anſwer the Earl of *Leven* with Money for Proviſions, and other neceſſary Charges; *and further ſays*, That my Lord *Marlborough* told him, that very Morning, which was the 13th, that the *Scotch* Eſtabliſhment would be ended that Day; he knows not how they have made it, or if they have alter'd any Thing that we are concern'd with *St. John*, or if any Thing be omitted, but he hoped they have not.

*'Tis very true, her Majeſty, in her Second Letter of the* 8th *of* March, *to the Council of* Scotland, *recommends to them to give preſent Directions* to put her Forts, Gariſons, and Magazines there, in a good Poſture of Defence, *and ſays, That* what ſhall be expended towards theſe Ends by their Warrants, ſhall be repaid; for which ſhe has already given Orders. *What thoſe Orders were, or to whom given, is not to be found among the Papers; but it is very evident, that there was no Order for one Farthing of Money, to anſwer either the Orders of the Council, or the Earl of* Leven *to the neceſſary Charges out of any Branch of the Revenue, or otherwiſe; for in a Letter of the Earl of* Leven *to the Earl of* Mar, *of the 13th of* March, *he has theſe Words, which will likewiſe ſhew the Condition of the Nation at that Time!* My Lord, *ſays he*, I leave it to your Lordſhip to conſider my Circumſtances: Here I am, not one Farthing of Money to provide Proviſion, or for Contingencies, or Intelligence, none OF THE COMMISSIONS yet ſent down, few Troops, and thoſe almoſt naked; it vexes me ſadly to think I muſt retire towards *Berwick*, if the *French* land on this Side the *Firth*. And that you *may not have his Lordſhip's ſingle Word for it, the Lord Advocate confirms very much the Truth of this, in his Letter of the* 11th *of* March, *to the Earl of* Mar; *for after he had ſaid, that* he was order'd to lay before her Majeſty the incloſ'd Information for the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and a particular Account of what it wants, to put it in Caſe of Defence; and alſo the Caſtles of *Sterling*, *Dumberton*, and *Blackneſs*, to ſhew their preſent Condition, and Want they are in, and that he had formerly ſent a Memorial of Mr. *Slezer's* for a Train of Artillery; all which he hopes will be confirm'd: *He adds*, I believe, *ſays he*, there was never a Country more deſtitute, and defenceleſs, than we are; nor have we ſo much as a Treaſury, or any Money for incident Charges; ſo that I muſt again, by the Council's Order, lay theſe Things before your Lordſhip; and that, at leaſt, ſome Order may be given, whereby neceſſary Expences may be defray'd. *And the Earl of* Mar's *Letter of the* 13th, *from hence is the firſt Account we have of any Money that was order'd for* Scotland: *By all which it plainly appears, that notwithſtanding the Orders the Queen mentions in her Letter, of the* 8th *of* March, *the Council had not a Shilling for neceſſary Expences on the* 11th; *nay, not ſo much as one Penny order'd 'till the* 13th; *and as to the Eſtabliſhment, notwithſtanding all the preſſing Inſtances, that was not ſettled 'till after the Invaſion, as appears by the Earl of* Mar's *Letters of the* 12th *and* 13th *of* March.

*This*, My Lords, *is the true State, as appears from the Papers themſelves given in, relating to the Force of that, I had almoſt ſaid*, deſerted, *but I may ſay*, defenceleſs *Nation*; few Men, and thoſe almoſt *naked*, Three Thouſand Six Hundred Men wanting of the Eſtabliſhment, voted by Parliament for the Year 1708, near Three Months before; no Levy-Money, no Eſtabliſhment ſettled, no Commiſſion ſent down, not a Shilling order'd by the Miniſtry, out of any Branch of the Revenue, or otherwiſe, to the Privy-Council, or Earl of *Leven*, for neceſſary Expences, or to buy Proviſion, or for Contingencies or Intelligence, and all this, in a Time of the utmoſt Danger.

*In the next Place, I ſhall ſhew your Lordſhips, when* Scotland *was in this defenceleſs Condition, what Aſſiſtance they had from* Oſtend, England *and* Ireland. *As to the Tranſports that were to come from* Oſtend, *though all the Diſpatch was made that could be made, they did not arrive at* Tinmouth *Bar, 'till Ten Days after the Enemy were ſeen*

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*upon the* Scotch *Coaſt*; *ſo that the Diſpute, if there had been any, would have been over, and the Enemy, in all human Probability, would have been Maſters both of* Edinburgh, *the Caſtle, and all that was in it, before they could come up to their Aſſiſtance. And the very Orders to* (*Rear-Admiral*) Baker, *are ſo extraordinary, a Man cannot but take Notice of it. For after that he is required and directed to make the beſt of his way to* Tinmouth Bar, with her Majeſty's Ships under his Command, and the Tranſport Ships with Troops; which he brought with him from *Oſtend*, &c; *there is a further Order in theſe Words*, but in regard there are ſeveral diſmounted Troops on board the Tranſports, you are to ſend a Veſſel with them to *Harwich*, if you can conveniently, their Horſes being now in *Eſſex*; *ſo that inſtead of taking the Horſes to* Tinmouth, *the diſmounted Troops are firſt to be ſent to* Harwich, *to their Horſes, and from thence to proceed to* Scotland, *which, one would think, were a very round about Way.*

*And as to our Troops from hence, which were to aſſiſt them, the ſeverdl Regiments of Horſe, Dragoons, and Foot, had not their Orders to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to March, 'till the* 11*th of* March. *The next Day, Orders were given for them to augment, and on the* 14*th, they were order'd to march* Northward, *which was, certainly, too long a Delay, conſidering what a March it is from hence to* Edinburgh; *yet this was all the Readineſs they were in to aſſiſt them.*

*But there is one Thing, which is moſt amazing, and I muſt again deſire, if I am wrong in Fact, that ſome Lord here, who, I am ſure can, will ſet me right.*

*The Queen, as I ſhew'd to your Lordſhips, in her Letter of the* 8*th of* March, *which your Clerk juſt now read, told the Council of* Scotland, our Troops from *Ireland*, which we mentioned in our laſt, are ready to imbark in Tranſport-Ships, provided in thoſe Places with all Neceſſaries for that Service. *And yet, it does appear plainly, that there was no Tranſports provided at that Time here; nor were any Tranſport Ships order'd in* Ireland; *nay, the very Orders to provide Tranſports, were not given by my Lord* Sunderland, *'till the* 12*th of* March, *here, nor by my Lord Lieutenant for* Ireland, *for the Troops to be in a Readineſs to be tranſported 'till the* 13*th; and then my Lord* Sunderland *ſends an Order to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports, telling them,* That it is her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they forthwith take up Shipping for the Tranſportation of Six Hundred Horſe, that are to embark at the *White-Houſe*, between *Carrigfergus* and *Belfaſt*: And 'tis left, *ſays he*, to your Diſcretion to hire theſe Ships, either at *Whitehaven*, *Leverpool*, or *Cheſter*, as you can do it with moſt Expedition and Conveniency. *And upon the* 13*th, his Lordſhip ſends another Letter, acquainting them*, That they are to provide aboard thoſe Ships, Hay and Oats, ſufficient to ſerve Six Hundred Horſe for a Fortnight, and as many Water-Caſks as may be neceſſary to carry Water: *Particulars that were, it ſeems, forgot in the firſt Orders: And in an Extract of the Earl of* Pembroke's *Letter to the Lords Juſtices of* Ireland, *of the* 13*th, he tells them*, I do not in the leaſt doubt, but that your Lordſhips will iſſue proper Orders for one Regiment of Horſe, and Two of Dragoons, to be provided with all Neceſſaries, ready to imbark, whenever there ſhall be Occaſion for them: And it is her Majeſty's Opinion, that the Regiments under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Langſton*, Major-General *Echlyn*, and Lord *Tunbridge*, ſhould be on this Service: And I am of Opinion, that it will be for the Service of the Queen, to have theſe Three Regiments move with all convenient Speed, and take their Quarters in and about *Belfaſt*, and *Carrigfergus*, that they may be in a Readineſs to imbark: I deſire your Lordſhips to give Directions to the proper Officers, to provide and get ready Hay, Oats and Water, for at leaſt a Fortnight.

*And here, if we conſider that theſe Letters were dated the* 12*th and* 13*th of* March, *from hence, that they were to go to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports here, and to the Lords Juſtices in* Ireland; *that after theſe Tranſports were to be agreed for, and Hay, Oats, and Water to be provided, and the Three Regiments order'd to march, what Time this would take up? It ſeems very evident*, that her Majeſty was not truly acquainted with the Danger *ſhe was in*; *that* ſhe thought theſe Things were in a Readineſs, which were not; *and that the* Orders ſhe had given had not been obſerved, as ſhe concluded they were; *and in the laſt Place, that theſe Three Regiments muſt arrive in* Scotland *very late.*

*But there's one Thing more ſo very new, and without Precedent, that it cannot but be very aſtoniſhing; which is, that in the Earl of* Leven's *Inſtructions of the* 4*th of* March, *in that Part where he is order'd* Ireland *for Aſſiſtance, there is a Blank left, as to the Perſon to whom he is to write; the Words are theſe*, You are, upon the firſt Appearance of any Squadron of *French* Ships upon the Coaſt, to ſend to *Ireland*, to advertiſe him thereof, who has Orders to ſend Troops to your Aſſiſtance; *and yet, as was juſt now prov'd, both from my Lord* Sunderland's *Letter to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports, and from*

*from my Lord Lieutenant's to the Lords Juſtices, there was not ſo much as Orders given for any Tranſports here, 'till the 12th, not any ever in* Ireland, *nor were the Three Regiments directed to move, in order to embarking, till the 13th.*

*I confeſs, when I read this, I thought it was a Miſtake of the Tranſcriber, 'till I ſaw theſe Words in the Earl of* Leven's *own Letter of the 7th of* March, *to the Earl of* Mar; I deſire you, *ſays the Earl of* Leven, to ſend down the Name of the Perſon I am to write to in *Ireland*, if there be Occaſion; and muſt ſtill intreat your Lordſhip, that Orders be ſent for ſome Horſe and Dragoons to imbark. *And again, in his Letter of the 13th, where he has theſe Words to the Earl of* Mar, *he repeats the ſame Thing*; Pray endeavour to get Orders ſent ſtraight to *Ireland*, for the Officers there to imbark, for you know I have no Perſon's Name to whom I ſhould write. *This convinces me, beyond what any Man can ſay, that his Lordſhip did not know to whom to write; for ſure his Lordſhip would not repeatedly affirm, what was not Fact; and whoever conſiders that there was no Orders lodg'd any where for any Perſon from* Ireland, *upon Advice from the Earl of* Leven, *of the Appearance of the Enemy, to follow his Direction, and haſten to his Aſſiſtance; nor any Orders at all for Tranſports there; nor any Directions here for Tranſports, 'till the 12th, muſt, I think, be convinc'd, that* this Blind in the Inſtructions did not happen by Chance, but was a premeditated and deſign'd Omiſſion.

*I would not forget any Care that was taken, and therefore muſt take Notice, that on the 27th of* February, *there was a Hundred Barrels of Powder order'd to be ſent from* Berwick *to* Edinburgh; *but the Earl of* Leven *was not writ to about it, 'till the 2d of* March, *which was Four Days Delay. And the Order it ſelf was ſo very* prepoſterous, *I had almoſt ſaid* ridiculous, (*much like that of* Baker's) *that it had full as well have been omitted; for inſtead of ordering the Store-Keeper of* Berwick *immediately to carry a Hundred Barrels of Powder to* Edinburgh, *they ſend an Order to one Mr.* James Robb, *Deputy Store-Keeper of* Edinburgh, *to get Carts, and go with them to* Berwick, *and take Three Hundred Barrels of Powder, and bring it to* Edinburgh. *And Mr.* Grieue, *Store-Keeper of* Berwick, *to the Board of the Ordnance, writes a Letter, dated* March 10. 170$\frac{8}{9}$, *hither, that* Robb *was come to* Berwick, *and the Carts would be there that Night. And I appeal to a Lord, who cannot but know,* whether the Powder came to *Edinburgh* before the Danger was paſt, and the *French* off our Coaſt? *And whoever will reflect, that the Earl of* Leven's *Letter, dated here the 2d of* March, *was to go to* Edinburgh; *that then at* Edinbugh, *Carriages are to be taken up for the Powder, then they are to go to* Berwick, *and from* Berwick *they are to return again to* Edinburgh, *will find it could hardly be there ſooner.*

*The next Thing I ſhall take Notice of to your Lordſhips, is the State of the Gariſons. The Parliament had given, the 20th of* December, *the Sum of Thirteen Thouſand Ninety Eight Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Two-pence, for the Gariſons of* North-Britain, *for the Year* 1708. *But I cannot but think your Lordſhips will be greatly ſurpriz'd, when you find in what a wretched Condition they were. I'll give your Lordſhips but an Inſtance or Two, the reſt are much in the ſame State.*

(Here his Lordſhip gave an Account of the Condition of the Caſtle of *Sterling, Blackneſs,* and *Dumbarton.*)

*I need not,* My Lords, *I think, make any Obſervations upon the Caſtles, after your Lordſhips have ſeen the wretched State of them; and therefore, in the laſt Place, ſhall only take Notice to your Lordſhips, that after the* Invaſion *was over, there were* Eſtimates *made, what it would* coſt to put the Fortifications of *Scotland* in good Repair. *The Total, as appears by your Schedule, amounts to Twenty Three Thouſand One Hundred Fifty Six Pounds, of which there could be but Three Thouſand Pounds laid out this Year; and yet there has been but poor One Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds expended upon that Service this Year, as appears by your Paper.*

*I will not trouble you farther: I think this Matter is now very plain before your Lordſhips; I could wiſh I had not ſaid one Word of Truth, in what I have ſaid to you; but the Vouchers ſhew it to be ſo; and if all this be true,* 'tis a very ſtrange, a very ſurprizing, and a very aſtoniſhing Truth.

*I ſhall not move any Thing to your Lordſhips farther, in this Matter: I believe there has been enough now ſaid, to juſtify thoſe Lords for moving this Inquiry, and ſhall add but this Word; That if there be no greater Care taken for the future, than there was at this Time, of ſuch imminent Danger,* it will be the greateſt Miracle in the World, if, without a Miracle, the *Pretender* be not placed upon that Throne.

This is the Subſtance of what was obſerv'd by the Lord *Haverſham*; tho' there happen'd ſome *Interlocutories* between him and another Lord: And ſome Obſervations were made upon the Papers, as they were read. The Duke of *Buckingham*, and ſeveral other Peers, ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe: Whereupon it was order'd, that that important Affair be conſider'd the *Tueſday* following, in a full Houſe. Accordingly,

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cordingly, on the First Day of *March*, their Lordships debated the Dangers to which this Kingdom had been exposed, by the *Pretender*'s Attempt to land in *Scotland* with *French* Forces; and thereupon resolved to address her Majesty, "That "she would be pleas'd to cause an Account to be laid before them, of the Stores, "Garisons, and Fortifications in that Part of the United Kingdom; as also of its "Revenues since the *Union*, and of the Distribution of the *Equivalent-Money*." At the same time, their Lordships order'd the Judges attending their House, to bring in a Bill *for improving the* Union *of the Two Kingdoms*; to *make the Laws concerning* Treason, *and the Tryals thereupon, the same throughout the United Kingdom, and to insert therein a Clause for abolishing all Torture.*

Debates and Resolutions of the House of Lords, relating to the *Invasion*, and the Condition of *Scotland*, *March* 1.

The same Day, on Occasion of some Overtures of Peace lately made abroad by *France*, and of the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough*; who, after a dangerous Passage from *Ostend*, (where he embark'd the 25th of *February*) came to *London* the 1st of *March*, whilst their Lordships were sitting; and who was generally believ'd to have brought over with him the Proposals made by the Enemy; my Lord *Somers*, President of her Majesty's Privy-Council, moved, "That an Ad-"dress be presented to the Queen, That her Majesty would be pleased to take care, "at the Conclusion of the War, that the *French* King might be obliged to own her "Majesty's Title, and the *Protestant Succession*; that her Majesty's Allies might be "Guarantees of the same; and that the *Pretender* might be removed out of the "*French* Dominions:" Which Motion was unanimously approved, and a Committee thereupon appointed to draw up the said Address. This done, their Lordships order'd the Lord Chancellor to return the Thanks of their House to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the last Campaign. Accordingly, his Grace having, the next Day, taken his Seat in the House of Peers, the Lord Chancellor return'd him the Thanks of that Illustrious and August Assembly, in the following Words:

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *London*, *March* 1.

Motion made by the Lord *Somers*, for an Address against the *Pretender*, approved.

*My Lord Duke of* Marlborough,

"I Have the Honour to be again commanded by this House, to give your Grace "their most hearty and unanimous Thanks, for the great and eminent Services "you have perform'd this last Campaign; particularly to her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and in general, to all the Allies.

Thanks of the House of Peers return'd to the D. of *Marlborough*, *March* 2.

"When I last obey'd the like Commands, I could not but infer from your Grace's "former Successes, we had still most reasonable Expectations, you could not fail to "improve them.

"I beg Leave to congratulate your Grace, that the Observation then made, has "proved (as it was, indeed, intended) perfectly true.

"I hope, I shall not be thought to exceed my present Commission, if, being thus "led to contemplate the mighty Things your Grace has done for us, I cannot "conclude without acknowledging, with all Gratitude, the Providence of God, in "raising you up to be an Instrument of so much Good, in so critical a Juncture, "when it was so much wanted.

To this Compliment, his Grace made the following Answer:

*My* Lords,

"I Hope, you will do me the Justice to believe, there are very few Things could "give me more Satisfaction, than the favourable Approbation of my Service by "this House.

The Duke's Answer.

"And I beg Leave to assure your Lordships, it shall be the constant Endeavour "of my Life, to deserve the Continuation of your good Opinion.

The same Day, the Lords sent down their Address to the Commons, for their Concurrence: Whereupon Mr. Secretary *Boyle* represented, "That the *British* Na-"tion having been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, for the Prosecution of "this necessary *War*, it was but just they should reap some Benefit by the Peace: "And the Town of *Dunkirk* being a *Nest of Pirates*, that infested the Ocean, and "did infinite Mischief to Trade, he therefore moved, *That the Demolishing of its* "*Fortifications and Harbour, be insisted upon in the Address*:" Which, with that Amendment, was unanimously approved, and carried back to their Lordships by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*. The Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the Peers, and the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of the Commons, having attended the Queen with the said Address; her Majesty told them, *That she was of the same Opinion with her Two Houses of Parliament, in the several Particulars of that Address*; *as she had also been in all the other which they had made on the same Subject*; assuring them, *no Care should be wanting on her Part, to attain the Ends they had desired.* On the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th of *March*, the Commons came to several Resolutions on

Motion made by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, for demolishing *Dunkirk*, approved *March* 2.

The Queen's Answer to the Address of both Houses, *March* 3.

*Ways and Means* to raiſe the Supply, particularly the yearly Fund to be ſettled, purſuant to the Propoſition of the Bank of *England*.

Some Time before, a Bill had been brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for the Exportation of Tobacco, and other Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth and Product of* Great Britain; the Deſign of which was, to exchange *Tobacco* for *French Wines*: But the *Portugueze* Ambaſſador having, by a *Memorial*, repreſented to her Majeſty, and by Word of Mouth, to ſeveral Members without Doors, That ſuch a Bill was contrary to the Alliance between her Majeſty and the King his Maſter; and it being conſider'd, beſides, that ſuch an Exchange would redound to the Advantage of *France*, and to the Benefit of Five or Six Perſons in *Great Britain* only; after the Bill had been twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Queſtion was put, on the 9th of *March*, That the Houſe ſhould then reſolve it ſelf into the ſaid Committee? Which being carry'd in the Negative, the Bill was diſmiſs'd, by putting off the Conſideration of it for a Month: And, on the other hand, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *for the more effectual prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines, and all other Commodities of the Growth and Product of* France.

Bill for exchanging Tobacco for *French* Wines dropt; and a Bill order'd, prohibiting the Importation of *French* Commodities, *March* 9.

The next * Day, the Commons took into Conſideration the Papers relating to the deſign'd *Invaſion* of *Scotland*, and the Proceedings thereupon; and againſt the Lord *Griffin*, and others taken in Rebellion; and relating to the Perſons taken upon Suſpicion, as alſo to the Gariſons in *Scotland*: Whereupon the Houſe *reſolved*, "*Firſt*, That Orders were not iſſued for the marching of the Troops in *England*, "until the 14th Day of *March*, it being neceſſary for the Security of her Majeſty's "Perſon and Government, that the Troops in this Part of the Kingdom, ſhould "not march into *Scotland*, 'till there was certain Intelligence, that the Enemy in-"tended to Land in that Part of the united Kingdom: *Secondly*, That timely and "effectual Care was taken, by thoſe employ'd under her Majeſty, at the Time of "the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, to diſappoint the Deſigns of her Majeſty's "Enemies, both at home and abroad; by fitting out a ſufficient Number of Men "of War, ordering a competent Number of Troops from *Flanders*, giving Directi-"ons for the Forces in *Ireland* to be ready for the Aſſiſtance of the Nation, and by "making the neceſſary and proper Diſpoſitions of the Forces in *England*." However, it was obſerved, by a Perſon who did * ſome Time after publiſh *an Account of the* Scotch Invaſion, *as it was open'd by the Lord* Haverſham, *in the Houſe of Lords, on the 25th of* February, 170⅞, (in the Speech before-mention'd); "That "the † ſame Papers being laid before the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their "Addreſs, produc'd the like Obſervations there; and that the *Scotch* Gentlemen "concurr'd with the *Engliſh*, in blaming the Conduct of the Miniſtry, affirming it "was ſuch, as gave great Encouragement to the Enemies of the Government, "while its Friends look'd on their Country to be perfectly given up; which, they "ſaid, was their general Senſe. In the Houſe of Commons, (*ſays the Author be-"fore-mention'd, for I only copy his Words*) ſome Obſervations were alſo made upon "the Impriſoning many Perſons in *Scotland* at that Time; ſeveral Lords and Gen-"tlemen, of the beſt Quality and Eſtates, were apprehended and ſeized, by virtue "of Warrants ſent from hence, for Suſpicion of Treaſon, and treaſonable Practi-"ces: Tho' it does not appear, from the Papers, there was any Cauſe to ſuſpect "them; nor that any of their Countrymen (who were the propereſt Perſons to be "adviſed with on this Occaſion) were conſulted in it. For the Earl of *Mar*, in "his Letter to the Earl of *Leven*, *March* the 9th, writes, That he, with the Dukes "of *Queenſberry* and *Montroſs*, the Earls of *Loudoun* and *Seafield*, were ſummon'd "to the *Cabinet*; and were told there, That ſince both Houſes had, for ſecuring "ſuſpected Perſons, ſuſpended the *Habeas Corpus* Act, it was fit Perſons in *Scotland* "ſhould be apprehended: And a Liſt was read to them, which they took down in "Writing, and Warrants were ready drawn. This was certainly a very extraordi-"nary way of proceeding; and the more extraordinary, becauſe the greateſt Part "of the Lords and Gentlemen taken up by thoſe Warrants, had given undoubted "Teſtimonies, ever ſince the *Revolution*, (in which, ſome of them had been very "active and inſtrumental) of their Fidelity and good Affection to the Govern-"ment. They had taken all Oaths, that have been enjoin'd for its Security: They "had ſat in Parliament; and ſome of them had been in Offices and Imployments "of great Truſt, in the Reign of King *William*, and of her Majeſty. Others, un-"der the like Circumſtances, were taken up by Warrants, bearing date the 29th of "*March*, when the Danger was over; which made the *Scotch* Gentlemen very free "in declaring, that the taking them up could be for no other Reaſon, than to influ-"ence the approaching Elections to Parliament; and for their Diſaffection to the "Intereſts ſome Courtiers then promoted, rather than for their Diſaffection to her

* *March* 10. The Conduct of the Government about the *Invaſion*, approved.

* Towards the End of *April*, 1709.

† P. 20, *& ſeq.*

A. D. 1708/9.

" Majeſty's Perſon and Government; in which they were more confirm'd, becauſe " they ſaw there was no Evidence in the Papers againſt any of them. There was, " indeed, ſome Evidence of High-Treaſon pretended againſt Five Gentlemen, ta- " ken up by Warrants from the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; but that, ſuch as the " Lord Advocate writes, *neither he, nor the other Advocates employ'd for her Majeſty,* " *did think would convict them; and therefore he humbly offer'd it as their Opinion, that* " *it would be more for the Honour and Service of her Majeſty, and of her Government,* " *that they ſhould not be proſecuted.* The Earl of *Sunderland*, in his Anſwer, ac- " quainted him, *He had laid his Memorial before her Majeſty, who was well ſatisfied* " *with what he had done, in procuring Evidence againſt the Priſoners: And tho' poſſibly,* " *upon their Tryal, the Evidence might not be ſufficient to convict them by the Law of* " Scotland, *yet, conſidering all the Circumſtances of that Affair, and the Noiſe it had* " *made in the World, her Majeſty thought it abſolutely neceſſary for her Service, that it be* " *carry'd as far as it would bear.* Accordingly, they were brought upon their " *Tryals*, and acquitted. After all the Obſervations made upon the Papers, the " Conſideration of them in the *Houſe of Commons*, ending in the Reſolution before- " mention'd, the Gentlemen that were againſt it deſir'd, *That all the Papers laid* " *before the Houſe, relating to the intended Invaſion of* Scotland, *might be printed*; " that the World might ſee and judge, how well grounded it was: But thoſe who " had juſtify'd the Miniſtry in their Debates, and voted for the Reſolution, would " not ſuffer the Papers to be printed; ſo that the Queſtion was carried in the " *Negative.*" Thus far the Author of the *Account* of the *Scotch Invaſion*; which moſt People judg'd to be the Lord *Haverſham* himſelf.

Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor and King *Charles*, having procur'd a Copy of the *Bill*, depending in the Houſe of Commons, *for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters*, and communicated the ſame to the Baron *Spanheim*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Ambaſſador Extraordinary; the latter * convened, at his own Houſe, moſt of the Foreign Miniſters then in *London*; who, upon mature Deliberation, reſolved to lay before the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Boyle*, her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, their Obſervations on the Nature and Form of the ſaid Bill; which they † did in a Memorial, importing, " That the Preamble of the Bill mention'd only the particular " Indignity offer'd to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, and his *being arreſted, and taken* " *out of his Coach by Violence*, &c. *in Contempt of the Protection granted by her Ma-* " *jeſty*; without taking notice of the *Law of Nations*, on which the Privileges of " Ambaſſadors are founded, and which is ſuperior and antecedent to all *Municipal* " *Laws*: And therefore, they inſiſted, that in the ſaid Preamble, theſe Words ſhould be " added; viz. *Contrary to the Law of Nations, and in Prejudice of the Rights and Pri-* " *vileges which Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters, authorized and received as* " *ſuch, have, at all Times, been thereby poſſeſs'd of, and which ought to be kept ſacred* " *and inviolable.* II. That in the Clauſe for preventing, for the future, the Seizing, " Arreſting, or Impriſoning of publick Miniſters, it ſhould be made *criminal to* " *offer them any Inſult, or ill Treatment.* III. That their Equipages, Goods, and " other Effects, of what Nature ſoever, ought likewiſe to enjoy the ſame Pro- " tection with their Perſons and Servants; and not be ſeized, or ſtopt, on any " Pretence. IV. That their *Houſes* ought to be accounted and declared *Sanctuaries*; " and no Bailiffs, or other Officers of Juſtice, allow'd to enter the ſame. V. And " that Foreign Ambaſſadors, and other Miniſters, ought to enjoy the ſaid Privi- " leges, from their firſt coming into *Great Britain*, till they are out of her Ma- " jeſty's Dominions; even after they have had their Audience of Leave, as long " as they retain their Characters." The Subſtance of this *Memorial* being communicated to the Committee, to whom that Bill was referr'd, they inſerted the firſt Amendment in the Preamble, but did not think proper to mention the other Particulars: And Mr. *Compton* having, on the 12th of *March*, reported the ſeveral Amendments made to the Bill, the Houſe added a Clauſe, " That no Perſon ſhould " be proceeded againſt, for having arreſted the Servant of an Ambaſſador, or " publick Miniſter, by Virtue of this Act, unleſs the Name of ſuch Servant be " firſt regiſtred in the Office of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and by " ſuch Secretary tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*; who ſhall " hang up the ſame in ſome publick Place in their Offices, *&c.* And *order'd* the Bill to be engroſs'd. The Foreign Miniſters having alſo procur'd a Copy of this laſt Clauſe, held another Aſſembly at the Baron *de Spanheim*'s Houſe; at which the Earl of *Sunderland* aſſiſting, they repreſented to him, " That the exacting Liſts of " Foreign Miniſters Servants, was a Thing unpractis'd in other Courts, and liable " to ſeveral Inconveniencies: And deſir'd beſides, That the Lord Chamberlain of " her Majeſty's Houſhold might be added to the Number of the Perſons appointed " by

* *Feb.* 19. Obſervations of the Foreign Miniſters on the Bill for preſerving their Privileges,

† *Feb.* 20.

A Clauſe added by the Commons to the Bill.

Excepted againſt by Foreign Miniſters.

" by this Bill, to take Cognizance of the Offences committed againſt the Privi-
" leges of Foreign Miniſters, and to inflict ſuch Puniſhments as they ſhall judge
" fit: But the Parliament did not think fit to make any more Alterations in the Bill.

On the 14th of *March*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions in Favour of the Inhabitants of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, who had ſuffer'd by the late Invaſion by the *French*; and, a few Days after *, reſolv'd to grant the Sum of One Hundred and Three Thouſand Two Hundred and Three Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, for the Uſe of ſuch Sufferers as ſhould reſettle, or cauſe to be reſettled in their Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands. Some Days before †, the Lords Commiſſioners, impower'd by the Queen, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Bills; and on the 24th of *March*, the Commons took into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd, to examine the Accounts which had been laid before the Houſe, of what Ships had been employ'd as Cruizers, and Convoys, over and above the Ships for the Line of Battel, and for Convoys to remote Parts; and alſo the Eſtimate of the Debt of her Majeſty's Navy, as it ſtood on the Heads mention'd in the ſaid Eſtimate, the 30th of *September*, 1708, whereupon it was *reſolv'd*, " That an Addreſs be preſented to her " Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers, to " lay before the Houſe, an Account of all Sums of Money granted, or voted, ſince " her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, and how far the ſame had proved deficient. And, *Ordered*, That the Commiſſioners of the Navy do lay before this Houſe " the Cauſes of the Increaſe of the Debt of the Navy: But no Anſwer was return'd to that Addreſs. On the 28th of *March*, the Lords ſent down to the Commons a Bill, Intituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*, which having been Twice Read, was referr'd to a Commitee of the whole Houſe: And on the 5th of *April*, the Commons order'd, " That the ſaid Committee be impower'd to receive " Clauſes, for aſcertaining what Offences ſhould be adjudg'd High-Treaſon, or Miſ-" priſion of High-Treaſon; the Method of Proſecution and Tryal, and the For-" feitures and Puniſhments of ſuch Offences, throughout the united Kingdom of " *Great Britain*, in ſuch Manner, as might be moſt conducive to the Security of her " Majeſty's Perſon and Government, the Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the " Proteſtant Line, and for the Safety of the Subjects, and alſo for the attainting " the *Pretender*." Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, took the ſaid Bill into Conſideration, which occaſion'd a warm Debate, the *Scotch* Members making ſeveral Speeches againſt the Clauſe for rendring their Countrymen, in Caſes of Treaſon, liable to the ſame Forfeitures as the *Engliſh*, contrary to the ancient Laws of *Scotland*: This Debate being put off 'till the 7th of the ſame Month, the *Scotch* Members, who were ſupported by the *Tory* Party, prevail'd ſo far, that ſeveral Amendments were made to the Bill, whereby the Nature of it was wholly chang'd: For inſtead of ſubjecting the *Scotch* to the *Engliſh* Laws concerning Treaſons, it was, on the contrary, provided, *That no Attainder for Treaſon ſhould extend to the diſinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right or Title of any other, than the Offender, during his Life, throughout the united Kingdom*: Which Amendment was, the next ‖ Day, reported, and agreed to by a Majority of One Hundred and Sixty Four Voices, againſt One Hundred and Twelve. The Bill thus alter'd, being ſent back to the Lords, their Lordſhips, who, in this Bill, had nothing in View, but to give a farther Security to the preſent Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, did, by the Lord *Somers*'s wiſe Motion, allow the forementiond Amendment, in relation to *Scotland*, from the 1ſt of *July*, 1709; *And in* England *only, after the Deceaſe of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and at the end of Three Years, after the immediate Succeſſion to the Crown, upon the Demiſe of her Majeſty, ſhall take Effect, as the ſame ſtands limited, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.* On the 20th of *April*, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*, and Mr. Baron *Lovell*, carried a Meſſage from the Lords to the Commons, " That the Queen had been pleas'd to ſend to their Lordſhips a Bill, Intituled, *An* " *Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, which their Lordſhips " had humbly accepted, and paſs'd, and to which they deſir'd the Concurrence of " the Commons:" Whereupon the latter read the ſaid Bill, paſs'd it, and ſent it back to the Lords by Mr. Sollicitor-General. But 'tis obſervable, that this Indulgence was not receiv'd with that univerſal Satisfaction, which uſually attends Bills of that Nature; the leaſt penetrating rightly perceiving, that it was chiefly intended to ſcreen ſome Men in Power from future Inquiries. The next ∴ Day, the Lords Commiſſioners, empower'd by the Queen, gave the Royal Aſſent to Twenty Two Publick, and One and Thirty Private Bills: And afterwards, a Speech of the Lord Commiſſioners was deliver'd to both Houſes by the Lord Chancellor, as followeth:

Reſolutions in Favour of the Sufferers in *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*.

* *March* 25. and *April* 6.

† *March* 23. Acts paſs'd.

Reſolution about the Debts of the Navy.

Bill to improve the Union.

Amended by the Commons.

‖ *April* 8.

Alteration made by the Lords.

An Act of Free Pardon.

Acts paſs'd, ∴ *April* 21.

A. D. $170\frac{8}{9}$.

The Lords Commissioners Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*BEing now, by the Queen's Directions, to put an End to this Session, we have it in Command from her Majesty, to assure you, her Majesty is extreamly sensible of the Zeal and Affection you have shown for her Service, and the Good of her People, and of the Prudence and Dispatch with which you have compleated the important Business of this Session.*

*The Vigor and Firmness of your Proceedings have already had a very good Effect on Affairs Abroad; and there is ground to Hope, that, by God's Blessing on her Majesty's Endeavours, this will every Day appear more and more evident.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

*We are to return you, in particular, her Majesty's Thanks, for your having provided so timely, and effectually, the Supplies found necessary to the Prosecution of this War, with an Augmentation of those Forces, which, in Conjunction with our Allies, have, by God's Assistance, procured us the present Advantages over the common Enemy.*

*Your Chearfulness in giving such large Supplies, at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with so little Burden to the People, shew, you perfectly understand how to make a right Use of our past Successes, and that nothing is too difficult for so dutiful and affectionate Subjects, acting in Defence of so good a Cause.*

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

*Her Majesty, through the whole Course of her Reign, having been desirous to shew all possible Instances of Goodness and Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for the strengthning the Union, and quieting the Minds of all her Subjects, throughout the united Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace, and free Pardon, in a more full and beneficial Manner, than hath been formerly used; not doubting but all her People will make a right Use of, and suitable Returns, on their Part, for so extraordinary an Indulgence.*

*Her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills you have presented during this Session, commands us to observe to you on that Occasion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wisely soever they are framed, do chiefly consist in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it indispensably your Duty, to set a good Example towards an impartial and steady Observation of the many good Laws which have been enacted, (especially since the late Revolution) and which fall within your Province to execute. It being but too evident, that the Defect at present attending us, is not so much the want of new Laws, as the Neglect, and disregarding those already made.*

The Parliament Prorogued.

After this, the Lord Chancellor declar'd, That it was her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament should be prorogued to the 19th Day of *May* next.

Great Frost.

The Severity of the Winter Season was very remarkable this Year: For it began to freeze the Night of *Christmas* Day with great Violence, and not long after fell great Snows: Those who compared the great Frost in $168\frac{4}{5}$, with this, observ'd, That the first was generally a bright one, and continu'd upwards of Two Months, without Interruption; but the latter, mostly dark, and with some Intervals, lasted a Month longer; during which, many Cattle, especially Sheep, and Volatiles of the Air, perish'd. The *Thames* was frozen over, and on the 3d of *January*, People began to erect Booths, and set up Tents on the Ice. It was also observ'd, that the Summer that succeeded the Frost in $168\frac{4}{5}$, was exceeding Hot and Dry, affording in general, great Plenty of Things necessary for human Life; but this proved very near as comfortless as the Winter that preceded, by Reason of the Coldness and Moisture of the Air, pouring almost continual Rains on the Earth, which, as it retarded the Maturity of its Fruits, so, in many Places, occasion'd a thin Harvest, and this a Scarcity and Dearth of Corn. The Great Frost was general in *Europe*, but most severely felt in *France*; where, in most Places, the Fruit-Trees were kill'd, and the Corn frozen in the Ground, which occasion'd a dreadful Calamity and Desolation in that Kingdom. One Thing more is worth Observation, That this Frost was not near so severe in the *North*, as in the *South* Parts of *Great Britain*.

Audiences of the *Venetian* and *Portugueze* Ministers.

On the 23d of *January*, Signior *Cornaro*, Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of her Majesty, to condole the Death of the Prince, and presented a Letter, on that Occasion, from the Senate. The same Day, Dom *Louis D' Acunha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had also a private Audience of her Majesty, to condole the Death of his Royal Highness from his Master, who, as soon as he receiv'd the Notification, retir'd, for Four Days, from publick Business, not signing any Paper, according to the Rule of his

his Court, and directing his Mourning to be as for a King of *Great Britain*. Four Days * after, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; one of the Clerks in Extraordinary of the ſame. The Queen having been pleas'd, upon the Arrival of the Two young *Muſcovite* Princes, to diſtinguiſh them as near Relations to his *Czariſh* Majeſty, by giving Order for their being receiv'd and entertain'd at her Charge, and attended by her Officers: The ſaid Princes, to ſhew the grateful Senſe they had of her Majeſty's particular Favours to them, deſired to be admitted to an Audience, to which they were accordingly introduced by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, on *Sunday*, the 23d of *January*. They made their Compliments to her Majeſty in *Latin*, expreſſing, with great Reſpect, the true Senſe of Gratitude with which they acknowledged, and ſhould always remember, the ſingular Marks of Kindneſs, which her Majeſty was pleaſed to heap upon them. And at the ſame Time, that they congratulated her Majeſty upon the ſignal Succeſs of her Victorious Arms, they wiſhed her a long and proſperous Continuation of the ſame. To which her Majeſty made Anſwer, in a moſt gracious Manner, *That ſhe had ſo much Eſteem and Friendſhip for his* Czariſh *Majeſty, that ſhe could not but be very well pleaſed to ſee any ſo nearly related to him in her Kingdoms, and have an Opportunity of ſhowing her Kindneſs and Diſtinction to them.* Moreover, her Majeſty thanked them for their Congratulations and good Wiſhes, and was pleaſed to ſay, *ſhe would endeavour to make their Stay here as agreeable to them, as ſhe could.* Beſides this Compliment paid to the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, in order to ſooth his Reſentment of the Affront lately offer'd to his Ambaſſador, an Information was try'd at the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, *Weſtminſter*, the 14th of *February*, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Holt*; for the Queen, againſt *Thomas Morton*, *Iſaac Spiltumb*, *Andrew Slan*, *Edward Young*, and Ten others, for meeting, conſulting, and conſpiring to arreſt and impriſon that Miniſter, for which they were all found Guilty, (excepting *Young*) ſaving the ſpecial Matter of the Privilege of Ambaſſadors, to be argued before the Judges the next Term. There were preſent in Court, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, the Lord *Halifax*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality. Some Days † before, the Queen in Council, was pleas'd to declare, "That the publick Buſineſs increaſing, her Majeſty had thought fit to appoint a Third Secretary of State of *Great Britain*; but "that her Majeſty intended, nevertheleſs, to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the "preſent, in the Courſe of Diſpatch they were now in." Thereupon *James* Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*, was ſworn into that Office; and, at the ſame Time, *John* Duke of *Argyle*, was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. The 13th of the ſame Month, the Marquis *Viali*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience; the next ‖ Day, the Baron *Rantzau*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*, a publick one of her Majeſty, to condole the Death of his Royal Highneſs the Prince: And on the 3d of *March*, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and *John* Duke of *Roxburgh*, were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. Not long after, the Majors-General *Cadogan*, *Mordaunt*, and *Palmes*, were made Lieutenants-General; and ſeveral Brigadiers advanc'd to the Rank of Majors-General; particularly Brigadier *Ogilby*, who was appointed to ſerve in *Portugal*, in the Room of Major-General *O-Farrel*, deceas'd.

By this Time, an Affair of great Importance was in Agitation at the *Hague*. The *French* Court having, in the Year 1708, miſcarried in all their Projects; and their Finances being, in a manner exhauſted, they began to entertain very ſerious Thoughts of Peace. Hereupon, about the beginning of the Year 1709, they ſent the Preſident *de Rouillé*, to make private Overtures to the *States-General*, who, upon his Arrival at *Antwerp*, appointed Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, and Monſieur *Vander-Duſſen*, Penſionary of *Gouda*, to have a Conference with him at *Moerdyke*. Upon the Report of what paſs'd in this Interview, their High-Mightineſſes permitted that *French* Miniſter to come to *Woerden*, a Place between *Leyden* and *Utrecht*, that he might be nearer at Hand for the intended Negotiation; and then the Deputies of the *States* had another Conference with him, wherein he made ſome looſe Offers and Propoſals towards a general Peace; which, however, he refus'd to deliver in Writing. The *States-General*, being ſhy of making any Steps in ſo important an Affair, without the Participation of their Allies, gave immediate Notice of theſe Advances to the Emperor, and Queen of *Great Britain*: Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, who, ſome ∴ Time before, was gone to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor a verbal Account of the laſt Campaign, and lay before him the Meaſures concerted for the next, return'd from thence to *Bruſſels*, on the 27th of *March*, N. S. with full Powers from his *Imperial* Majeſty; and on the 8th of *April*, came to the *Hague*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd the next Day from *England*. Thoſe Two Princes, in a long Conference with the great Penſionary *Heinſius*, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vander-Duſſen*, and other Deputies of the *States*, debated the Overtures made on

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* *Jan.* 17. The Lord *Lexington* ſworn of the Privy-Council; and *Thomas Smith* Clerk of the ſame.

Two young *Muſcovite* Princes admitted to the Queen's Audience; and entertain'd at her Majeſty's Charge.

The Perſons concern'd in the Arreſt of the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, try'd, and found guilty, *Feb.* 14.

The Duke of *Queenſberry* appointed a Third Secretary of State; and the Duke of *Argyle* ſworn of the Privy-Council.

† *Feb.* 3. Audiences of the *Genoeſe* and *Daniſh* Envoys.

‖ *Feb.* 14. *March* 3. The Duke of *Marlborough* and *Roxburgh*, ſworn of the Privy-Council.

Promotion of General Officers.

The *French* inclin'd to treat of Peace.

∴ *Jan.* 20. Account of the Preſident *Rouille*'s Negotiation with the *States* Deputies.

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the Part of *France*, which being thought unſufficient to be the Ground of a Treaty of Peace, Orders were given for carrying on the warlike Preparations with all poſſible Diligence, in order to purſue the late Advantages with the utmoſt Vigor: The Duke of *Marlborough*, as the Report went, having ſaid on that Occaſion, *That the Peace was to be treated of in* France, *the next Summer, by One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Plenipotentiaries.* The States Deputies having acquainted Monſieur *Rouillé*, That *his Overtures were not ſatisfactory*, he ſent to *Verſailles* for *New Inſtructions*; which did not a little puzzle the *French* Court: For, as on the one Hand, they were reſolved not to give up the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, which the Confederates inſiſted upon; ſo, on the other, the great Difficulties they labour'd under, which were much increas'd by the general Scarcity of Corn, and other Proviſions, occaſion'd by the extraordinary Severity of the laſt Winter, made it neceſſary for them to buoy up the ſinking Spirits of the People, with Hopes of a ſpeedy End of the War, thereby to ſuppreſs their loud, tumultuous Clamours for BREAD and PEACE. Hereupon Mr. *Rouillé*'s Expreſs was immediately ſent back with Directions to that Miniſter, to amuſe the Allies with a ſeeming Compliance with all their Demands; but not to ſign any Thing that ſhould be drawn up in Writing. The Great Penſionary having, by Order of the States, made Report to the Duke of *Marlborough*, of what paſs'd at the Conference, which Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vander-Duſſen* had with the *French* Miniſter, ſince the Return of the laſt Courier from *France*, his Grace reſolv'd to return to *Great Britain*, to inform the Queen of the Progreſs made in this weighty Negotiation: And, accordingly, his Grace embarking near the *Brill*, on the 30th of *April*, N. S. made *Margate* the next Night; and, on the 2d of *May*, arriv'd in *London*.

The Marquis *de Torcy* comes to the *Hague*, *May* 6. N. S.

In the mean Time, the *French* Court, to give their Artifices the greater Air of Sincerity, diſpatch'd to *Holland* the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, he went to pay a Viſit to the Great Penſionary, who told him, he could not confer with him, without Leave of the *States*; but their High-Mightineſſes having thought fit that the ſaid Penſionary, and the Deputies, who had been appointed to receive the Propoſals of Monſieur *Rouillé*, ſhould meet the Marquis, and hear what he had to offer: They had, accordingly, an Interview with him the next Day. The Reſult of it being communicated to the *States* of *Holland*, the great Penſionary acquainted that *French* Miniſter, that they could not return him any Anſwer, 'till they knew the Sentiments of the Queen of *Great Britain*, by the Return of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, embarking at *Margate*, on the 15th of *May*, N. S. in the Morning, met with contrary Winds, and did not reach the *Hague*, 'till the 18th, in the Morning. The firſt Thing his Grace did, was to confer with Prince *Eugene*, who, Six Days before, arriv'd there from *Bruſſels*, whither he was gone to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the opening of the Campaign; and upon his Return, in his Conferences with the great Penſionary, had the Satisfaction to receive new Aſſurances, *That no private Conſiderations ſhould ever prevail with the States to ſeparate from the General Intereſt and Scope of the Grand Alliance.*

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who went to *Holland* with his Grace, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Queen of *Great Britain*, having given immediate Notice of their Arrival, to the Preſident of the States, and to the Grand Penſionary, thoſe Two Gentlemen went to confer with, and afterwards made their Report to the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. Towards the Evening, the Marquis *de Torcy* went alone to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Lodgings, and had a Conference of above Two Hours with his Grace, and the Lord *Townſhend*. The 19th, in the Morning, that *French* Miniſter paid another Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and both together went to Prince *Eugene*'s Apartment, where they ſtaid ſome Time. In the Evening, thoſe Two Princes went to the Grand Penſionary, who acquainted them with the Reſolution of the *States-General*, not to accept the Offers made by the *French* Miniſters, or to take one Step farther, but in Concert with all the Allies. On the 20th, in the Morning, their Highneſſes, and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, return'd the Viſit they had receiv'd from the Marquis *de Torcy*, who preſented to them the Preſident *de Rouillé*, who ſtill then had conferr'd with no other Miniſters, but Meſſieurs *van Buys*, and *Vander-Duſſen*.

The Marquis *de Torcy* play'd his Part very dextrouſly, and held out ſome Days upon half Promiſes, and faint Denials: But the Steadineſs and good Harmony with which Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Great Penſionary, and the other Confederate Miniſters, acted in this important Affair, put him off his Shifts and Changes. The *French* Miniſter carried the Amuſement ſo far, that the 20th, in the Morning, being appointed for a Conference, he went thither with Monſieur *de Rouillé*, and declared, that their Maſter conſented to the demoliſhing of *Dunkirk*;

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to let the Prince of *Wales* withdraw out of his Dominions; and other Articles inſiſted on by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries: As likewiſe, to renounce all Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and to yield ſuch Places, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the Barrier demanded by the *Dutch*; as, *Furnes*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, *Tournay*, *Liſle*, *Condé*, and *Maubeuge*. With reſpect to the Empire, the *French* Miniſters offer'd to reſtore all Things, as they were ſettled by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and to demoliſh the Fortifications of *Straſburgh*: But the Allies inſiſting on ſome other Articles, namely, the Reſtitution of *Upper* and *Lower Alſace* to the Empire, Monſieur *de Torcy* declared, He had no Power to make any farther Conceſſions; broke up the Conference, and ſent to the Penſionary, to deſire Paſſes to return home. However, upon Second Thoughts, and, as they pretended, at the Deſire of Monſieur *Petkum*, Reſident of *Holſtein*, the *French* Miniſters conſented to put off their Departure: And on the 21ſt, Monſieur *de Torcy* went alone to the Great Penſionary, to agree about another Conference, which was held at Six a Clock in the Evening; and notwithſtanding the *French* Miniſters had declared the Day before, that they could not enlarge their Offers, they now propoſed to ſurrender *Straſburgh*, in its preſent Condition. The Allies not being ſatisfied with the Propoſals made in this Conference, another was appointed for the 22d in the Morning; which proved likewiſe unſucceſsful: Whereupon the *French* declar'd, that they were reſolved to go away. The better to perſwade their being in earneſt, they ſent again to the Great Penſionary for Paſſes, and took their Leave of Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Miniſters of Neutral Princes; but the *States* having, the ſame Evening, ſent them their Paſſes, and the Great Penſionary intimated to them, by Order of their High Mightineſſes, that they were not hereafter to expect any Paſsport for their Return to the *Hague*; and conſidering, on the other hand, how unconcern'd the Miniſters of the Allies were at the Threats of their Departure, they were eaſily prevail'd with to ſtay, at the Deſire (as they ſtill pretended) of ſome Neutral Miniſters: And the better to colour the Matter, they * ſent an Expreſs to the Court of *France*, for new Inſtructions. The 23d, in the Morning, another Conference was held from Nine a Clock in the Morning till about Two in the Afternoon; wherein they begun to ſet down ſome Articles in Writing, and agreed to meet again about Six in the Evening. The ſame Afternoon, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, arrived at the *Hague*; and went immediately with Monſieur *Heems*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, to pay a Viſit to Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*; with whom, together with the Great Penſionary, Count *Gallas*, and the Lord *Townſhend*, the *French* Miniſters had another Conference, in relation to the Security of the Execution of the Points agreed upon: But tho' this Conference laſted from Six till Eleven of the Clock in the Evening, yet nothing was concluded in it. The 24th, in the Morning, the *French* Miniſters had another Interview with the Deputies of the *States*; who gave an Account of what paſs'd in it to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*: And, the ſame Evening, there was another Meeting; wherein they reſumed the Debate relating to the Security of the Performance of the Articles agreed on, particularly the *Evacuation* of the *Spaniſh* Dominions. For this, the Allies demanded ſeveral cautionary Towns; but the *French* refuſed to give any, inſiſting, "That the Engagement "the *Moſt Chriſtian King* offer'd to enter into, to recal his Troops from *Spain*, "and his Promiſe to give no manner of Aſſiſtance to King *Philip*, was a ſuffi- "cient Security; ſince that Prince, being thus forſaken by his Grandfather, "would be obliged to quit *Spain*; and the rather, becauſe the *Spaniards*, in ſuch a "Caſe, would certainly declare for King *Charles*." This occaſion'd warm Debates; but at laſt it was agreed, That *France* ſhould deliver up ſome Places in the *Netherlands*, that were to be Part of the Barrier, before they enter'd upon the general Negotiations of Peace. On the 25th and 26th, there was no Interview with the *French* Miniſters; but the Duke of *Marlbrough*, Prince *Eugene*, the Lord *Townſhend*, and Count *Zinzendorf*, had ſeveral Conferences with the Great Penſionary, and the Deputies of the *States*; wherein they acquainted the new *Imperial* Plenipotentiary, with what had been tranſacted ſince the Beginning of this Negotiation, and agreed on the further Demands to be made to the *French* Miniſters. A Conference being held the 27th in the Morning, at which Count *Zinzendorf* aſſiſted for the firſt Time, thoſe Demands were communicated to Meſſieurs *de Torcy* and *Rouillé*, who deſir'd ſome Time to conſider of them: But the Duke of *Marlborough* having ſent 'em word, that he and Prince *Eugene* had determin'd to ſet out for *Flanders* within Two Days, they promis'd to return an Anſwer at Six in the Evening, in another Conference, which laſted till Two a Clock in the Morning. After many Diſputes, the *French* ſeem'd to comply with all the *Preliminary Articles* inſiſted on by the Confederates; which being order'd to be fairly drawn

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Preliminary Articles agreed on.

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drawn in Writing, and afterwards examined, (in a Conference held the 28th, about Ten a Clock in the Morning) another Meeting was appointed in the Afternoon, in order to ſign them.

During the Courſe of this memorable Negotiation, the Generality were of Opinion, That the *French*, preſs'd by the Neceſſity of their Affairs, and the Hand of Heaven, (which viſibly lay heavy upon them) acted upon a ſincere Bottom: And their Candor appear'd to be the more *real*, when the Marquis *de Torcy* (a Perſon of a fair Character, and ſolid Judgment) was ſent into *Holland*, under the plauſible Pretext of being perfectly inſtructed in the ſecret Mind of the King his Maſter: So that it was the common Opinion, that *Chriſtendom* would ſoon be bleſs'd with univerſal Peace. But thoſe Politicians, who reflected on the preſent *Conſtitution* of *France*, and the *ſteady Maxims* on which their Monarch had ſo vaſtly enlarged his Dominions, could not be induc'd to believe, that his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* would abandon his *Grandſon*; in which Opinion they were eaſily confirm'd, when they conſider'd, that while a *French* Miniſter in *Holland* ſeem'd to agree to the ſurrendring of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, King *Philip* caus'd the Prince of *Aſturias*, his

‖ *April* 7. *N.S.* Son, to be ‖ ſolemnly acknowledged as preſumptive Heir to the Crown, by the Deputies of the *Spaniſh* Provinces. About the ſame Time, the *French* publiſh'd a Letter from King *Philip* to his Grandfather, importing, "That he neither repin'd "at, nor found fault with, his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*'s Thoughts of abandoning "him, conſidering the preſent Condition of his Affairs; and he would never forget "the Obligations his Majeſty had laid upon him, in making his utmoſt Efforts, to "ſettle and maintain him on the Throne of *Spain*: But that he deſired his Ma"jeſty, not to ſtipulate any Thing concerning him in any Treaty; being firmly "reſolv'd, as long as there remained one *Spaniard* faithful to him, rather to periſh, "than to relinquiſh a Monarchy to which he had ſo good a Title: Concluding, "That if his ill Fortune ſhould ever reduce him to the Neceſſity of leaving *Spain*, "he would imbark himſelf, with his Royal Conſort and Children, and retire ei"ther to *Peru*, or *Mexico*; from whence his Enemies would not find it an eaſy Mat"ter to drive him." On the other hand, "The *French* gave out, that their Mo"narch had order'd one of his Miniſters to notify to the Court of *St. Germains*, "That he might, perhaps, be obliged to deſire the (late) Queen of *England*, and "the Prince her Son, to withdraw from his Dominions; but that, to what Place "ſoever they ſhould retire, his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* would ſtill continue to ſupport "them, and even increaſe the Subſidies he had conſtantly given them.

The Suſpicion many entertain'd, that the Negotiation at the *Hague*, was only a politick *Amuſement* on the Part of *France*, in order either to create *Jealouſies* and *Diviſions* among the Allies, or to make them remiſs in their warlike Preparations, whilſt the *French* carried on theirs with all poſſible Diligence: Or, if neither of theſe could be effected, to let the *French* Nation ſee, that 'twas none of their Monarch's Fault, if they did not yet enjoy the Bleſſings of Peace: This Suſpicion, I ſay, was not a little increas'd, when it was publickly known, that, after the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had ſign'd the *Articles Preliminary*, the *French* Miniſters refuſed to ſet their Hands to them, pretending they had no Directions to do it. However, to put ſtill a Gloſs upon the Matter, the Marquis *de Torcy* told the Allies, That he would immediately ſet out for *Paris*, to lay the whole Tranſaction before the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, and endeavour to procure his Ratification: With a Promiſe to Prince *Eugene*, That he would acquaint him with his Majeſty's Reſolution, by the 4th of the next Month. With this Compliment, he took his Leave of the Confederate Miniſters, and that very Afternoon left the *Hague*; where the Preſident *de Rouillé*, who open'd the firſt Scene of this Negotiation, was to continue ſome Time longer, in order to put off the *Unravelling* of the *Play*, as long as the Sagacity of the *Spectators* would allow. The whole *French Legerdemain* was ſoon after manifeſted: Tho' it muſt be own'd, that the Marquis *de Torcy* was punctual in his Promiſe to Prince *Eugene*; who having, on the 30th of *May*, ſet out for *Bruſſels*, received there (on the 4th of *June*) a Letter from that Miniſter, importing, "That his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* having examin'd the Project of *Peace*, "found it impoſſible for him to accept it; and therefore had ſent Orders to the "Preſident *de Rouillé*, to notify the ſame to the Potentates engaged in this War; and "it was to be hop'd, that more favourable Times would preſent, for the eſtabliſhing "a Peace ſo neceſſary for all *Europe*, and, conſequently, ſo much deſir'd by eve"ry body.

The *French* Miniſters refuſe to ſign the *Preliminaries*.

The Marquis *de Torcy* ſets out for *Paris*, *May* 28. *N. S.*

The *French* King rejects the *Preliminaries*.

The Meſſenger who brought this Letter to Prince *Eugene*, arriv'd the next Morning at the *Hague*, where People were in the Height of Expectation of the *French* King's *Ratification* of the *Preliminaries*: But, to their great Diſappointment, the Pre-

† *June* 5. *N. S.* ſident *de Rouillé* having, the † ſame Day, had a Conference, at the Great Penſionary's, with

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with the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries and the Deputies of the States, he acquainted them, "That the moſt Chriſtian King could not ratify ſome Articles agreed "to in the Conferences held with Monſieur *de Torcy*, and concluded the 28th paſt; "and that in particular, he excepted againſt the 10th, 11th, 28th, 29th, and 37th. "That as to the 10th Article, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty agreed to it, as far as it "concern'd the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of "*Munſter*; but inſiſted, that *Landau* ſhould be reſtor'd to him; and as an Equivalent, "offer'd *Old Briſac*, both which Places were yielded up to *France* by the ſaid Treaty "of *Munſter*. That the moſt Chriſtian King could not conſent to the demoliſhing "of *Huningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort Lewis*; but agreed to all the other Part of the "11th Article. That the 28th, relating to the Places yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, "was entirely excepted againſt, and referr'd to a farther Diſcuſſion. That his Ma"jeſty diſliked alſo the whole 29th Article, whereby the Emperor's Proceedings "againſt the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* were approv'd; but would have the "ſame referr'd to the Negotiations of a general Peace; with this Proviſo, that the "*Upper Palatinate*, and the Dignity annex'd thereto, ſhould not be confirm'd to the "Elector *Palatine*; and that the Intereſts of the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* ſhould "be ſettled in the Preliminaries. And in the laſt Place, That his moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty excepted againſt the 37th Article, whereby Two Months only were al"low'd for the delivering up of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, which Term he would have "enlarg'd; but conſented to recall his own Troops from *Spain* within that Time." Theſe Difficulties, ſtarted by the Court of *France*, having been communicated by Monſieur *de Rouillé*; Count *Zinzendorf*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Penſionary *Heinſius*, had, immediately after, a Conference among themſelves, wherein it was reſolv'd, *That no Alterations could, or ought to be admitted in the Articles Preliminary, eſpecially in thoſe excepted againſt by* France, *which were the moſt eſſential*: And, at the ſame time, it was agreed, to ſignify to Monſieur *de Rouillé* to depart in Four and Twenty Hours. But on the 6th of *June (N. S.)* in the Morning, that Miniſter made a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and propos'd another Conference, which was held that Night, and in which nothing material was tranſacted, except, that the Allies declared to Monſieur *de Rouillé*, *That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to; and if his Maſter did not think fit to comply therewith, the Allies would not think themſelves bound by the ſaid Articles, or reſtrain their Pretenſions to the Contents thereof after the 15th of that Month, the Time allow'd by the ſaid Articles.* The *French* Miniſter anſwer'd, He had no Orders to make any farther Declaration; whereupon he receiv'd a Second Intimation, forthwith to depart the *Hague*, where Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Secretary to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, returned that Evening, with the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Ratification of the Preliminaries. The Great Penſionary having, on the 8th of *June*, *(N. S.)* reported to the Aſſembly of the States, Monſieur *de Rouillé*'s Declaration, That his Maſter could not accept the Preliminaries, and excepted chiefly againſt thoſe before-mention'd, their High Mightineſſes conſider'd, That the ſaid Articles were concerted with the Marquis *de Torcy* and Monſieur *de Rouillé*; put into Writing with their Aſſent; and by the Marquis *de Torcy* himſelf carried to the King of *France*, in order to be ſigned and ratified; That they were actually ſigned on the Part of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, and had been ratified by her *Britannick* Majeſty: And judging, that nothing ſhort of theſe Preliminaries could ſecure the General Peace, and prevent a dangerous, expenſive, and lingring War in *Spain*; they thereupon * came to a Reſolution, *to proſecute the War with all poſſible Vigor; expecting and promiſing themſelves, that the High Allies would make the ſame Efforts on their Part.* 'Tis, however, remarkable, that this Reſolution was, in great meaſure, owing to the powerful Sollicitations, and dextrous Management of the Duke of *Marlborough*; ſeveral Members of the *States General* being of Opinion, that ſome Expedient might have been found to qualify the Hardſhip, and yet attain the End of the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, which was the main Difficulty. And, indeed, that very Night, the Preſident *de Rouillé* being preſs'd to declare, whether he had any ſecret Orders tending to Peace, he owned, "That if the Allies would content themſelves with the 5th Article, in re"lation to *Spain*, without inſiſting on the others, relating to the delivering up that "Monarchy in Two Months, he thought his Maſter might be induced to depart from "the other Exceptions, about *Alſace* and the Duke of *Savoy*." But the Miniſters of the Allies did not think fit to recede from any one of the Articles that had been agreed on, to ſecure the Evacuation of *Spain*, and ſo the ſame Evening a Paſſport was ſent to Monſieur *de Rouillé*, for his ſafe Return home. Accordingly, on the 9th in the Morning, he ſet out from the *Hague*, to embark at *Rotterdam* for *Antwerp*, from whence he continued his Journey to *Paris*. The ſame Morning all the Miniſters of the High Allies being deſired to meet in a Congreſs, Monſieur *Van-Eſſen*, Preſident of

* *June* 8. *N. S.* The States General reſolve to carry on the War.

Mr. *Rouillé* ſets out from the *Hague*, *June* 9. N. S.

Congreſs of the Allies.

A. D. 1708.

of the ſecret Affairs, and the Great Penſionary, "communicated to them the Re-
"ſolution of the *States General* before-mention'd; gave them a full Account of all
"the Steps that had been made in the Negociations, particularly ſince the *French*
"King had refus'd to agree to the Preliminaries; and deſired them to acquaint their
"Principals with theſe unfair Proceedings of *France*, and exhort them to join their
"beſt Efforts againſt an Enemy, who could never be brought to Reaſon, but by
"Force." Count *Zinzendorf* took the Opportunity to tell the Deputies of the States,
"That the Empire, the Emperor, and King *Charles* III. would, doubtleſs, expreſs
"their Satisfaction for the great Firmneſs and Conſtancy their High Mightineſſes
"had manifeſted in the Courſe of the Negotiations." The Duke of *Marlborough* gave the ſame Aſſurances on the part of the Queen of *Great Britain*; as did alſo the reſt of the Miniſters on the part of their reſpective Maſters; and all ſignify'd to the Great Penſioner, how much the High Allies were oblig'd to him, and ſatisfy'd with the Prudence and Wiſdom he had ſhewn in the Negotiations; which, contrary to the Expectation of the Enemy, would prove a new Cement to the Grand Alliance, and an Argument to convince the Allies, That the War was to be proſecuted, till *France* was reduc'd to the Neceſſity of ſubmitting to ſuch Terms as the Allies would preſcribe. The States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* having met on the 13th, ratify'd the Preliminary Articles, concluded with the Miniſters of *France*, without Regard to their Maſter's having refus'd to ſign them: After which, the Aſſembly unanimouſly reſolv'd to carry on the War with the utmoſt Vigor; and the *States General* directed, that a ſecond Edict ſhould be publiſh'd, to prohibit the Tranſportation of Corn to the Enemy's Country. But while the Generality of People in *Great Britain*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, expreſs'd their Reſentment againſt the Inſincerity and inſidious Proceedings of *France*, that Court made a politick Uſe of the very Articles Preliminary, which were made publick in ſeveral Languages by the Allies: For, in order both to raiſe among the People an Indignation againſt thoſe exorbitant Demands, and encourage them to bear, with leſs Impatience, the Burden and Calamities of the War, the *French* King cauſed Circular † Letters to be written to all the Governors of his Provinces, the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and other Prelates of *France*.

† See the *Appendix*, N°. VIII.

Mr. *de Chamillard* in Diſgrace.

The breaking off of the Negotiation of Peace was ſoon attended with the Diſgrace of Monſieur de *Chamillard*, the *French* King's prime Miniſter, and even with ſome Coldneſs towards Madam *de Maintenon*, who were both ſaid to have given larger Inſtructions to the Preſident *Rouillé* and the Marquis *de Torcy*, than either his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty intended, or were thought proper by the young Princes of the Blood. On the other hand, it is obſervable, that while the Terms of Peace were debating, both the *French* Court, and the Pope, were uſing all imaginable Endeavours to draw off the Duke of *Savoy* from the Grand Alliance; the Diſcovery of which was owing to his Royal Highneſs's Miniſter at the *Hague*, and came very opportunely to expoſe the Double-Dealing of the Court of *France*, who had the Modeſty to reject the very Article of the Preliminaries, by which the Allies ſtipulated a Barrier for the Duke of *Savoy*; and, at the ſame Time, were offering much greater Advantages to his Royal Highneſs, to induce him to leave the Peace of *Europe* to their Mercy: But theſe Artifices were defeated by the Penetration and Firmneſs of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who treated the Peace as they manag'd the War; and, by their cool Temper and open Conduct, baffled the Stratagems both of the *French* Miniſters and Generals. 'Tis certain that the *French*, who propoſed to divide the Allies, by ſetting on Foot a Negotiation of Peace, were themſelves caught in the Preliminaries; which were ſo wiſely contriv'd for the particular Satisfaction of each of the Confederates, and the common Security of them, that they became the more firmly united by this very Tranſaction.

Endeavours uſed by *France* to draw off the Duke of *Savoy*, inſufficient.

Campaign in *Flanders*.

On the other hand, the High Allies, juſtly incens'd at the unfair Proceedings of *France*, reſolv'd to improve their late Advantages, by a vigorous Proſecution of the War. In order to that, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* having aſſembled their Army, march'd towards the Enemy, then encamped in the Plain of *Lens*, under the Command of Marſhal *de Villars*; but finding them ſo advantagiouſly poſted, and their Camp ſo ſtrongly fortify'd, that it was impoſſible to attack them without infinite Diſadvantage and Hazard, the Confederate Generals reſolved to lay Siege to the important City of *Tournay*, the Conqueſt of which, notwithſtanding its ſtrong Fortifications, appeared the more eaſy, becauſe the *French* General, on the Approach of the Confederate Army, had, unadviſedly, very much weaken'd that Gariſon. On the 27th of *June*, *N. S.* the Place was inveſted. The Trenches were opened the Night between the 7th and 8th of *July*, and the Siege was proſecuted with ſo much Vigor, that on the 28th the Gariſon demanded to capitulate for the Town, which they ſurrender'd on the 30th.

*Tournay* beſieged by the Allies.

The Town ſurrender'd *July* 30. N. S.

The

A. D. 1709.

The next Day, the Marquis *de Surville*, the *French* Governor, was entertain'd at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; and in the Afternoon retired into the Citadel, which his Garison had already entred, to the Number of about Five Thousand Men. At the same Time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of Eight Hundred, march'd out, to be conducted to *Douay*; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governor of *Tournay*, took Possession of the Town. The Time agreed to, for evacuating the same, expiring that Night, the Allies began to work on the Approaches of the Citadel: Count *Lottum* continuing in the Command of his Attack, with Four Lieutenants Generals, Four Majors-General, as many Brigadiers-General, Thirty Battalions, and Ten Squadrons, including the Garison of the Town. On the 1st of *August*, about Six in the Evening, the *French* began the first Act of Hostility, and fired from the Citadel with Cannon and Small-shot, upon Count *Lottum*'s Trenches, and Batteries; from whence they were immediately answer'd, and the Fire continu'd very hot on both Sides the whole Night. The same Day the Dispositions were made for a Second Attack; the New Lines of Circumvallation about the Citadel almost finish'd, and Orders given for levelling those about the Town. In the mean Time, the Marquis *de Surville* having propos'd to the Confederate Generals, the appointing of Two Persons, to treat about the Surrender of the Citadel, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* nam'd the Sieur *de Lalo*, Brigadier in the *British* Troops; and the Marquis *de Surville*, the Marquis *de Ravignan*, a Brigadier in the *French* Service, who having conferr'd together, drew up and subscrib'd an Agreement for that Purpose. The * same Day the Marquis *de Ravignan* set out for the *French* Court, from whence he was to come back the 8th, with the King's Ratification: But on this Occasion, the *French* gave a fresh Instance of their Insincerity; and manifested to the World, that their Proposals for delivering up the Citadel of *Tournay*, were but an Artifice to gain Time, and, if possible, to amuse the Allies. For the King of *France* refus'd to ratify those Articles, unless, at the same Time, a general Cessation of Arms in the *Netherlands*, 'till the 5th of *September*, should be agreed on, which the Allies peremptorily rejected. Hereupon the Siege was carried on with all possible Vigor; and though the Confederate Troops met with great Difficulties in their Attacks, by reason of the vast Number of the Enemy's Mines, yet, on the 31st of *August*, the Garison beat the Chamade, desiring to Capitulate. Hostages being thereupon exchang'd on both Sides, Monsieur *Dolet*, and the Marquis *de Ravignan*, both Majors-General, and Four other Officers, came out of the Citadel, and Major-General *Hondorff*, with Five Officers more, on the Side of the Confederates, were sent thither. Monsieur *Dolet*, and his Company, were brought to the Earl of *Albemarle*'s House, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Savoy* being met, to receive their Proposals, they deliver'd a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of Eleven Articles, to the Effect following; "*First*, That the Chapel should not be "made Use of, for the Exercise of any other Religion, but the *Roman*-Catholick. "*Secondly*, That the Marquis *de Surville*, Monsieur *de Mesgrigney*, and all the General "Officers, and others, should march out, with Arms and Baggage. *Thirdly*, That "the Commissaries of War, and other such like Officers, with their Clerks, Pa-"pers, *&c.* should be conducted along with the Garison. *Fourthly*, That they "should have Twelve Pieces of Cannon, and Six Mortars, with Ammunition for "Twenty Charges, and Horses and Waggons, and other Necessaries for that Pur-"pose, to be furnish'd by the Besiegers. *Fifthly*, That the Garison should march "out, with the other usual Marks of Honour. *Sixthly*, That they should have Four "cover'd Waggons. *Seventhly*, That the Prisoners should be return'd on each Side, "and no Deserters stopp'd. *Eighthly*, That Waggons, Horses, and all Things re-"quisite, should be furnished, for carrying the Garison, together with their Bag-"gage. *Ninthly*, That the General Officers, and all others of the Garison, should "have Leave to remove their Effects, either in the Town or Citadel, in Two "Months after the Capitulation. *Tenthly*, That the Sick and Wounded should be left "in *Tournay*, to be taken Care of 'till their Recovery, and then sent away to the "neareſt Towns in the *French* Dominions. *Eleventhly*, and *Lastly*, That the Hosta-"ges on both Sides should be return'd, after the Execution of the Capitulation." Monsieur *Dolet*, and the other *French* Hostages, having made these Offers, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Savoy*, thought fit to insist on having the Garison Prisoners of War, as well for the Honour of the Arms of the Allies, as in Return for the *French* King's having refus'd to agree to the former Capitulation; whereupon the Hostages were re-exchanged. The Batteries of the Allies having begun to play again very warmly on the Citadel, the Earl of *Albemarle* came, the 2d of *September*, N. S. about Nine in the Evening, to the Confederate Camp at *Orchies*, to inform the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, that soon after they left *Tournay*, that

* *Aug.* 4. 1709, N. S.

The *French* King refuses to ratify the Agreement for the Surrender of the Citadel.

A. D. 1709.

that very Morning, Monſieur *de Surville* had deſired Leave to ſpeak to his Lordſhip; and that having been in Conference with him, his Lordſhip had receiv'd his Propoſals for the Surrender of the Citadel, and deſired their Highneſſes Orders thereupon, with which the Earl return'd about Ten; and the next Morning, about break of Day, ſent Word back, that the Cariſon was at laſt willing to ſurrender upon ſuch Terms as ſhould be allow'd them. Hereupon their Highneſſes immediately came to *Tournay*, and ſign'd the Articles of Surrender with the Marquis *de Surville*, by which all the Officers and Soldiers were to retain only their Swords and Baggage, and leaving their Colours and Arms behind, were permitted to return to *France*, upon Condition that they ſhould not ſerve, until they were actually exchang'd againſt the like Number of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies; and thoſe whom the *French* ſurpriz'd at *Varneton*, in the beginning of the Campaign, were immediately to be ſent back. According to this Capitulation, the Cariſon deliver'd a Gate of the Citadel the 3d of *September*, in the Afternoon, and march'd out the 5th, to be conducted to *Condé*. Two Days before, (*Sept.* 3.) the Army under Prince *Eugene*, and that under the Duke of *Marlborough*, decamp'd from *Orchies*, paſs'd the *Scheld*, then joined in their March, and encamp'd the 4th at *Briſoul*; the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who was detach'd the Third, in the Morning, with Four Thouſand Foot, and Sixty Squadrons, encamping at ſome Diſtance. The 5th, the Troops continu'd their March, notwithſtanding a violent Rain. The Prince of *Heſſe* paſs'd the *Haiſne*, in the Afternoon, and the Grand Army encamp'd at *Siraut*, within a League of that River. The 6th, in the Morning, the Army was again in Motion, and in the March, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice that the Prince of *Heſſe* having made the Diſpoſitions for attacking the *French* Lines, from the *Haiſne* to the *Sambre*, Three Regiments of the Enemy's Dragoons, had abandon'd the ſame. The *French* deſign'd, it ſeems, to defend thoſe Lines: For the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, with a great Detachment, arriv'd ſoon after, to ſuſtain the Regiments of Dragoons, and was follow'd by the Mareſchal *de Villars*, in Perſon; but ſeeing that their Troops had quitted that Poſt, they march'd back to *Quievrain*, whither the whole *French* Army march'd from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. On the other Hand, the Prince of *Heſſe* having taken Poſſeſſion of the other Lines, encamp'd with his Right to *Fenappe*, and his Left to *Trimiers*, whereby *Mons* was in a manner block'd up; and the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, encamp'd at *Havre*; and that under Prince *Eugene*, at St. *Denis*. On the 7th of *September*, the Mareſchal *de Bouffiers* arriv'd at the *French* Camp, and making his Compliment to the Mareſchal *de Villars*, told him, he came to ſerve him as his *Aid de Camp*. The ſame Day, about Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the *French* were marching to attack the Body, under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe*, whereupon Orders were given to the Army to decamp from *Havre*, and leave their Baggage behind, and their Tents ſtanding. The Army having made a Halt on the Hills of *Belian*, where the Prince of *Heſſe* had his Quarters, the Generals receiv'd there further Intelligence, that the *French* had not paſs'd the Defilées of *Waſme*, but were encamp'd between the *Sern* and *Kievrain*; whereupon the Confederate Army continued in that Camp the following Night, in order of Battel. The Duke of *Marlborough* being, at the ſame Time, inform'd, that the Cariſon of *Mons* conſiſted only of Nine weak *Spaniſh*, and Two *Bavarian* Battalions, beſides the Dragoons of *Paſſeur*, his Grace conjectured, that Monſieur *de Villars*'s chief Deſign, was to oblige the Confederates to draw all their Forces into the Plain, between *Belian* and *Frameries*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Reinforcements into *Mons*; to prevent which, his Grace ſent ſome Troops towards St. *Guiſain*. The 8th, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke, ſpent the whole Day in viewing the Ground between the Two Armies; and the 9th, in the Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if they would march towards *Boſſu*: But the Duke of *Marlborough* being advanc'd, with ſome other Generals, to take a narrow View of their Army, they ſoon perceiv'd that the Motion of the Enemy's Left, was only a Feint to cover the March of their Right; which filed off, at the ſame Time. The Duke, being unwilling to loſe a Minute's Time, order'd his Army to march by his Left; by which Motion the Two Armies came ſo near, a little after Two, that they Cannonaded one another 'till the Evening. They continued all the Night in the ſame Situation, the *French* being poſted behind the Woods of *La Merte*, and *Taiſniere*, near *Taiſniere* and *Malplaquet*, where they intrench'd themſelves the 10th; and the Confederate Troops lay, with the Right near *Sart* and *Bleron*, and the Left on the Edge of the Wood of *Lagniere*, the Head-Quarters being near the Center, at *Blareguies*. The Prince of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, in concert with Meſſieurs *Goſlinga* and *Hooft*, the States Field-Deputies, having reſolv'd to attack the *French*, notwithſtanding their advantageous Poſts and Intrenchments, Orders were ſent to the

The Cariſon of the Citadel of *Tournay*, ſurrender Priſoners of War.

Motions of the Confederate Army.

Troops

A. D. 1709.

Troops, that had been employ'd in the Siege of *Tourray*, to join the Grand Army, which they did the ſame * Night: And, that very Evening, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, with a Detachment from the Blockade of *Mons*, took *St. Guiſlain*, Sword in Hand, making the Gariſon (to the Number of Two Hundred Men) Priſoners of War.

* *Sept.* 10. N. S. *St. Guiſlain* taken. Battel of *Blaregnies*, or *Malplaquet*, *Sept.* 4. N. S.

The Troops that came from *Tourray*, having (on the 11th of *September*, in the Morning) taken their Poſt in the Right Wing of the Confederate Army, over againſt the Wood of *Sart*, where the Enemy's Left was poſted; Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *Dutch* Field-Deputies, rode together along the Line, between the Two Armies; and ſeveral Men were, in their Preſence, kill'd by the Enemy's Cannon-Shot. A little after Eight a Clock, (the Signal for the Attack being given by a Diſcharge of Fifty Pieces of Cannon, and the Cannonading continuing very briſk on both ſides) Prince *Eugene* advanc'd with his Right into the Wood of *Sart*; and Thirty ſix Battalions of that Wing, commanded by General *Schuylenburgh*, the Duke of *Argyle*, and other Generals, and Twenty two other Battalions, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, attack'd the Enemy with ſuch Bravery, that notwithſtanding the Barricadoes of fell'd Trees, and other Impediments they met in their way, they drove the *French* out of their Intrenchments in the Woods of *Sart* and *Taiſniere*. General *Withers*, with Nineteen Battalions, attack'd the Enemy in another Intrenchment, beyond the Woods of *Taiſniere* and *Great Blagniere*, with the like Vigor and good Succeſs. Thirty ſix *Dutch* Battalions, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezeland*, (or Prince of *Orange*) and Baron *Fagel*, who attack'd the Enemy's Right, poſted in the Wood of *La Merte*, and in an Opening, cover'd with Three Intrenchments, met with greater Reſiſtance, and loſt Abundance of Men, before they could penetrate into the firſt Intrenchment. As they were marching on to the Second, they were charged with a great deal of Vivacity by the Enemy, and obliged to retire to their former Poſt: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd Lieutenant-General *Withers* to march, with the Body under his immediate Direction, to ſuſtain them; but, upon further Notice that the Lieutenant-General was actually engaged with the Enemy, and that all Things went well on the Right, his Grace thought fit rather to preſs on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the Left, in the Heat of the Action. As ſoon as the Enemy's Left began to give Ground, and draw off their Cannon, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney*, with Fifteen Battalions, to attack their Intrenchments in the Plain; with Directions, if he ſucceeded, to poſt himſelf there, and cover the Horſe as they ſhould file off thro' the Woods into the Plain, in order to charge the Enemy's Cavalry, which were there drawn up. This was executed with ſuch Vigor and Succeſs, that, after a ſhort Diſpute, the Enemy quitted thoſe Intrenchments; which gave the Horſe an Opportunity to enter them: And tho' the firſt Squadron, led by the Prince of *Heſſe*, had much ado to form themſelves, and were put into ſome Diſorder by the *French* King's Houſhold-Troops, yet being immediately rally'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſuſtain'd by the Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, they advanc'd together into the Plain, and charg'd the Enemy's Cavalry; who being ſoon broke and defeated, their whole Army fell into Diſorder, and made off towards the Plain of *Bavay*, leaving ſome Cannon behind them. General *Vinck* having, with the Horſe, ſurrounded ſeveral Battalions of the Enemy's Right, ſummon'd them to ſurrender Priſoners of War; but the *French* being cover'd by a Moraſs, made their Retreat along the Edge of a Wood. Three Regiments of *Daniſh* Cavalry falling, at the ſame Time, on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter among them; till the *French*, having gain'd a Second Wood, found Means to eſcape. Eighteen Squadrons being detach'd to endeavour to cut them off in their Retreat towards *Quievrain*, met their whole Left Wing on this ſide the little River *Quaiſnean*, conſiſting of about a Hundred Squadrons, commanded by Mareſchal *de Boufflers* in Perſon; and perceiving only at firſt the Enemy's Rear, poſted at the Corner of a Wood, the Dragoons made up to them, and drove them without Reſiſtance; but Colonel *de la Lippe*, and a Cornet, advancing too far, were taken, without being perceived by their own Men. The Wood being forc'd, the Eighteen Squadrons advanced into the Plain; but perceiving before them the Enemy's whole Left Wing, in Three Columns, (one of which retreated in good Order, the other Two in ſome Confuſion) they made a ſhort Halt, and were ſomewhat ſurprized, to ſee the Enemy face about, and draw up in Order of Battel. However, this ſmall Body of the Confederate Horſe kept their Ground, and poſted themſelves upon an Eminence, with the Wood of *Elonge* on their Right, expecting to be attack'd; but they immediately perceived, that the Enemy made a Stand, with no other Deſign than to paſs a Gutter, that was in their way to a Defilée leading to *Bavay*, which they gain'd before the

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Allies (who purſued them full Gallop) could come up with them. The latter follow'd the Chaſe as far as the Village of *Quievrain*, where the *French* having poſted a Brigade of Foot, and, at the ſame Time, ſome of their Squadrons poſting themſelves on an advantageous Ground, the Confederates thought fit to give over the Purſuit; and ſo the Enemy paſs'd the Rivulet, and march'd unmoleſted to *Bavay*. The reſt of their broken Army retired in great Confuſion, ſome to *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and others to *Condé*, leaving the Allies in Poſſeſſion of the Field of Battel, with Sixteen Pieces of their Cannon, Twenty Colours, Twenty ſix Standards, and other indiſputable Marks of Victory: Not to mention Abundance of Priſoners; ſome of whom were taken in the Action, others in the Purſuit, and the far greater Number (the next Morning) in *Bavay*, and other neighbouring Places; either Wearineſs, or their Wounds, not permitting them to follow the Groſs of their Army, which having that Night paſs'd the Rivulet of *Renelle*, encamp'd with their Right at *Queſnoy*, extending their Left towards *Valenciennes*. When the Battel was over, the Confederate Generals, viewing the advantageous Poſts from whence they had driven the Enemy, were themſelves amazed to ſee what Difficulties they had ſurmounted: And indeed, all the Troops, Officers and Soldiers, ſhew'd, in this obſtinate Action, as great Reſolution, Intrepidity and Firmneſs, as were ever known in theſe latter Times, or ſtand recorded in ancient Story. The *French*, either ſpirited by their Intrenchments, or animated by the Shame of their former Defeats, defended themſelves with unexpected Bravery, from Half an Hour paſt Eight in the Morning, till Half an Hour paſt Two in the Afternoon; but were, at laſt, forc'd to yield to the ſuperior Courage and good Fortune of the Allies; whoſe Generals, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Count *Tilly*, and the Prince of *Naſſau*, were, during the whole Fight, continually at the Head of the Troops in the hotteſt of the Fire. Monſieur *Goſlinga*, one of the Field-Deputies, did alſo animate the Soldiers by his Example, and was ſo near Danger, that he had a Horſe ſhot under him, and one of his Attendants wounded. Great Numbers fell in this bloody Action; the Allies frankly owning, that they had above Eighteen Thouſand either kill'd or wounded. Among the firſt, were ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction; particularly, General Count *Lottum*; General *Tettau*, of the *Pruſſians*; Count *Oxenſtiern*, Lieutenant-General; the Lord *Tullibardine*, Eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Athol*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the Service of the *States*. Among the wounded, were, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, ſlightly on the Head; as was alſo Brigadier *May*, in the ſame Place: Lieutenants-General *Spar*, *Wackerbaert*, and *Hamilton*; and the firſt mortally: Brigadier *Croonſtrom*, Count *Oxenſtiern*'s Adjutant, dangerouſly; and Monſieur *Duyts*, Adjutant to the Prince of *Orange*. His Highneſs himſelf had Two Horſes kill'd under him, but eſcap'd unhurt; as did alſo the Duke of *Argyle*, tho' he received ſeveral Muſket-ſhots thro' his Cloaths and Perwig. To be more particular as to the *Britiſh* Troops: Brigadier *Lalo*, a *French* Refugee, in great Favour and Eſteem with the Generals; Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; Colonel *Rivet*, of the Guards; Colonel *Cranſtone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the ſlain. Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the Beginning of the Action, received a very dangerous Wound, by a Muſket-Ball that lodg'd it ſelf near the Groin: Lieutenan-Colonel *Ramſey*, Major *Laſhley*, and Major *Row*, dy'd of their Wounds; but Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, and ſeveral other of inferior Rank, ſurvived theirs.

The Allies gain the Victory. See the *Appendix*, N°. IX.

The *French* were very induſtrious in leſſening and concealing their Loſs to the Publick: But ſome private Accounts from their Army, own'd, that they had about Five Hundred and forty Officers kill'd on the Spot, and One Thouſand and Sixty eight wounded; beſides Three Hundred and one taken Priſoners: And the Number of their private Men, kill'd, wounded, or taken, was modeſtly computed at Fifteen Thouſand. Among their ſlain, were Meſſieurs *de Courſillon*, *de Chemerault*, *Palavicini*, *de Lautrec*, *de Greberges*, *de Moret*, and *Sheldon*, Lieutenants-General; Count *de Bourk*, Meſſieurs *de Rouleau*, *de Rochebonne*, and *de Tournefort*, Majors-General; Count *d' Agennes*, Meſſieurs *de Coaſquin*, and *de Stakenberg*, Brigadiers: The Duke of St. *Agnan*; and Meſſieurs *de Schaweſtein*, *de Salis*, *de Seignelay*; the Chevalier *de Croy*, *de Teligonde*, *de Molezun*, *Fitzgerald*, *de Barentin*, St. *Laurent*, and the Duke of *Charoſt*. Among the wounded, was the Mareſchal *de Villars* himſelf; who, in the Heat of the Battel, receiving a Shot in the Knee, was obliged to leave the Command of the *French* Army to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*; the Duke *de Guiche*; the Chevalier *de St. Joris*; Meſſieurs *de Conflans*, *de Beaufremont*, *de Savigne*, *de Crauſat*, *de Morneſiers*, *de Opeide*, *de Refuge*, *d' Albergotti*; the Princes *de Lambeſſe*, and *de Mombaſon*; Meſſieurs *de Brillac*, *de Tournemine*, *de Renty*, *de Berville*, *d' Autel*, and *de St. Hilaire*. Upon the whole Matter, thoſe who judg'd impartially of this Battel,

Judgment of this Battel.

Battel, were of Opinion, that, all Things conſider'd, the Allies gain'd, indeed, a very remarkable and glorious Victory, but that they paid too dear for it: And, on the other hand, that tho' the *French* were beaten from their fortified Camp, and loſt the Field of Battel, yet they retriev'd Part of their former Reputation: But then their not attempting, afterwards, to relieve *Mons*, as it expos'd their Impotence, ſo did it make it appear, that their Loſs was much greater than they pretended. It was obſerv'd, that this Battel was fought the ſame Day on which Prince *Eugene* gain'd the famous Victory over the *Turks* at *Lenta*, on the River *Tibiſcus* in *Hungary*, in the Year 1697, whereupon enſued the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

The Action of *Blaregnies* being over, the victorious Army was order'd to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battel, which was cover'd with the Bodies of Men dead, dying, and wounded; and on the 12th of *September*, (N. S.) they returned to their old Camp at *Belian*; Prince *Eugene* taking his Quarters in the Village of *Quarignan*, the Duke of *Marlborough* his in the Abbey of *Belian*, and Count *Tilly* his in the Village of *Port Quenoy*. The ſame Day, the Allies were buſy in burying their Dead, and removing their wounded Men; and there having been a great many of the *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded on the Field of Battel, and in the adjacent Houſes, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Notice to the Mareſchals *de Boufflers* and *Villars*, that he would permit them to ſend a Number of Waggons to fetch them off; and order'd Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* with 200 Horſe to meet at *Bavay* ſuch a General Officer as they ſhould ſend, with a like Number, to ſettle the Manner, and take the Paroles of Honour of the Officers that they carried off, with the Number of the private Soldiers, to be afterwards accounted for upon an Exchange. Accordingly, they ſent the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, a Lieutenant-General, with whom General *Cadogan* having concerted every thing, he return'd to the Camp, and left an Officer and Commiſſary to take a Liſt of all that ſhould be found; and two Days were allowed the Enemy for burying the Dead, and bringing off the Wounded, as they deſired.

The Confederate Army returns to the Camp at *Belian*.

On the 15th of *September*, N. S. a publick Thankſgiving was devoutly obſerv'd through the whole Confederate Army; and the next Day, Eighteen Battalions, that had ſuffer'd moſt in the Action, were ſent to ſeveral Places to recruit themſelves; and their room was ſoon after ſupply'd by Twenty Four Battalions, drawn from Garriſons. The Confederate Generals having reſolv'd to lay Siege to the important Town of *Mons*, the Capital City of *Hainault*, and the late Reſidence of the Elector of *Bavaria*; Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with Monſieur *Vegelin*, went on the 18th to *Bruſſels*, to haſten the March of the Artillery and Ammunition Waggons, and to make other neceſſary Preparations for that Enterprize. Some Days before, Count *Bergheyck*, and the Duke of *Alba*, by Order of King *Philip* their Maſter, wrote a joint Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*; to which the Count added a Note, importing * *That if the Queen of* Great Britain, *by means of his Highneſs's good Offices, ſhould think it for the Intereſt of the Nation to have Regard to it, he was provided with Powers from the King his Maſter, to explain himſelf more particularly, to ſuch Perſon, and in ſuch a Place, as his Highneſs would pleaſe to appoint.* The Duke of *Marlborough* did not think fit to have, at that Time, any private Conference with that Miniſter; but as the latter happen'd to be in *Mons*, when the Allies inveſted † the Town, he was, on the 21ſt of *September*, allow'd to have an Interview with his Grace, who granted him Paſſports for himſelf, and ſeveral Ladies and Perſons of Diſtinction, who went out of the Place. The Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, who was appointed to command the Siege, having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, the Trenches were open'd the 27th of *September*, and the Attacks carried on with ſo much Vigor, notwithſtanding the Badneſs of the Weather, that on the 20th of *October* the Gariſon beat a Parley, and the next Day ſurrender'd the Town on honourable Terms. Not many Days after, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

* dated *Auguſt* 21. N. S.

† *Sept.* 20. N. S.

*Mons* beſieg'd, and taken *Octob.* 21. N. S.

The Confederate Arms were not this Year attended with the like Succeſs every where. The Campaign on the *Upper Rhine* began very late; and the Army of the Empire being, as uſual, weak and unprovided with Neceſſaries, General *Thungen*, who commanded it when it was firſt aſſembled at *Mulhbergh*, was not in a Condition either to carry on the Deſign of invading *Burgundy*, which was timely diſcover'd and diſappointed by the *French*, or to undertake any thing elſe. Nor was the Elector of *Brunſwick*, afterwards, more fortunate; for his Electoral Highneſs having detach'd Count *Merci*, with a ſtrong Body of Troops, to make an Irruption into *Upper Alſace*, that General was, on the 26th of *Auguſt*, N. S. totally defeated by Count *de Borgh*, and oblig'd to repaſs the *Rhine*, and retire to *Friburgh*, with part of his Horſe, the reſt, with moſt of his Foot, having been either killed or taken Priſoners. The *Germans* having paſſed through the Territories of *Baſil* to invade *Alſace*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Swiſſerland* expoſtulated with the Diet of the Cantons,

Campaign on the *Rhine*, inconſiderable.

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Cantons, assembled at *Baden*, about the Violation of their Neutrality, and even threatned those of *Basil*, with the Effects of his Master's Resentment: But the laudable *Helvetick* Body took such effectual Measures for the Security of that Canton, and of their Frontiers, that the *French* did not think this a proper Juncture to increase the Number of their Enemies; and so contented themselves with seizing upon the Corn and Revenues belonging to those of *Basil*, in *Alsace*.

Campaign in *Piedmont* and *Dauphiné*, likewise inconsiderable.

The Campaign in *Piedmont* and *Dauphiné*, fell also, this Year, much short of Expectation; the Duke of *Savoy* refusing to go into the Field, by reason the Imperial Court started some Difficulties about *Vigevano*, and other Dependencies of the *Milanese*; which, by Agreement, were made over to his Royal Highness. The Court of *Vienna* insisted to have the Controversy adjusted by Commissaries; but this was oppos'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, who pretended, there was no need of such a lingring Negotiation, to find out the literal Sense of the Treaty concluded with him by the Emperor; and thereupon, made pressing Instances with the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States General*, who stood Guarantees of that Treaty, for the punctual Performance of it. The Maritime Powers considering with what Firmness and Constancy the Duke of *Savoy* had adher'd to the Grand Alliance, and what Zeal for the Common Cause he had lately shewn, in rejecting the advantagious Offers, that were made him on the part of *France*, to decoy him to a separate Peace; espoused his Royal Highness's Interest with Warmth. But the Emperor insisting on a Reference to Commissaries, the Duke of *Savoy* persisted in his Resolution, not to go into the Field, and left the Command of the Army to Velt-Mareschal *Thaun*, who, on the 7th of *August*, went from *Turin* to *Suza*, and made the necessary Dispositions to march over *Mount Cenis*. On the other hand, the Duke and Mareschal of *Berwick*, who commanded the *French* Army in *Dauphiné*, had, by this Time, caused strong Intrenchments to be cast up, to cover *Briançon*, the Place most threatned by the Confederates; and to defend some other important Posts: So that all Count *Thaun* was able to do, was only to oblige the *French* to abandon their Lines at St. *Maurice*; drive them from those at *Feffons*; defeat a small Body at *Conflans*; and make himself Master of the inconsiderable Town and Castle of *Annecy*; after which, for want of Provisions, he was forc'd to repass the *Alps*, and march into *Piedmont* towards the End of *September*. It is to be observ'd, that the Duke of *Berwick* gain'd the more Glory, in disappointing the Designs of the Allies, because, at this very Time, part of his Troops were employ'd in suppressing,

Insurrection in the *Vivarez* suppress'd.

in the *Vivarez*, an Insurrection of the *Camisars*, and other Malecontents, who, on the 19th of *August*, N. S. maintain'd a sharp Encounter with the *French* King's Troops: But on the 23d of the same Month, they were entirely defeated, within some Leagues of *Vernoux*; and about Fifty of them being taken Prisoners, with their chief Leader *Abraham*, the latter was broke alive upon the Wheel; Twenty three others hang'd at several Places; Six or Seven sent to the Gallies, and the rest committed to Prison.

Campaign in *Portugal*.

The *Spanish* and *Portugueze* Armies having taken the Field towards the End of *April*, many Days did not pass before they came to an Engagement; for on the 7th

Battel on the *Caya*.

of *May*, N. S. being both encamp'd on the *Caya*, and the *Spaniards* making a Motion, with a Design either to forage the adjacent Country, or to insult the Confederates; the *Portugueze* General, contrary to the Earl of *Galway*'s Opinion, pass'd the River with all their Horse, most of the Foot, and some Field Pieces, which they fired, with good Execution, on the Enemy. Hereupon the Mareschal *de Fay*, who commanded the *Spaniards*, charg'd the *Portugueze* Horse of the Right Wing; who immediately wheel'd about, and fled, without firing one Shot, which gave the *Spaniards* an Opportunity of seizing the *Portugueze* Canon. In order to recover these, and to favour the Retreat of the Body of Foot, which had repuls'd the Enemy Three Times, with great Firmness and Resolution, the Earl of *Galway* brought up himself *Pearce*'s Brigade, consisting of the Two *British* Battalions of *Barrymore* and *Stanwix*, and one of the *Spaniards* lately rais'd; but these Troops not being sustain'd by the *Portugueze* Horse of the Left, who fled like those of the Right, they were intercepted, and obliged to surrender Prisoners of War; and with them Major-General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrymore*, Brigadier *Pearce*, and the Conde *de San Juan*, a *Portugueze* General. The rest of the *British* Foot, under the Command of the Marquis *de Mentandre*, perform'd Wonders, and, with the *Portugueze* Infantry, made a handsome and orderly Retreat, with the Loss of about a Hundred and fifty Men; so that excepting the Prisoners, and other Marks of Honour, the *Spaniards* had no Reason to boast of their Victory. The Earl of *Galway*, who had a Horse shot under him, very near escaped being taken; but having found Means to get away from the Enemy, with Major *Bladen*, his Secretary, and a few other Officers, his Lordship rode about Four or Five Miles, and, at last, reach'd the Confederate Army, which that Night came to *Aronches*, and the next Day went to encamp at *Elvas*. The Marquis *de Fay* having refresh'd

The *Spaniards* gain the Victory.

Narrow Escape of the Earl of *Galway*.

refreſh'd his Troops, advanc'd towards the Confederates; but the Earl of *Galway* took ſuch advantageous Poſts along the *Guadiana*, that the *Spaniards* durſt not attempt, either to paſs that River, or to beſiege *Olivenza*, into which Place the *Britiſh* General found Means to introduce Supplies of Proviſions: And the Heats coming on, both Armies went into Quarters of Refreſhment; nor did any Thing worth Notice happen, on that ſide, in the *Autumn* Campaign.

The Gariſon of the Caſtle of *Alicant*, which was block'd up about the Beginning of *December*, 1708, held out with great Reſolution all the Winter, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Weather, the Scarcity of Proviſions, and the Diſturbance they receiv'd from the Enemy's Bombs. The *Spaniards*, finding all other Means ineffectual to reduce that important Fortreſs, reſolved, at laſt, to blow it up, by a great Mine; the ſeveral Chambers whereof being prepar'd, with incredible Labour and Induſtry, the Chevalier *d' Hasfeldt* cauſed Twelve Hundred Barrels of Powder to be lodg'd in them; ſummon'd the Governor to ſurrender; and the better to determine him to it, gave him Leave to ſend out Two of his Officers, to ſee the Condition of the Mine. This was readily accepted: But upon the Report of Mr. *Pages*, an Engineer, (who, with another Officer, was appointed to view the Mine) Major-General *Richards*, the Governor, held a Council of War, wherein it was reſolved, not to ſurrender. Hereupon the Enemy ſprung their Mine, with more Noiſe than Effect; ſince only a ſmall Part of a Baſtion was blown up, and a Ciſtern ſpoil'd. However, it unfortunately happen'd, that Major-General *Richards*, and Col. *Syburgh*, out of a fond Curioſity, going to a Place near the Mine, at the very Time they knew it was to be ſprung, (contrary to the Advice of ſome Officers, who yet follow'd them, to avoid the Imputation of Fear) were blown up, and buried in the Ruins, with Lieutenant-Colonel *Thornicraft*, Major *Vignolles*, and Twenty Nine or Thirty other Officers, or private Men. Notwithſtanding this Accident, Lieutenant-Colonel *d' Albon*, of *Syburgh*'s Regiment, being the ſurviving Commander, reſolv'd to hold out, as long as he had any Proviſions; and to make theſe laſt the longer, reduc'd his Men to half Allowance. By this Time, King *Charles* being inform'd, That the Gariſon was reduc'd to great Extremities, a Council of War was held at *Barcelona*, to conſider of the moſt proper Means to relieve that Place; the Reſult whereof was, That Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* ſhould embark for *Port-Mahon*, to confer with Sir *George Byng* on that Subject. That General being return'd (the 12th of *March*, N. S.) to *Barcelona*, embark'd again on the 18th, on Board Sir *Edward Whitaker*, who was arriv'd there, with Three Thouſand Five Hundred Men from *Naples*. Theſe Troops were order'd upon this Expedition; and then ſailing for *Port-Mahon*, they took there on Board, Four Hundred Men more; and on the 11th of *April*, ſail'd for *Alicant*: But a ſtrong *Eaſterly* Wind forcing them to anchor in the Bay of *Denia*, the Enemy ſuſpected their Deſign, and made the neceſſary Preparations to prevent its Execution. On the 15th, the Fleet arriv'd in Sight of *Alicant*; but the Weather continued ſo tempeſtuous, that the Ships could not come near the Shore; and beſides, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, had, by that Time, aſſembled Seven Thouſand Men, caſt up Intrenchments, and erected Batteries, to oppoſe the Landing of the Confederate Troops. However, ſome Men of War were order'd to get as near the Shore as poſſible, and fire upon the Enemy's Intrenchments, which they did, with ſome Execution; but were much annoy'd by the Enemy's Batteries, eſpecially by one of Four Forty Two Pounders, which kill'd ſome Men, and did ſome other Damage on board the *Dunkirk*. The General and Admirals ſeeing the Impoſſibility of relieving the Caſtle, reſolv'd, in a Council of War, to endeavour to ſave ſo brave a Gariſon from being made Priſoners of War: And accordingly, General *Stanhope* ſent a Boat on Shore with a Flag of Truce, and an Officer, with a Letter for *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, offering to ſurrender the Caſtle of *Alicant* upon honourable Terms. This Propoſal being accepted, and Hoſtages exchang'd, ſeveral Articles were demanded, and moſt of them granted. Purſuant to the Capitulation, the Gariſon, which was reduced to Five Hundred Men, march'd out, * with Two Pieces of Cannon, and all other Marks of Honour, embark'd on Board the Fleet, and were landed in *Minorca*, to refreſh themſelves.

General *Stanhope* having laid a Deſign to ſurprize *Cadiz*, either by Means of a ſecret Correſpondence he had in the Place, or merely upon the Encouragement of the Weakneſs of the Gariſon; concerted Meaſures for that Purpoſe with Sir *George Byng*, on Board whoſe Squadron he embark'd at *Port-Mahon*, with Two Regiments of Foot; and about the middle of *Auguſt*, ſail'd for *Gibraltar*. Here he expected to be join'd by the Forces, which, about the ſame Time, embark'd at *Portſmouth*, on board a Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral *Baker*, conſiſting of one Battalion of *Scotch* Guards, the Regiments of Foot of the Lord *Tyrawly*, Brigadier *Whetham*, Colonel *Gore*, Colonel *Boles*, Colonel *Capel*, Colonel *Munden*, Colonel *Dormer*,

The great Mine before the Caſtle of *Alicant*, blown up, *March* 4. N. S.

Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* endeavours to relieve the Caſtle of *Alicant*.

* *April* 18. The Caſtle of *Alicant* ſurrendred.

General *Stanhope*'s Deſign againſt *Cadiz*, miſcarries.

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*Dormer*, and the Earl of *Rochford*'s Dragoons: But this Squadron being long detain'd on the Coaſt of *England*, by contrary Winds, inſomuch, that they did not make the Coaſt of *Portugal*, 'till the beginning of *October*, the *Spaniards*, in the mean Time, being apprehenſive of General *Stanhope*'s Deſign, made Detachments from *Eſtremadura*, for the Security of the Coaſt of *Andaluſia*; and the Seaſon being too far advanc'd to undertake any Thing on that Side, that General return'd to *Port-Mahon*; thence to *Barcelona*; and not long after ſail'd for *Italy*, from whence he came over to *England*, by the way of *Germany*, and *Holland*. On the other hand, Rear Admiral *Baker* having, on the 10th of *October*, ſent a Man of War to *Liſbon* for Orders, the Earl of *Galway* gave him Directions to ſail directly for *Barcelona*, with the Forces he had on Board. The Court of *Portugal*, who expected that theſe Troops would have ſtaid in that Kingdom, having expoſtulated with that Earl, about their being ſent to *Catalonia*, his Lordſhip took that Opportunity to complain of the ill Proviſion that was made for the Subſiſtence and Accommodation of the *Britiſh* Regiments in *Portugal*; ſaid, that nevertheleſs, her *Britannick* Majeſty would take Care to recruit thoſe Forces; and if the Court of *Portugal* would be as diligent in raiſing the Men for Six Regiments of Dragoons, in the Pay of *Great Britain*, which Levies were at laſt reſolv'd upon, the *Portugueze* Army would then be in a Condition to act offenſively. He added, that the Forces on Board Rear Admiral *Baker*, would be of far greater Service in *Catalonia*, even with reſpect to *Portugal* it ſelf, by giving a ſtrong Diverſion to the Enemy; which Argument had certainly a great Weight with it: For the *Portugueze* were ſenſible, that General *Stanhope*'s bare coming to *Gibraltar* with Two Regiments, had occaſion'd the weakning of the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Eſtremadura*, and diſabled them from undertaking any Thing on that Side, in the *Autumn* Campaign.

Rear-Admiral *Baker* ſails for *Catalonia*, with ſeveral *Britiſh* Regiments.

The Rejoicings made at the Court of *Madrid*, upon the eaſy and inconſiderable Victory gain'd by the Marquis *de Bay* in *Eſtremadura*, and on the Birth of a Second Son to King *Philip*, were ſoon daſh'd, both by the Death of that young Prince, and their Misfortunes on the Frontiers of *Catalonia*: For General *Staremberg* having paſs'd the *Segra*, without Oppoſition, the Night, between the 26th and 27th of *Auguſt*, N. S. made himſelf Maſter of *Balaguer* and *Ager*; and in the firſt of thoſe Places, took Nine Hundred Men Priſoners: The Mareſchal *de Bezons* having refus'd to ſecond the Conde *d' Aguilar*, who was for attacking the Allies. Upon Notice of theſe Tranſactions, King *Philip* ſet out Poſt from *Madrid*, and being diſpleaſed with Monſieur *de Bezons* Conduct, wrote to him a ſharp Letter about it; but when he came to the Army, that General juſtify'd himſelf, producing the *French* King's Orders for not hazarding his Troops. King *Philip*, not judging it adviſeable to attempt the attacking of Count *Staremberg* in his advantageous Poſt near *Balaguer*, return'd to *Madrid*, where Cardinal *Portocarrero* died ſome Days before, to the great Regret of that Prince, and his Partizans. Not long after, Count *Staremberg* having put a ſtrong Gariſon into *Balaguer*, repaſs'd the *Segra*, and ſo both Armies went into Winter Quarters.

Campaign in *Catalonia*.

Count *Staremberg* takes *Balaguer*.

Cardinal *Portacarrero* dies.

Beſides the Tranſactions before-mention'd, relating to the Grand Confederacy againſt *France*; this Year will alſo be memorable to Poſterity, for many other ſignal Events, particularly the Battel fought on the 8th of *July*, N. S. near *Pultowa*, between the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, wherein the latter gained a compleat Victory; and Three Days after, Prince *Menzikoff*, being come up with the broken Remains of the *Swediſh* Army near *Perewoloczna*, not far from the Banks of the *Boriſthenes*, obliged them to ſurrender Priſoners of War. The Day before, the King of *Sweden*, who was wounded in the Foot, was prevail'd with to conſult his Safety, by croſſing that River, which he did with General *Mayerfeld*, ſome other Officers, and about Three Hundred of his Life-Guards, and ſo got ſafe to *Oczakow*, from whence he retired to *Bender*, in the *Turkiſh* Territories, where he met with a kinder Entertainment than he might have found among ſome Chriſtian Princes. The entire Defeat of the *Swedes* occaſion'd great Alterations in the *North*: For King *Staniſlaus* having thereby loſt his Principal, or, indeed, his only Support, King *Auguſtus* put out a Manifeſto, aſſerting his Right to the Crown of *Poland*, and ſoon after march'd into that Kingdom, where he had an Interview with the *Czar*. On the other hand, the King of *Denmark* improv'd this fair Opportunity to revenge the Injuries and Affronts he pretended to have receiv'd from the *Swedes*; and having alſo publiſh'd a Manifeſto, wherein he ſet forth his Reaſons for declaring War againſt them, he invaded the Province of *Schonen*, about the middle of *November*. Finding no Reſiſtance at his Landing at *Helſingburgh*, he fix'd there his Head-Quarters; but the cold Seaſon not permitting him to undertake the Siege of *Landſcroon*, he diſpos'd his Troops into Winter-Quarters, and on the 4th of *December*, N. S. return'd to *Copenhagen*. Some Time after, the *Danes* having taken the Field, made ſome Progreſs

Battel of *Pultowa*, where the *Swedes* are entirely defeated.

The King of *Sweden* retires to the *Turkiſh* Dominions.

Great Alterations in the *North*.

greſs in *Schonen*; but the Regency of *Stockholm* having, by this Time, ſent a good Body of Troops into that Province, the *Swedes* obliged the Enemy to retire under the Cannon of *Helſinburgh*; where, on the 10th of *March*, N. S. 1710, they attack'd them with ſo much Bravery and Fierceneſs, that the *Danes* were almoſt totally defeated; and not being able to maintain themſelves at *Helſinburgh*, abandon'd that City, the Night between the 15th and 16th of that Month; went on board their Ships, and ſail'd for *Elſinore*; leaving behind them their Horſes, and ſome Proviſions and Baggage, which they had not either Time, or Conveniencies to carry off. A. D. 1709.

The *Danes* defeated at *Schonen*, *March* 10. 1710.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Junior, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Envoy Extraordinary at *Vienna*, having honourably diſcharg'd that Employment for ſome Years, took his Audience of Leave of the Emperor, on the 23d of *July*, N. S. and ſoon after ſet out for *Holland*, in his way Homeward; with ſome Mortification, that his Endeavours in Favour of the Reform'd of *Sileſia*, had ſtill prov'd uneffectual. The *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Hamburgh* were more ſucceſsful in their Mediation to compoſe the Troubles of that City, and with great Prudence, not only remov'd the Difficulties that obſtructed the *Imperial* Commiſſion, but procur'd an Abatement of the great Expences, and heavy Burdens, laid on the Inhabitants of that City.

Sir *P. Meadows* leaves the Court of *Vienna*.

The *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Hamburgh* conſult the Good of that City.

As ſoon as the Campaign in the *Netherlands* was at an End, the *French* Court thought fit to make new Advances towards the ſetting again on foot a Negotiation of Peace. In order to which, Signior *Foſcarini*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, who (about this Time) came to *Holland*, took a Turn *incognito* to *Amſterdam*, to feel the Pulſe of the Burgomaſters of that City. On the other hand, Monſieur *Petkum*, Reſident of the Duke of *Holſtein* at the *Hague*, who had been (under-hand) employ'd the laſt Winter in the Negotiations of Peace, and had ſince continued to hold a Correſpondence with the Marquis *de Torcy*, made new Overtures on the Part of *France*, and deſired Paſſes for their Commiſſioners to come to the *Hague*; which having been taken into Conſideration by the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Miniſters, and the Report of their Conferences communicated to the *States-General*, their High-Mightineſſes refuſed the Paſſes; but conſented, that Monſieur *Petkum* ſhould go to the *French* Court, purſuant to their Deſire, to know what further Offers they had to make? Accordingly, that Miniſter ſet out for *Paris*, about the Middle of *November*; as did, not many Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* for *London*, and Prince *Eugene* for *Vienna*. Monſieur *Petkum* was received at the *French* Court with more Reſpect than is uſually paid to a Miniſter of ſuch an inferior Rank; and, with an affected Parade and Oſtentation, undoubtedly with Deſign to make their famiſh'd and murmuring People believe, that Peace was at hand; and not without ſome vain Inſinuations, that the Allies themſelves had ſent him to make Propoſals towards it; tho' 'tis certain, he had no ſuch Power, or Direction from the Allies. After he had for ſome Days conferr'd with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and the other *French* Miniſters, and received a Preſent for the Trouble and Charge of his Journey, he was * ſent back to the *Hague*, with an Anſwer, or Meſſage, importing in Subſtance, "That it would be impoſſible for the King of *France* to execute the "Thirty-ſeventh Article of the *Preliminaries*, even altho' his Majeſty might re"ſolve to ſign the ſame. That the other Articles were propos'd by the Allies, Six "Months before, to prevent, by a Suſpenſion of Arms, the Events of the Cam"paign, and which might change the Diſpoſitions towards Peace: And that Rea"ſon being now over, becauſe the Winter-Seaſon did naturally eſtabliſh a Ceſſation "of Arms, without any Agreement in Writing; that therefore, without mention"ing any more the *Preliminary Articles*, the Three Months of that Winter might "be employ'd, for Treating and Concluding a Peace. That tho' the Form of "thoſe Articles were ſuppreſs'd, yet the (*French*) King would preſerve the Sub"ſtance of them, and treat on the Foundation of the Conditions to which he had "conſented, for the Satisfaction of the Emperor, *England*, and *Holland*, and their "Allies; tho' he had declared, that thoſe Conditions ſhould be void, if they were "not accepted during the Negotiation at the *Hague*. That his Majeſty was ready "to reſume the Negotiations, on the ſame Foot; and ſend his Plenipotentiaries "to ſuch a Place as ſhould be agreed on, to begin to confer with thoſe of the "Allies, on the Firſt Day of *January*. And if this Propoſal were accepted, the "Sieur *Petkum* might forthwith return, for ſettling the Paſſes, and other Formali"ties, for the Place and Manner of meeting." The *States-General* having maturely conſider'd both the Anſwer and the Report of their Deputies thereupon, came to the following unanimous Reſolution; *viz.* "That the Sieur *Petkum*, who, at the "Deſire, and upon the repeated Inſtances of *France*, was permitted (with the Con"ſent and Knowledge of the High Allies) to go for *France*, to ſee if any Ex-

*France* makes new Overtures of Peace.

Mr. *Petkum* goes to the *French* Court.

He returns to the *Hague*, * *Dec.* 7.

The *French* Court's Meſſage, or Anſwer ſent by him.

"pedient

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" pedient could be found out, for removing the Difficulties about the Thirty ſe-
" venth Article of the *Preliminaries*, was, contrary to all Expectation, return'd, not
" only without bringing any ſuch Expedient with him, but with an Anſwer, in
" which there was not the leaſt mention made of the Propoſals made at the *Hague*
" ſome Time before, and in which the *French* entirely receded from the Founda-
" tions agreed to, with common Conſent; and with a Propoſal to enter into a for-
" mal Negotiation of Peace, without ſettling and adjuſting any Thing before-
" hand: A Propoſal, in all Times judg'd dangerous, and not to be admitted by the
" Allies; and contrary to the Declaration made on the Part of *France*, *That all the*
" *Preliminary Articles ſhould remain firm, as they were ſettled, only with ſuch Alterati-*
" *ons in the Terms of the Execution, which the Courſe of Time had render'd neceſſary, ex-*
" *cept only the Thirty ſeventh Article.* That from this way of proceeding, nothing
" could be expected, but that the Enemy was not ſincerely diſpoſed to agree to a
" good and ſafe Peace; and that little Regard was to be had to the Aſſurances of
" their good Intention and Inclination in that Reſpect, ſeeing the Effects agreed ſo
" little with their Profeſſions; but rather, that all was concerted and deſign'd to
" ſow, if poſſible, Diſtruſts and Jealouſies between the Allies and that State, while
" the *French* were reſolved to continue the War. That therefore, it was abſo-
" lutely neceſſary, that the Allies in general, and every one of them in particular,
" ſhould in an extraordinary manner exert themſelves, and make early Preparations
" for proſecuting with Vigor, in the next Campaign, the Advantages obtain'd in
" the former. That a Letter to that Purpoſe ſhould be written to the Emperor, and
" Diet of the Empire at *Ratiſbon*; the Confederated Circles, the Electors and Prin-
" ces of the Empire, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of *Savoy*. And that
" their *Imperial* and *Britannick* Majeſties ſhould be deſir'd, that Prince *Eugene* of *Sa-*
" *voy*, and the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, might come to the *Hague* very early
" in the Spring, before the End of *February*, to concert the neceſſary Meaſures for
" the Campaign." It being manifeſt, that the Court of *France* deſign'd once more to gain Time, and amuſe the Allies with a ſpecious Negotiation; the Queen of *Great Britain*, by the prevailing Advice of the Duke of *Marlborough*, not only return'd a favourable Anſwer to the Letter of the *States-General*, but reſolved likewiſe to exhort all the Allies to a vigorous Proſecution of the War; thoſe, in particular, who (during the whole Courſe of it) had been moſt backward in ſeconding her Ma-
* *Dec.* 26. *O.S.* jeſty's Extraordinary Efforts: For which Purpoſe, her Majeſty wrote * a very preſſing Letter to the General Diet of the *Empire*.

All poſſible Methods had been uſed, to give the *Czar* (and, indeed, all foreign Princes) Satisfaction, for the publick Affront offer'd in *London* to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador; but nevertheleſs that Miniſter, ſeeing with Impatience the Slowneſs of the judicial Proceedings in *England*, wrote ſeveral expoſtulatory Letters to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*; who, at laſt, return'd him an † Anſwer; wherein he aſſur'd his Excellency, " That the Reſentment he expreſs'd of that outrageous Affront, could
" not be greater, than the Indignation her Majeſty had conceiv'd upon that Ac-
" count: That the indiſpenſible Laws of this Kingdom could not admit of a final
" Determination of that Affair, till the next Seſſions of the Courts of Judicature;
" which was ſo firmly regulated here, that in order to puniſh any Malefactor, (even
" for Treaſon againſt her Majeſty's Sacred Perſon) he muſt be brought to his Tryal
" according to the uſual Forms. That his Excellency's Sagacity and Equitableneſs
" would induce him, ever to diſtinguiſh between the Inſolence and Brutiſhneſs of
" ſome particular ſenſeleſs Men, and the Marks of a very particular Eſteem and Re-
" ſpect, which he had (upon all Occaſions) receiv'd, as well from the Queen, as
" from Perſons in the higheſt Offices of the Government. That nothing had been
" neglected, nor ſhould (for the future) be omitted, that tended to procure all the
" Reparation, which the utmoſt Rigor of the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom
" could afford: And if this were not found ſufficient, and any Thing could be
" ſuggeſted, that were in the Queen's Power, whereby ſhe might expreſs her high
" Diſpleaſure againſt thoſe who committed ſo notorious an Inſult, and which might
" contribute to the maintaining of Amity, and good Correſpondence, between her
" and his *Czariſh* Majeſty, ſhe would not fail to be always ready to do it. That,
" upon that Account, by the Queen's ſpecial Order, he [Mr. Secretary] had late-
" ly propoſed to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, that a Bill might be brought in,
" for eſtabliſhing and ſecuring the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other Foreign
" Miniſters; to ſhew to the whole World, how far her Majeſty, and the whole
" *Britiſh* Nation, deteſted the Violence offer'd to his Excellency's Perſon and
" Character: But that he was perſwaded, that his *Czariſh* Majeſty would have ſo
" juſt a Regard to the Queen's Friendſhip, and the ancient Alliances between the
" Two Crowns, that he would not inſiſt upon her attempting Impoſſibilities."

† *Jan.* 11. 170$\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. Secretary *Boyle*'s Letter to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador.

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Concluding, "That he had the Satisfaction to acquaint his Excellency, That "the Queen had no ſooner Notice that the Two young *Muſcovite* Princes, the "Relations of his Majeſty, were arrived in this Kingdom, but ſhe gave "Orders for their Reception, with that particular Diſtinction and Reſpect, "which was due to their high Birth." To this Letter the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador wrote an Anſwer from the *Hague*, importing, in Subſtance, "That the "Propoſal Mr. Secretary *Boyle* had tendered to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, "by the Queen's Inſtructions, in order to get a Law enacted, for the Secu- "rity and Maintenance of the Sacred Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other Fo- "reign Miniſters reſiding in her Majeſty's Court, was, indeed, a very proper Means "to diſſipate the Fears with which they were ſeiz'd, ſince the Inſult that was made "on a Miniſter of the firſt Rank: But that nothing carried leſs Appearance of the "Satisfaction which his *Czariſh* Majeſty required; ſince the definitive Reſolution "was ſtill wanting, and he was referr'd to the particular Laws of the Country; ſo "that the Buſineſs was protracted, from Time to Time. That if it were in the "Queen's Power to conſult the Parliament about the enacting of a new Law, "touching the Immunity of Foreign Miniſters, and to prevent the Outrages which "might hereafter be offer'd to them; could not due Meaſures have been taken, at "the ſame Time, for the Reparation of the paſt Affront, which (according to "Mr. Secretary's Letter) was deteſted by the Queen, and the whole *Britiſh* Na- "tion? That 'twas a very eaſy Matter to do it, in Caſe her Majeſty had the leaſt "Inclination to hold an amicable Correſpondence with his *Czariſh* Majeſty, as his "*Czariſh* Majeſty was diſpos'd to do with her, and to maintain the Law of Nati- "ons in its Vigor, as the whole Univerſe did; which ought to be the rather ex- "pected from the Queen, ſince ſhe had formerly contributed very much to the Pre- "ſervation of the ſame, by firmly demanding of the Republick of *Venice*, Satiſ- "faction for the Violence offer'd to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, her Ambaſſador, al- "though the Inſult was only made upon his Barque, and Domeſtick Servants: So "that the Senate, notwithſtanding the moſt ancient Laws of the Republick, was "prevail'd upon to follow the Law of Nations, by ſatisfying the Ambaſſador af- "ter the manner he deſired and demanded. That Mr. Secretary *Boyle* had deſired, "by the ſame Letter, that the Ambaſſador ſhould acquaint his *Czariſh* Majeſty "with the Delay of the Courts of Judicature, which hinder'd this Affair from be- "ing brought to an Iſſue, although it might have been conveniently adjuſted in the "Space of Six Months; But as his Letter contain'd nothing definitive, he was "concern'd it was not in his Power to comply with his Deſires. That he was the "more incapable of doing it, in regard that he had receiv'd his *Czariſh* Majeſty's "poſitive Reſolution upon the Buſineſs, as alſo later Orders, earneſtly to preſs for "the Queen's Anſwer to his Maſter's Letter, and a Categorical Determination, "whether the Law of Nations, with reſpect to the other Powers, would be ob- "ſerv'd, or not? That as to the Honours that had lately been done, by the Queen's "ſpecial Command, to Two young Noblemen, who were taken for *Muſcvite* Prin- "ces, related to his *Czariſh* Majeſty, and were now at *London*, he declared, that "his Majeſty reckon'd none but the *Imperial* Hereditary Prince, within the Verge "of his Auguſt Houſe: That theſe were Two young Lords of illuſtrious Birth, who "had the Honour of being a-kin to him, and were travelling *incognito* to ſee the "World: But his *Czariſh* Majeſty did not deſire that they ſhould be defray'd by "any Power; that they had wherewithal to bear their own Charges; and if, with- "out their Maſter's Order, they thought fit to accept of Lodging, or any Thing "elſe of that Nature, they were to be accountable for it." Several other Letters paſs'd between the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, and Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, and Mr. *D'Ayrolle*, the *Britiſh* Secretary at the *Hague*; but it having been found impracti- cable in *England*, to inflict any legal Puniſhment on thoſe who had offer'd the Affront to the Ambaſſador, it was, at laſt, reſolv'd, and agreed, between the *Muſcovite* and *Britiſh* Courts, that her *Britannick* Majeſty, by way of Satisfaction, ſhould make ſolemn Excuſes for the Inſufficiency of our former Laws, in that Behalf. In order to that, Mr. *Charles Whitworth*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the *Czar*, was, on this Occaſion, veſted with the Character of her Ambaſſador Extraor- dinary, Commiſſioner, and Plenipotentiary; and being, on the 8th of *February*, (O. S.) $17\frac{09}{10}$, introduc'd to his publick Audience, with great Solemnity, he made a Speech to the *Czar*, ſuitable to the Occaſion, "Inſtantly deſiring, in the Name "of the Queen, that his *Imperial* Majeſty might vouchſafe to accept of that Ex- "cuſe with the uſual Fraternal Affection; and not to impute, either to her Maje- "ſty, or the *Britiſh* Nation, an Action, of which ſome diſorderly Perſons were the "Authors: But that entirely putting the ſame in Oblivion, his *Imperial* Majeſty "might again generouſly continue his high Affection to the Queen, and her Sub-

Mr. *De Matueof*'s Anſwer.

Satisfaction given to the *Czar*, *Feb.* 8. $17\frac{2}{13}$, O. S.

A. D. 1709.

" jects; thoſe, in Particular, who lived in that Country, whom the Ambaſſador " recommended to the *Czar*'s Protection, with reſpect to the free Trade, which their " Anceſtors begun firſt, by the way of *Archangel*, with great Expence, and Loſs of " abundance of Men." After this Speech, the Ambaſſador deliver'd to the *Czar* a Letter from the Queen, to the ſame Purpoſe; which his *Czariſh* Majeſty deliver'd into the Hands of Count *de Golofkin*, Great Chancellor of his Empire, and was pleas'd to make the following Anſwer in his own Tongue: " It was but requiſite,

The *Czar*'s Anſwer.

" *ſaid he*, that her Majeſty, the Queen, ſhould have given us Satisfaction, by pu-" niſhing the Criminals, conformably to our Demands, in the moſt rigorous Man-" ner, as is the Cuſtom in ſuch Caſes, throughout the Univerſe: But ſeeing her " Majeſty has order'd you to make Excuſes in the Quality of her Ambaſſador Ex-" traordinary, conferr'd upon you expreſly for this Purpoſe, and to remonſtrate, " that her Majeſty could not inflict ſuch a Puniſhment upon them, becauſe of the " Defect, in that Particular, of the former eſtabliſh'd Conſtitutions of her Kingdom; " and that with the unanimous Conſent of the Parliament, her Majeſty has caus'd a " new Act to be paſs'd, to ſerve as a Law therein, for the future: We accept all this " for a Proof of the Affection her Majeſty has for us, and for ſufficient Satisfaction; " and we will give Orders to our Miniſters, to ſettle entirely this Affair with you " in a Conference. The next Day, the Ambaſſador came to the Houſe of Count *de Golofkin*, and in a Conference with him, and other *Ruſſian* Miniſters, this troubleſome Affair was terminated; and the ancient Friendſhip, and good Correſpondence between the Two Crowns renew'd, on Condition that the following Articles, which were ſtipulated, ſhould be perform'd: *viz.* " That his *Czariſh* Majeſty, Em-" peror of *Great Ruſſia*, would ſend Orders to Mr. *de Matueof*, his Ambaſſador Ple-" nipotentiary at the *Hague*, to notify, proviſionally, by a Letter to her Majeſty, " the Queen of *Great Britain*, that Mr. *Charles Whitworth*, being veſted with the " Character of her Ambaſſador Extraordinary, Commiſſioner, and Plenipotentiary, " expreſly and purpoſely to make Excuſes, on Occaſion of the Affront in Queſtion, " had perform'd that Commiſſion; and that his Majeſty, having regard to the In-" ſtances of her Majeſty, the Queen, had been pleas'd to accept the ſaid Excuſes, " made in her Name, for Satisfaction of the Outrage done at *London*, to the Am-" baſſador of his *Czariſh* Majeſty; with an Intention thereby to ſhew the high Va-" lue he put upon the Friendſhip of her *Britannick* Majeſty, and on the Continu-" ance of that Friendſhip, and in hope of the like Return on her Part, on Occa-" ſions wherein his *Czariſh* Majeſty might be concerned; and that in Conſequence " hereof, his *Czariſh* Majeſty was willing to forget the Criminal Proceedings of the " Authors and Accomplices of the ſaid Affront, and deſired her Majeſty, the Queen, " to be pleas'd to order them to be diſcharg'd from the Proceſs iſſued againſt them, " and from the Sentence pronounc'd, and the Penalties to which they were con-" demn'd for the ſaid Inſult. 2. That his *Czariſh* Majeſty having a juſt Regard " to the faithful and ſignal Services which his ſaid Ambaſſador, who was inſulted, " had perform'd, and in a gracious Remembrance of the laudable Zeal of his de-" ceas'd Father, his Excellency, Mr. *Artemon Sergiciewiez de Matueof*, firſt Mini-" ſter and Boyarin, in the Reign of his *Czariſh* Majeſty's Father, and Grandfather, " of Glorious Memory, who, in exhorting Rebels to Obedience, crown'd his faith-" ful and important Services with his Blood, ſhed by the Mutineers: He could not, " but (in token of his Favour, and of his great Good-will towards him) demand, " after his own Satisfaction, the particular Satisfaction of his Miniſter; namely, " the Reparation of his Honour, and that of his Family, by the Expedient of a " Letter from her Majeſty, the Queen; and the Reimburſement of all the Coſts " and Damages which he had been obliged to be at, and to ſuffer, on Account of " the ſaid Affront. 3. That his *Czariſh* Majeſty would give Orders to his ſaid Am-" baſſador, to demand his Letter of Recredence, which he refus'd to accept, when " he left *London*, as well as the uſual Preſent, and the Yatch which her Majeſty " caus'd to be offered to him, and this by Reaſon of the aforeſaid Affront. 4. And " that all above ſpecified, being executed, his *Czariſh* Majeſty would acquaint her " Majeſty, the Queen, that he was content with the foreſaid Satisfaction, by a " Letter which ſhould be delivered to the Ambaſſador, Mr. *Whitworth*.

Agreement made between the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, and the *Czar*'s Miniſters.

Having taken a View of all the moſt material Tranſactions Abroad, during the Year 1709, let us now attend the principal Domeſtick Occurrences in the ſame Space of Time. Upon the Petitions of the Companies of *Silk-Weavers* in *London* and *Canterbury*, humbly repreſenting, " The deplorable Condition to which they " were reduced, by Reaſon of the general Mourning, for the Continuance where-" of, no Time was limited:" An Order was made * in Council, importing, *That her Majeſty did not require or expect, that any of her Subjects, (except only her own Ser-vants,* and ſuch as had Acceſs to her Royal Perſon) *ſhould continue to obſerve the preſent*

* *March* 27. Order about Mourning.

1709.

*ſent Mourning.* About this Time, Sir *John Holland*, Baronet, was appointed Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Felton*, Baronet, deceas'd; and, on the 15th of *April*, *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle* was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. About a Month after, † the *Britiſh* Parliament being met, was further prorogu'd to the 23d of *June*; and towards the latter end of *May*, Sir *John Leake* was conſtituted Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*. On the 13th of *June*, Count *Cuſtein*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, who was lately come over to condole the Death of Prince *George*, in the Abſence of Count *Gallas*, had his Audience of Leave of her Majeſty; as had alſo, on the 19th, Major-General *Haguen*, who came Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, for the ſame purpoſe. Some time before, * *Don Joſeph Diaz*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had likewiſe a private Audience of the Queen; and Count *Bergami*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, and Monſieur *de Sand*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, had ‖ their reſpective Audiences of Leave.

Sir *J. Holland* Comptroller of the Houſhold.

The Earl of *Carliſle* a Privy-Counſellor.

† *May* 19. Parliament farther prorogued.

Sir *John Leake* Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*.

Audiences of Foreign Miniſters.

* *April* 19.

‖ *May* 15. Monſieur *du Queſne* has Audience of the Queen, who expreſſes herſelf in favour of *French* Proteſtants.

The young Marquis *du Queſne*, Son to Monſieur *du Queſne*, Envoy from the Proteſtant Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, to the *States General*, being ſent hither, with Recommendatory Letters from the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, to ſollicit her Majeſty's powerful Interpoſition, in favour of the Proteſtants of *France*, in the enſuing Treaty, had, on the 12th of *June*, his firſt Audience of her Majeſty, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*. He was very graciouſly receiv'd by her Majeſty, who, after he had made his Compliment, was pleaſed to tell him, *That tho' ſhe had already given particular Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries about that Matter, yet ſhe would be glad to receive and countenance (a) any Memorials he ſhould think fit to preſent, relating thereunto.* Some Days after, the Earl of *Sunderland* preſented to the Queen the following Addreſs of the *French* Churches in *London*.

MADAM,

Addreſs of the *French* Churches in *London*.

" IT is Three Years ſince your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to declare, in An-
" ſwer to an humble Addreſs from us, *That you were ſenſibly touch'd with the unhappy Circumſtances of the perſecuted Proteſtants of* France, *and would have it in your Royal Thoughts to take effectual Meaſures, in Conjunction with your Allies, to redreſs that Calamity.*

" We do not preſume to approach the Throne of your ſacred Majeſty, as diffident or forgetful of a Promiſe ſo worthy a Great, and a Proteſtant Queen.

" Thoſe Expreſſions of your Majeſty's Goodneſs are deeply imprinted in our Hearts: In them we have ever ſince placed all our Joy and Hope; they have been the Comfort of our Brethren, who are Priſoners in Dungeons; of our Confeſſors, who are Slaves in the Gallies; and of all who ſuffer for a good Conſcience, under an oppreſſive Government.

" Our Brethren in Foreign Nations ſent Deputies to beſeech your Majeſty's Protection; but we approach at this Time, your Majeſty, only to return our Thanks, and expreſs our Gratitude in the moſt reſpectful Manner.

" Your Majeſty's great Piety has prevented any preſent Petition from us; your Majeſty having, in Imitation of Providence, whoſe Inſtrument you are, granted before we have aſk'd, and without any Application from us, in behalf of the Reformed of the *French* Nation: We receive the joyful Account that this has been moſt particularly recommended by your Majeſty, to your Miniſters in the Treaty of Peace.

" May Heaven continue to bleſs your Arms, proſper your great Deſigns, and long preſerve your Royal Perſon for the Tranquility of the Church, the Happineſs of *Europe*, and the Joy of your People.

Poor *Palatines* and other *Germans* come over into *Great Britain*.

By this Time, another ſort of Refugees did more immediately employ the Queen's Compaſſion, and beſpeak her Royal Beneficence, and the Charity of the *Britiſh* Nation: For, about the beginning of the Month of *May*, great Numbers of *Palatines*, *Swabians*, and other *Germans*, moſt of them *Lutherans*, being driven from their Habitations, either by the oppreſſive Exactions of the *French*, or the Deſolation of their native Country, occaſion'd by the Calamities of the War, began to come over

(a) Accordingly, the Marquis *du Queſne* preſented Three Memorials; the firſt of which ſhew'd, both from Hiſtory, and the Laws of Nations, that a Sovereign Prince or State may interpoſe, as to Matters of Religion, in another Prince's Dominions: The Second proved, That all Proteſtant Princes are particularly oblig'd to eſpouſe the Cauſe of the Reformed in the Kingdom of *France*: And the Third, was to beg her Majeſty's Recommendatory Letter to the *States General*, in favour of the *French* Proteſtants, which her Majeſty readily granted.

into

A. D. 1709. into *England*; insomuch, that by the middle of *June*, they were increas'd to Six thousand five hundred and twenty, Men, Women, and Children; among whom were Schoolmasters, Husbandmen, Vine-Dressers, Herdsmen, Wheelrights, Smiths, Weavers, Carpenters, Masons, Bakers, Coopers, Brewers, and other Handicrafts-Men. It was never certainly known upon what Motives, and with what Views, these People were brought over: But 'tis certain, that being come into *Holland*, with design to go for the *English* Plantations in *America*, upon an Invitation of some of their Countrymen, who were reported to be there in a thriving Condition, they were furnish'd with Shipping to come over into *England*, by Mr. *d'Ayrolle*, the *British* Secretary at the *Hague*, by Direction from those at the Helm. Being destitute of all Necessaries, they must inevitably have perish'd, had not the Queen, out of her Royal Bounty, first order'd a daily Allowance to be distributed to them; and, at the same time, a sufficient Number of Tents to be deliver'd out of the Tower, for their encamping on *Black-Heath*, near *Greenwich*; and in a large Field near *Camberwell*; and afterwards, upon the Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, granted a *Brief* for the Collection of the Charity of all well-disposed Persons, within the said County. Not many Days after, her Majesty order'd, that this *Brief* should be extended to, and put in Execution, within the whole Kingdom of *Great Britain*; and, at the same time, appointed several Persons, in the most eminent Stations, to be Trustees and Commissioners, for receiving, and disposing of the Moneys to be collected by virtue of that *Brief*, for the Subsistence and Settlement of the Poor *Palatines*. The kind Reception and Entertainment which these distressed Refugees found here, having been noised abroad, and encouraged many other *Germans* to leave their desolate Habitations, in order to follow their Countrymen, their Numbers increas'd so fast, that the Commissioners were puzzled, either how to subsist, or dispose of them. Hereupon, her Majesty's Secretary at the *Hague* was directed to put a Stop to their coming over; and because a considerable Number of *German Roman Catholicks* had come along with the Protestants, such of them as did not think fit voluntarily to change their Religion, were, at the Queen's Expence, sent back to *Holland*, where, thro' unexampled Generosity, her Majesty order'd a Sum of Money to be distributed to them, towards their Charges in their Journey homewards. As for the *Palatines* who staid behind in *Great Britain*, a few of them were entertained in private Families; others disposed of to the several Parishes, who were allowed a certain Sum for each of them; others, sent to *Ireland*; others to *Carolina*; and the greatest Part to *New York*, under the Direction of Commissary *Dupré*, who, with them, sailed for that Country about the beginning of *April* 1710, together with Colonel *Hunter*, Governor of that Country. But, 'tis to be observ'd, that being a lazy, uninduſtrious People, above Two Thirds of them perish'd in few Years.

The Queen goes to *Windsor*.

On the 23d of *June*, the *British* Parliament was further prorogued to the 6th of *October*; and on the 30th of that Month, (*June*) the Queen, with her Court, removed to *Windsor*; where the Marquis *de Quesne* had his Audience of Leave a few Days after †: And *Francis Manning*, Esq; Secretary to Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary in *Switzerland*, was appointed her Majesty's Secretary to the Republick of the *Grisons*. On the 16th of *July*, the Marquis *Viali*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had his private Audience of Leave: And the same Day, the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, took Possession of the Office of Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, with great Solemnity. By this Time, the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, being arrived * at *Dublin*, receiv'd the Compliments of the Magistrates, and of the University of that City; and on the 5th of *May*, open'd the Session of the Parliament of that Kingdom. Some Days having been spent, by both Houses, in drawing up, and presenting both condoling and congratulatory Addresses, the Commons order'd several Heads of Bills to be brought in, and, on the 12th of *May*, readily voted a Supply, which they afterwards ‖ settled at the Sum of Seventy Five Thousand Pounds. On the 1st of *June*, a Motion being made in the House of Commons, "That the House "would become Suitors to her Majesty, to extend her Royal Bounty to the Provost, "Fellows and Scholars of *Trinity* College, near *Dublin*, in censuring *Edward Forbes*, "by Degradation and Expulsion, for speaking dishonourably of, and aspersing the "Glorious Memory of his late Majesty, King *William* the Third: And also the "steady Adherence of the Provost, and Fellows of the said College, to the late "happy *Revolution*, her present Majesty's Government, and the Succession in the "Protestant Line, as by Law establish'd: For the Encouragement of good Literature, and sound *Revolution Principles*; to address his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, That he would lay before her Majesty, the humble Desire of this House, "That Five Thousand Pounds be bestow'd by her Majesty, on the Provost, Fellows "and

† *July* 3. Mr. *Manning* Secretary to the *Grisons*.

The Earl of *Dorset* install'd Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*.

* *April* 21.

Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*.

Supply voted, ‖ *May* 23.

Resolution in favour of *Trinity* College, near *Dublin*.

" and Scholars of *Trinity* College, near *Dublin*, for erecting a publick Library in " the ſaid College." Two Days * after, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, that an Addreſs be made to her Majeſty, " Setting forth the fatal Conſequences of reverſing the " Outlawries of Perſons attainted of Treaſon, for the Rebellions in 1641, and 1688; to " which Addreſs the Queen afterwards return'd a gracious Anſwer." On the 10th of the ſame Month, the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of *Dublin*, waited on the Lord Lieutenant, and preſented him with his Freedom of that City, in a Gold Box; and on the 22d, his Excellency went to the Parliament-Houſe, with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act, for the better ſecuring to her Majeſty, the Payments of ſuch Duties as ſhould be granted to her Majeſty, this Seſſions of Parliament.* The next Day, the Commons appointed a Committee to draw up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, " That ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe, that for the " Incouragement of the Linnen-Manufacture in that Kingdom, the Term for Ex- " porting Linnen-Cloth to the *Plantations* might be enlarg'd." The Lords, as well as the Commons, having (on the 28th of *June*) adjourn'd to the next Day, the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; *John*, Lord Biſhop of *Rapho*, enter'd his Proteſt; " Becauſe he conceiv'd it is againſt the Laws of the Church, and a late Act of " Parliament, to do Buſineſs on a *Holy-Day*; which might hinder Divine Worſhip, " Prayers and Sacraments, Sermons or Homilies, or Catechiſms; leſt it ſhould be " a Robbery of God, as well as Tythes and Offerings." On the 29th, the Lords ſignified to the Biſhop, that unleſs he withdrew his Proteſt, they would commit him: And that Prelate being obſtinate, and refuſing to do it, their Lordſhips reſolved to commit him Priſoner to the Caſtle; and accordingly, he was taken into the Cuſtody of the Gentleman-Uſher of the *Black-Rod*. After this, the Lords adjourn'd to the 28th of *July* next; as did likewiſe the Commons; in Expectation of the Return of the Heads of Bills prepared by the Houſe, and ſent into *Great Britain*.

* *June* 3.

The Earl of *Wharton* preſented with the Freedom of *Dublin*.

Act paſs'd, *June* 22.

Addreſs about the Linnen Manufacture.

The Biſhop of *Rapho* proteſts againſt the adjourning to a *Holy-Day*;

For which he is committed.

The Parliament adjourn'd.

The Parliament met again on the 28th of *July*; but, at the Deſire of the Lord Lieutenant, the Houſes adjourn'd themſelves to the 5th of *Auguſt*; when ſome of the Bills, that had been approved by the Privy-Council of *Great Britain*, were laid before the Commons, and read. The ſame * Day, the Lower Houſe of Convocation was in a very high and hot Debate, occaſion'd by a Queſtion about the Power of adjourning; of which the Lord Lieutenant being inform'd, his Excellency ſent immediate Orders to prorogue the Convocation to the 5th of *October* next, to their great Surprize and Mortification. 'Tis to be obſerved, that tho' Dr. *Brown*, who was then Chairman of the Committee, was (ſome Time after) promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Cork*, upon the Merit of having ſent the Lord Lieutenant early Notice of what paſſed in the Lower Houſe; yet, upon the Change of the Miniſtry, he was the moſt violent of all the *Iriſh* Prelates, againſt the Earl of *Wharton*, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (who promoted him,) and indeed, againſt the whole *Whig*-Party; to whom he render'd himſelf ſtill more obnoxious, by his diſcountenancing the *drinking to the pious and glorious Memory of King* WILLIAM *the Third*. In order to that, he wrote ſome Tracts ſo unbecoming the Dignity of the Mitre, and ſo little anſwering the Purpoſe, that King *William*'s Memory was, afterwards, more frequently drunk to than ever, with an additional Mark of Contempt to the Biſhop of *Cork*; and the Sacredneſs, which he conceitedly imagin'd to be tack'd to the drinking of *Commemoration-Healths*, became univerſally exploded.

* *Aug.* 5.

The Convocation ſuddenly prorogued.

Dr. *Brown*, afterwards Biſhop of *Cork*, obnoxious to the *Whigs*.

On the 12th of *June*, the Commons read (a Second Time) the *Bill for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnens, and other Goods and Merchandizes*; and there being ſome ſmall Alterations made in *England*, in the ſaid Bill; *viz.* inſtead of *Four Arſenals for Arms in the Four Provinces of this Kingdom*, it was alter'd to, *One Arſenal, to be in* Dublin; and the Words [*for providing Arms for the Militia*] were left out, and the Words [*for the Queen's Services in this Kingdom*] put in. Theſe Alterations offended ſome of the Commons; and a Debate ariſing, it laſted till paſt Six in the Evening; when the Queſtion being put, " That the Bill be committed? It was carry'd in the " Affirmative, by a Majority of One Hundred and Forty ſeven Voices, againſt " Fifty nine." Several of the Courtiers were againſt paſſing the Bill; and, among the reſt, Sir *Richard Levings* made ſeveral Speeches againſt it; but was oppoſed by *John Forſter*, Eſq; Recorder of the City of *Dublin*. Eight Days after, the Commons reſolved; " 1. That it appear'd to them, that ſeveral *Popiſh* Titular Biſhops, " and Regular Clergymen of the Church of *Rome*, were lately come into that King- " dom, and exerciſed within the ſame foreign Juriſdiction; and continued the Suc- " ceſſion of the *Romiſh* Prieſthood, by ordaining great Numbers of *Popiſh* Clergy- " men. 2. That the Laws now in Force, againſt *Popiſh* Biſhops and Regulars " coming or returning into that Kingdom, were defective in the Detection of ſuch

Debate about the Arſenals in *Ireland*.

*Aug.* 20. Votes againſt *Popiſh* Prieſts and Biſhops.

A. D. 1709.

" Perſons, and their Harbourers; and that ſuch Defects had chiefly occaſion'd the " Coming, and Return, of ſuch *Popiſh* Biſhops and Regulars." The Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, in *England*, for the Settlement of the poor *Palatines*, having (according to the Deſire of the Government of *Ireland*) ſent thither Five Hundred Families of theſe Refugees; the Commons, in a Grand Committee, † took their diſtreſſed Condition into Conſideration, and came to the following Reſolutions: " 1ſt, That her Majeſty, in ſending over a Proportion of Proteſtant *Palatines* " into this Kingdom, had very much conſulted the Strengthening and Security of " the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Ireland*. 2dly, That it would very much contribute to " the Security of this Kingdom, that the ſaid Proteſtant *Palatines* be incouraged and " ſettled therein. 3dly, That the Houſe be moved, humbly to addreſs her Ma- " jeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct the allowing and diſtribu- " ting of Five Thouſand Pounds, annually, for Three Years, towards the Support " and Settling of the ſaid Proteſtant *Palatines* in this Kingdom. 4thly, That the " ſaid annual Sum of Five Thouſand Pounds, which ſhould be allow'd and diſtri- " buted by her Majeſty among the *Palatines*, ſhould be made good to her Majeſty, " in the next Aids that ſhould be granted to her Majeſty by Parliament." Theſe Reſolutions being (the next ‖ Day) reported, were agreed to by the Houſe; and, Three * Days after, the Commons waited on the Lord Lieutenant, with an Addreſs to that Purpoſe. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State; and the Commons attending, their Speaker, preſenting the Money-Bill, made a handſom Speech to his Excellency; who having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, particularly, *An Act for explaining and amending an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery*; his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes; and then the Lord Chancellor, by his Command, prorogued both Houſes of Parliament to the 13th of *March* next. Not many Days after, the Lord Lieutenant, attended by Mr. *Addiſon*, Secretary of State, embark'd for *England*; and, on the 19th of *September*, landed at *Park-Gate*.

† *Aug.* 22. Votes about the poor *Palatines*.

‖ *Aug.* 23.
* *Aug.* 26.

Acts paſs'd, *Aug.* 30.

The *Iriſh* Parliament prorogued.

Some Days * before, Monſieur *Ducker*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Biſhop of *Munſter* and *Paderborn*, had his firſt private Audience of the Queen; who, about this Time, knighted † *Charles Hopſon* and *Richard Guy*, Eſquires, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, and ‖ *Edward Gould*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Lieutenancy; and beſtow'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain*, on Sir *George Thorold*, of *Harmeſton* in the County of *Lincoln*, and upon Sir *John Elwil*, of the City of *Briſtol*, Knights. On the 16th of the ſame Month, an *Order* was made in Council, *for the Ships coming from the* Baltick Sea *to perform their Quarantaine*, by reaſon of the contagious Diſtempers then raging in the *North*. Not many Weeks after, upon the Repreſentation of the Juſtices of Peace of the County of *Middleſex*, and City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, about the exceſſive Price of Corn; the Privy-Council recommended to the ſaid Juſtices, to inquire into the Abuſes committed by the Foreſtallers, Regraters, and Engroſſers of Corn and Meal; againſt whom Twenty four Bills were * found, at the Seſſions of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and, at the ſame Time, a Proclamation was iſſued out, for the ſtrict Execution of the Laws in Force againſt them. Some Time † before, Three other Proclamations were order'd to be publiſh'd; one, for further proroguing the *Britiſh* Parliament to the 15th of *November*; the other two, for a General and Publick Thankſgiving, to be obſerved on the 22d of the ſame Month, for the glorious Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, this Campaign. On the 9th of *October*, Colonel *Dupré*, lately ſent into *England* by the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, to notify to the Queen his *Czariſh* Majeſty's ſignal Victory over the *Swedes*, had his Audience of Leave of her Majeſty, who deliver'd to him a congratulatory Letter to the *Czar*: And, towards the End of that Month, the Count *de Sanſaverino*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, had his firſt private Audience of the Queen; who, on the 2d of *November*, came from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*.

* *Sept.* 11. The *Munſterian* Miniſter has a private Audience.
† *Sept.* 7.
‖ *Sept.* 17. Knights, and Knights Baronets made.
Order for Ships coming from the *Baltick* to perform their *Quarantaine*.
Proceedings againſt the Foreſtallers, Regraters, and Engroſſers of Corn.
* *Octob.* 24.
† *Octob.* 3. *Britiſh* Parliament prorogued.
General Thankſgiving appointed.
Audiences of Foreign Miniſters.

Three Days * after, being *Gunpowder-Treaſon* Day, Dr. *Stanhope* preach'd before the Queen at St. *James*'s; and, the ſame Day, Dr. *Sacheverel* preach'd a very remarkable Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. After Sermon, his Lordſhip invited the Doctor to Dinner; took him in his Coach, carry'd him to his Houſe; gave him Thanks for his good Sermon, and told him, he hop'd to ſee it in Print. The Doctor anſwer'd, He was apprehenſive, *he had ſpoken ſome bold Truths, which might diſpleaſe ſome People*: Notwithſtanding which, the Lord-Mayor undertook to propoſe to the Court of Aldermen, that they ſhould return the Doctor Thanks for his Sermon, and deſire him to print it; which he did accordingly: But tho' that Motion was rejected by a Majority, yet the Doctor, looking upon the Incouragement already given him by the Lord-Mayor,

* *Nov.* 5. Dr. *Sacheverel* preaches a very remarkable Sermon at St. *Paul*'s:

Which he prints, and dedicates to the Lord-Mayor,

as

as a tacit *Command*, ventur'd to print and publiſh his Sermon, with an *Epiſtle Dedicatory* to his Lordſhip. The next Day, (*November* the 6th) the Marquis *Paleoti*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Guaſtalla*, had his firſt private Audience of her Majeſty; and, the ſame Day, a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, *for taking off the late Suſpenſion and Stop put to the Execution of the Act for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting of her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines.* Two Days after, her Majeſty conſtituted *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Dodington*, Eſq; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Pembroke*; on whom her Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow a Penſion of Three Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, payable out of the Revenue of the *Poſt-Office*, in Conſideration of his eminent Services. The ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* landed at *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, and, on the 10th, came to St. *James*'s: Where, the Day before, Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunſwick*, (or *Hanover*) had an Audience of her Majeſty; wherein he notified the happy Delivery of the Electoral Princeſs of a Daughter; and deſired her Majeſty, in the Names of the Prince and Princeſs Electoral, to be Godmother to the young Princeſs, and to permit her to be called after her Name; which her Majeſty readily accepted, and granted. On the 12th, the Baron *Ducker*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Biſhop of *Munſter* and *Paderborn*, had his private Audience of Leave of her Majeſty; as had alſo, the next Day, Count *Sanſaverino*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*: And, about the ſame Time, upon the Indiſpoſition of Dr. *Hans*, the Queen was pleaſed to appoint Dr. *Lawrence* her firſt Phyſician, Dr. *Liſter* the Second, Sir *David Hamilton* the Third, Dr. *Arbuthnot* the Fourth, in Ordinary; and Dr. *Shadwell*, her Phyſician Extraordinary. Her Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; Admiral, and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; the Lord *Durſley*, Vice-Admiral, and *Charles Wager*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Jennings*, Admiral, and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Vice-Admiral of the *White*; and Sir *John Norris*, Admiral, and *John Baker*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*. Captain *Weldon* was, about this Time, choſen (by the Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company) Preſident of the Bay of *Bengal*; and Dr. *Henry Newton*, her Majeſty's Envoy to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, was conſtituted Maſter of St. *Katherine*'s, in the room of the Earl of *Feverſham*, deceas'd. On the 13th of the ſame Month, Dr. *Thomas Manningham* was conſecrated Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, in the Chapel of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Palace at *Lambeth*, by his Grace the Archbiſhop, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *London*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Ely*, and *Norwich*.

On the 15th of *November*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* met, according to their laſt Prorogation; and the Queen being come to the Houſe of *Peers*, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the *Commons* ſent for up, and attending; her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"IT is a great Satisfaction to me, that I am able to give you ſo good an Account of the Progreſs of the War ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"In the Beginning of this Year, our Enemies made uſe of all their Artifices, to "amuſe us with falſe Appearances, and deceitful Inſinuations of their Deſire of "Peace, in Hopes that from thence Means might be found to create ſome Diviſions, "or Jealouſies among the Allies: But they were intirely diſappointed in their "Expectation; and ſuch Meaſures were taken upon that Occaſion, as made it im"poſſible for them long to diſguize their Inſincerity. The Operations of the War "were not delay'd; and the Campaign, which, notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs "of the Seaſon, immediately follow'd, has been, at leaſt, as glorious for the Allies, "as any of thoſe which have preceded it.

"GOD Almighty has been pleas'd to bleſs us with a moſt remarkable Victory, "and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that "*France* is thereby become much more expoſed and open to the Impreſſion of our "Arms, and, conſequently, more in need of a Peace, than it was at the Beginning "of this Campaign.

"However, the War ſtill continuing, I find my ſelf obliged again to deſire you, "*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, to grant me ſuch Supplies, as you ſhall judge "neceſſary for the aſſiſting our Allies in all Parts, and the vigorous Proſecution of "our Advantages; that we may put the laſt Hand to this great Work, of reducing "that exorbitant and oppreſſive Power, which has ſo long threaten'd the Liberties "of *Europe*.

"I aſſure you, that all you give, ſhall be carefully apply'd to the Uſes of the "War, if it continues, or to the leſſening of the Debts it has neceſſarily occaſion'd,

"in

The Envoy of the D. of *Guaſtalla* has a private Audience.

The Suſpenſion of the Recruiting-Act taken off.

Commiſſioners of the *Admiralty* appointed in the room of the E. of *Pembroke*, on whom the Queen beſtows a yearly Penſion of 3000 *l.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives in *England*.

*Nov.* 9. Baron *Schutz* notifies the Delivery of the Electoral Princeſs of a Daughter.

The Envoys of *Munſter* and *Parma* have their Audiences of Leave.

The Queen's Phyſicians appointed, *Nov.* 12.

As alſo Flag-Officers.

Capt. *Weldon* choſen Preſident of the Bay of *Bengal*; and Dr. *Newton*, Maſter of St. *Katharine*'s.

The Biſhop of *Chicheſter* conſecrated, *Nov.* 13.

The Parliament of *Great Britain* meets, *Nov.* 15.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

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" in caſe of a Peace; which, tho' the many Wants and Diſtreſſes of our Enemies " may naturally lead us to expect, yet our own late Experience may fully convince " us, is not to be depended upon, any other way, than by being in a Condition to " compel them to ſuch Terms, as may be ſafe and honourable for all the Allies.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I think it proper to take notice to you, that the great Dearth and Scarcity un- " der which our Neighbours abroad have ſuffer'd this Year, begins to affect us, in " ſome meaſure, at home, by the Temptation of Profit in carrying out too much " of our Corn, while it bears ſo high a Price in foreign Parts.

" This occaſions many Complaints from the Poor; for whoſe Sake, I earneſtly " recommend to you, to take this growing Evil into your Conſideration; having " not neglected any Thing, on my Part, towards the remedying of it, that the Law " would allow.

" I cannot conclude, without obſerving to you, of what great Advantage it will " be, at this Time, to the End we all propoſe to our ſelves, that the greateſt Diſpatch " be given to the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War.

* *Nov.* 17. Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

Two Days * after, the Lords waited on the Queen with an Addreſs, expreſſing *their Joy, to ſee her Majeſty's Royal Perſon upon her Throne, after the great Misfortune which deprived them of her Preſence, during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*; as alſo, *their Thanks for her Speech, whereby it appeared how readily her Tenderneſs for her People, inclined her to hearken to Propoſals of Peace, how wiſely and ſteddily ſhe proceeded in the firſt Steps of the Treaty, and how juſtly ſhe reſented the Artifices and Inſincerity of the Enemy, by the vigorous Proſecution of the War: Which ſoon made it appear,* That Peace *was the Choice of her* Moderation, *and muſt prove* the only Refuge *of her Enemies*; Concluding, with Congratulations *on the continued Succeſs of her Arms, and thoſe of her Allies, under her General, the Duke of* Marlborough, *whoſe Conduct was worthy of the chief Command, in ſo juſt a War, and his Valour equal to the Bravery of her Troops*; and aſſuring *her Majeſty of their utmoſt Support to carry on the War, 'till* France *was compell'd to ſubmit to the Terms of a ſafe and laſting Peace.* Their Lordſhips having order'd the Lord High-Chancellor to return Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Lordſhip, at his Grace's firſt Appearance in that Auguſt Aſſembly, this Seſſion, made him a Compliment, importing, " That he was commanded by the Lords, to " give his Grace the Thanks of that Houſe, for his continued and eminent Ser- " vices to her Majeſty, and the Publick, during the laſt Campaign: Of which, no- " thing could be greater ſaid, than what her Majeſty, (who always ſpoke with the " utmoſt Certainty and Exactneſs) had declared from the Throne; that it had " been, at leaſt, as glorious, as any which had preceded it: But that this Repeti- " tion of the Thanks of that Auguſt Aſſembly, had this Advantage of the former, " that it muſt be look'd upon, as added to, and ſtanding on, the Foundations al- " ready laid in the Records of that Houſe, for the preſerving his Memory freſh to " all future Times. So that his Grace had alſo the Satisfaction of ſeeing this ever- " laſting Monument of his Glory, riſe every Year much higher. Concluding, with " wiſhing, That GOD might continue, in a wonderful Manner, to preſerve ſo in- " valuable a Life, that he might not only add to that Structure, but finiſh all, with " the Beauties and Ornaments of an honourable and laſting Peace. To this his " Grace reply'd, That *he look'd upon it as the greateſt Mark of Honour he could re- " ceive, that their Lordſhips were pleaſed to take Notice of his Endeavours to ſerve the " Queen, and his Country*; And he begg'd Leave to do Juſtice to all the Officers " and Soldiers, who had ſerv'd with him; it not being poſſible for Men to ſhew " more Zeal for her Majeſty's Service, or greater Bravery than they had " done.

Thanks return'd by the Lords to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

His Grace's Anſwer.

Proceedings of the Commons.

† *Nov.* 15.

The firſt Thing the Commons did, was † to vote a Congratulatory Addreſs to the Queen, *upon the continued Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, with Aſſurances of granting ſpeedy and effectual Supplies for carrying on the War*: After which, in order to ſilence the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies, who charg'd him with having wantonly, and unneceſſarily ſacrificed the Lives of many Thouſands, to raiſe his own Reputation, the Houſe came to an unanimous Reſolution, *That the late Victory obtain'd by his Grace the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the other great and important Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, were ſo remarkable, that this Houſe thought it ſelf obliged to expreſs, how ſenſible they were of the Honour and Advantage which this Kingdom, and the whole Confederacy, had receiv'd by his eminent Services*: And that Mr. *Comptroller*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Coningſby*, Mr. *Nevil*, Lord *William Powlet*, Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, Lord *Lumley*, and Sir *Charles Cox*, *ſhould give his Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, and congratulate his Grace's Safety, and Return to* Great Britain. Theſe Gentlemen having, on the 22d of *November*, waited on the Duke with the ſaid Reſolution, his Grace re-

They vote Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

turn'd

turn'd them an Anſwer, importing, "That it was a great Honour and Satisfaction "to him, that the Houſe of Commons was pleaſed to take ſo much Notice of his "Endeavours to ſerve his Queen, and his Country: And that he could not be juſt "to all the Officers and Soldiers who had ſerv'd with him, unleſs he took this Oc- "caſion to aſſure the Commons, that their Zeal and Affection for the Service, "was equal to the Courage and Bravery they had ſhewn during this whole "War.

Supply readily granted by the Commons.

The Commons made good their Aſſurances to the Queen: For having taken into Conſideration the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates relating to the Navy, Land-Forces and Subſidies, they had hardly ſat one Month, before they had granted all the neceſſary (*a*) Sums for the next Year's Service, amounting to Six Millions, One Hundred Eighty Four Thouſand, Four Hundred Sixty Six Pounds, Seven Shillings. They not only gave this vaſt Sum with great Unanimity and Chearfulneſs, but with equal Zeal and Application, conſider'd of Ways and Means to raiſe the ſame: And having voted a Land-Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, and continued the *Malt-Tax* for one Year longer, they reſolved to lay additional or new Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cinders, and Dwelling-Houſes, for the Term of Two and Thirty Years; to make up a Fund of One Hundred Thirty Five Thouſand Pounds, to raiſe Fifteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by way of a *Lottery*, of which the Lord Treaſurer cauſed a Scheme to be publiſh'd. Some Days before, the Commons took * into Conſideration, that Part of the Queen's Speech, relating to the Exportation of Corn; and order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Low-wines, and Spirits drawn from malted Corn*; and reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, "That ſhe "would be pleas'd to order an Embargo to be forthwith laid upon all Ships laden "with Corn, to be exported to Foreign Parts:" Which Order her Majeſty gave † in Council accordingly. Three Days ‖ after, the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, to *regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread*. And, on the 2d of *December*, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Hungerford*, (who, in the former Seſſion, had procured the Act againſt laying of Wagers) they order'd a Bill to be brought in, *to prevent all immoderate and exceſſive Gaming*. The Commons made ſuch Diſpatch in the Bill for a *Land-Tax*, and for *prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt*, &c. that the ſame being ready by the 10th of *December*, the Queen came that Day to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to thoſe Two Acts, and to a private Bill. Two Days ** after, upon the Petition of ſeveral Bookſellers, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for ſecuring to them the Properties of Books*, bought and obtain'd by them: The Title of which Bill, in order to give it an eaſy Paſſage through both Houſes, was thus alter'd; a *Bill for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books, in the Authors, or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies.*

Ways and Means.

1,500,000 *l.* raiſed by a Lottery.

* *Nov.* 17.

† *Nov.* 18. Embargo laid on Ships laden with Corn.

‖ *Nov.* 21. Bill to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

Bill to prevent immoderate Gaming. Acts paſs'd, *Dec.* 10.

** *Dec.* 12.

Bill for the Encouragement of Learning.

By this Time, the Commons were enter'd upon an Affair, that made a great Noiſe in the Beginning, and proved moſt fatal in its Conſequences: I mean, the cenſuring the Sermon preach'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*, at the Cathedral Church of

Dr. *Sacheverel* raiſes a great Ferment in the Nation.

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(*a*) *Viz. Nov.* 21. For Forty Thouſand Seamen, Eight Thouſand Marines, and Ordnance for Sea Service, — 2,080,000 00 00
For the Ordinary of the Navy, — 120,000 00 00
*Nov.* 23. For Forty Thouſand Land-Men, — 901,992 03 06
For the additional Forces of Ten Thouſand — 177,511 03 06
For her Majeſty's Proportion of Three Thouſand *Palatines*, 34,251 14 04
For her Majeſty's Proportion of Four Thouſand Six Hundred and Nine *Saxons*, — 43,251 12 06
For her Majeſty's Proportion of *Bothmer*'s Dragoons, — 9,269 16 06
For the Troops of Augmentation, — 20,200 00 00
For her Majeſty's Proportion of the Subſidies payable to the Allies, — 567,845 14 04
For Guards, Garriſons, and Invalids in *Great Britain*, including Five Thouſand Men to ſerve on Board the Fleet, 543,775 18 06
*Nov.* 29. For the Ordnance for the Land-Service, including the Charge of Fortifications, — 130,000 00 00
*Dec.* 2. For the Forces in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and elſewhere, — 1,126,035 16 02
*Dec.* 10. For ſome extraordinary Charges of the War, not yet provided for by Parliament, — 234,974 10 06
For one Year's Intereſt on Debentures, — 49357 17 02
For the Charge of tranſporting Land-Forces, — 14,4000 00 00
For circulating old *Exchequer*-Bills, — 2,000 00 00
Total — 6,184,466 07 00

A. D. 1709.

St. *Paul*, on the laſt *Gunpowder-Treaſon-Day*; and which, as was hinted before, in open Defiance to the Court of Aldermen, and, indeed, to the whole *Whig* Party, he cauſed to be printed, with this diſtinguiſhing Title, THE PERILS OF FALSE BRETHREN, *both in Church and State*. But before we begin the Narrative of this important Tranſaction, it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary to ſet before the Reader's Eyes,

His Character.

the *Portrait* of the Perſon who is to make the principal Figure in it. Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, was a Man of a large, ſtrong Make, and good Symmetry of Parts; of a livid Complexion, and audacious Look, without Sprightlineſs: The Reſult and Indication of an envious, ill-natured, proud, ſullen, and ambitious Spirit. He was deſcended of a Family, which, in one of its Branches, made a conſiderable Figure in *Derbyſhire*: But his Grandfather, *John Sacheverel*, and his Brother *Timothy*, who were both bred Miniſters in St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, having, during the Troubles, adher'd to the *Diſſenters*, were both ſilenced, ſoon after the Reſtoration; and *John* being taken at a Meeting, ſuffer'd Three Years Impriſonment, which occaſion'd his Death. His eldeſt Son, by his firſt Wife, was bred in *King*'s College in *Cambridge*; entertain'd Notions and Inclinations quite oppoſite to his Father's Principles; and was Miniſter of St. *Peter*'s Church in *Marlborough*: But leaving his Widow, and a numerous Family, in very low Circumſtances, his Son *Henry*, was indebted for his firſt Education at the publick School in *Marlborough*, to the Beneficence of Mr. *Edward Hearſt*, his Godfather, who, by a joint Conſent with his Wife, adopted him as his Son. After he had made ſome tolerable Improvements in human Learning, he was, by Mrs. *Hearſt*, ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and admitted into *Magdalen* College, where he had not been long, before he diſcover'd his turbulent, violent, and imperious Temper, by his diſreſpectful Behaviour to his Superiors, and his Inſolence to his Equals. Pride ſhew'd itſelf, likewiſe, early in him, in this Inſtance: When he came to be ordain'd by Dr. *Lloyd*, then Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and afterwards of *Worceſter*, that Learned Prelate charging him with falſe *Latin*, the preſuming young Man, ſtiffly defended it, 'till the Biſhop was forc'd to ſend for Books out of his Study, to convince him. The Biſhop having aſk'd him ſome Queſtions in Divinity, and finding him very raw and ignorant, he refuſed to ordain him then, and ſet him a Time of Study, to be better prepared and qualified: But though, upon the Recommendation of the Biſhop of *Oxford*, he was, afterwards, admitted into Holy Orders, by the other Biſhop, with particular Marks of Favour, yet, nevertheleſs, he ungenerouſly traduced that pious and learned Prelate, in a Libel, call'd, *The Character of a Low-Churchman*. Nor was his Malice and Ingratitude leſs conſpicuous, with reſpect to the famous Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, whom he reviled and vilify'd in ſeveral Writings, although his Mother was principally oblig'd to his Lordſhip, for her Admiſſion into an Hoſpital, or College, erected and endowed for diſtreſſed Widows, of which his Lordſhip was one of the Truſtees. The inveterate Hatred he bore to thoſe Two bright Luminaries of the Church of *England*, was upon the Score of their firm Adherence to the *Revolution* Principles: For though ſoon after the Queen's Acceſſion, he preach'd * a Sermon before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, in which he *defended her Majeſty's Title to the Crown, and juſtify'd her entring into a War with* France *and* Spain; yet 'tis certain, that while he reſided, either at his ſmall Living in *Staffordſhire*, or in the Univerſity, he fell in with the moſt furious of the High-Church, and *Jacobite* Party; made ſcurrilous Reflections on the Death of King *William*, and the *Hanover Succeſſion*; and when Queen *Anne* took the *Low-Church* Party into Favour, he could not forbear calling her a *Waxen Queen*: Whereby he either alluded to, or gave the Hint of the tacit Jeſt that was paſs'd upon her at *Oxford*, by thoſe who put her *Motto* of SEMPER EADEM, in the Vane of a Weather-Cock. About this Time, he commenc'd Doctor of Divinity: And this Degree adding Spirit to his Party-Rage, and Inveteracy againſt the Diſſenters, he preach'd ſeveral Sermons at *Oxford*, *Litchfield*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, and other Places, wherein he endeavour'd to diſaffect and inflame the People againſt the preſent Adminiſtration. Having, through the Lenity of the Government, once eſcap'd a Proſecution, his Friends adviſed him to be quiet, forewarning him, that his fiery, indiſcreet Zeal would, one Time or other, bring him into great Trouble. But all Admonition was loſt upon him: His Ambition ſuggeſted to him the Reſolution to make himſelf famous, at any Rate; and, *Eroſtratus* like, rather to ſet the whole Nation in a Flame, than not to be talk'd of. With this noble Deſign, he came up to *London*, and by Means of ſome Friends, who judg'd him to be a proper Tool for the Leaders of their Party, having attain'd the Pulpit of St. *Paul*, on the Solemn Day of the *Gunpowder-Treaſon*, he there boldly deliver'd his Favourite Itinerant Sermon, which had the intended Effect; and gave no ſmall Offence, not only to the *Diſſenters*, but alſo to all the Aſſerters of the late Revolution; againſt whoſe Principles, that Piece of Pulpit Oratory, was equally levell'd.

* *June* 10. 1702.

levell'd. The latter, both in private Diſcourſe, and in ſeveral printed Papers, loudly complain'd *of the wild and unaccountable Efforts of reſtleſs Spirits, to divide and embroil the Nation, under the beſt and mildeſt of Governments; that 'twas Matter of very melancholy Reflection to obſerve, great Numbers of thoſe, who either thro' a Surfeit of Liberty, or a Deſire of Change, were, like the* Iſraelites, *for returning into* Egypt, *and bringing upon their own, and the* Necks *of others, that* Yoke, which neither they nor their Fathers were able to bear. " That Dr. *Sacheverell*, in his Dedication *of his* " *Sermon to my Lord-Mayor, condemn'd* Appeals to the People, as the only Judges " of Right and Wrong, as Rebellious:" *Whereas, had he conſulted our Ancient Hiſtorians, he might have found, that the People, either by themſelves, or their Repreſentatives, were the* dernier Reſort *of Juſtice and* Dominion. *That this Right of the People was not only evident from the Firſt Book of* Samuel, *and many other unanſwerable Inſtances of Scripture; but from the very Nature of the Thing,* and *all Notions of Sovereign and independent Government: For if every Sovereign Government had not a* dernier Reſort *within themſelves, they muſt be dependent ſomewhere or other; and no Controverſies betwixt Princes and their Subjects, could be determin'd without an Appeal to a Foreign Judicature; which deſtroys all Notions of Sovereignty, unleſs we place it in an univerſal Monarch. That as God never appointed any ſuch, we have no Way left to decide ſuch Controverſies, but by the Body of the People, or their Repreſentatives, as was practis'd by* GOD's *own People, the* Jews, *according to his own Direction, without referring them to the eldeſt of* Adam's, *or* Noah's *Line, who muſt certainly have had the Right of Dominion, had it been founded on* Primogeniture, *by a Divine Law, as the Doctor contended. That the Church (which, according to the* 19th *Article of the Church of* England, *is the Congregation or Body of the Faithful) are by themſelves, or their true Repreſentatives, Judges of Religious Matters, according to the Canon of the Scriptures, as is evident from Art.* 20. *and* Canon 139, *and from the Practice of our Anceſtors, as was unanſwerably prov'd by* Selden, *in his* Hiſtorical and Political Diſcourſe of the Laws and Government of *England. That our Progenitors acted in this according to the Apoſtolical Practice and Pattern; for in the Firſt* Oecumenical, and Unerring Synod, *held at* Jeruſalem (Acts 15. Ver. 4, 6, 12, 22, and 23.) *the Multitude, the whole* Church, *was preſent, and join'd with the Apoſtles in their Decree about Circumciſion, Idolatry, Fornication, Things ſtrangled, and Blood. That our* Conſtitution *in Church and State, for which the Doctor pretended ſuch Zeal, was attack'd by none ſo violently, as by himſelf, and thoſe of his Principles; who, under Pretence of ſupporting it, did actually undermine it; which made him, and his Party, liable to all the* Anathemas *with which he threaten'd others: For, inſtead of the falſe Charge which he brought againſt* Moderate Churchmen, *and thoſe he call'd* Fanaticks, *whom he would have to be united* Friends *and* Brethren *of the* Papiſts, *he made it evident that he himſelf, and his Faction, were juſtly chargeable with it, and that they fell in with the Deſigns of thoſe who were for a* Popiſh *Prince, and a* French Government; *whereas the* Moderate Churchmen, *and* Diſſenters, *had given undeniable Proofs of their unbiaſs'd and ſteady Zeal and Affection to the Government, during the laſt and preſent* Reign. *That no Man in his Senſes could believe, that ſuch Men, as Doctor* Sacheverel, *were Friends to her Majeſty's Government, and the Conſtitution, who aſſerted the* abſolute Illegality of reſiſting Princes on any Pretence whatſoever; *That all the World knew her Majeſty her ſelf, and her late Royal Conſort, join'd thoſe that took Arms againſt her Father, out of a Senſe of a ſuperior Obligation they were under to* GOD *and their Country; whoſe Religion, Laws and Conſtitution, that unhappy Prince had openly invaded, and deſign'd totally to ſubvert. That if* Reſiſtance *be unlawful, on any Pretence whatever, her Majeſty was guilty of an unnatural Rebellion, and an unjuſt Uſurpation, by ſuffering her Claim to be inſerted in the* Claim of Right, *and by actually entring upon the Government according to it, upon the Death of thoſe, who by that Intail had the Precedency; contrary to her Father's Will, who came with an Army to repoſſeſs himſelf of the Government of which he had been depriv'd, and who had provided another Heir for his Dominions, with a Deſign to exclude her late and preſent Majeſty, and all his other Proteſtant Relations.* " That 'twas im- " pudent in the Doctor to aſſert, *The Subjects Obligation to an abſolute and uncon-* " *ditional Obedience to the ſupreme Power in all Things lawful,* when the Repreſenta- " tives of the Kingdom, both in Convention and Parliament, juſtify'd the depo- " ſing of the late King *James*, becauſe he acted contrary to his Coronation Oath, " eſtabliſh'd by Acts of Parliament, Time out of Mind, as the original Contract " and Baſis of our Government: That his Subterfuge of reſtraining our *unconditonal* " *Obedience* to Things lawful, would ſtand him in no Stead, ſince he diſcover'd his " Hypocriſy, by declaring againſt *Reſiſtance, on any Pretence whatſoever*, which takes " in Things *unlawful*, as well as lawful. That 'twas in vain for the Doctor to have " Recourſe to the ancient Doctrine, or Practice of our firſt *Proteſtant* Church, for " an Apology for his ſlaviſh Principles; ſince every one knew, that the Biſhops " and Clergy in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, gave Money to her Majeſty to ſupport " the

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Exceptions to Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon and Notions. See Mr. *Biſſet*'s Remarks on Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon; and the Peril of being zealouſly affected, but not well, *Page* 2, 3. *&* *ſeq.*

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" the *Proteſtants* of *France*, *Holland*, and *Scotland*, *who had taken Arms* againſt the " Tyranny of their reſpective Sovereigns. That our Biſhops were the chief Per- " ſons who ſollicited Queen *Elizabeth*, not only to deprive Queen *Mary* of *Scots* of " the Succeſſion, but likewiſe to take away her Life, though to the Plea of her be- " ing preſumptive Heir to the Crown of *England*, ſhe added, that of her being a " Sovereign, and independent Princeſs, as Queen of *Scotland*; and with the Biſhops " both Houſes of Parliament concurr'd. That by this it appear'd, That the Do- " ctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance on any Pretence whatſoever*, was not the *Characteriſtick* of the " old *Proteſtant* Church of *England*; not was it ſo in the Reigns of King *James* the " Firſt, or King *Charles* the Firſt, ſince both thoſe Princes aſſiſted the *Germans* and " *French*, who had taken Arms againſt their oppreſſive Sovereigns, and ſent Forces " to join them. That the *ſlaviſh* Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*, firſt broach'd by " Archbiſhop *Laud*, was unanſwerably confuted by Archbiſhop *Abbot*: That Arch- " biſhop *Williams* took Arms againſt King *Charles* the Firſt, and the Body of the " Clergy concurr'd with the Parliament, who waged War againſt that Prince, for " levying Money without their Conſent, *&c.* though Eight in Ten of them were " Church of *England*-Men, as appear'd by their ready Conformity to the Church of " *England*, upon the Reſtoration. That if at any Time it cou'd be ſaid, that *Non-* " *Reſiſtance*, in the Doctor's Senſe, was the Characteriſtick of our Church, it muſt " have been in King *Charles* the Second's Reign; and yet 'twas plain, by the Pro- " ceedings of that very Parliament, which enacted the *ſlaviſh Clauſe* againſt *Reſ-* " *ſtance on any Pretence whatever*, that they did not underſtand it in the Senſe of the " Doctor, and his Brethren; for they themſelves oppos'd that Prince to his Face; " impeach'd his Miniſtry for acting contrary to Law, and adviſing him to arbitra- " ry Meaſures; condemn'd his *Toleration by his diſpenſing Power*; preſs'd for a Redreſs " of the Nation's Grievances, and Security from *Popery*, and *Popiſh* Counſels, and " remonſtrated againſt his Alliance with *France*, and his evil Counſellors. That " 'twas likewiſe well known, how vigorouſly they proſecuted the *Popiſh Plot*, though " they knew the Court to be in it; and that the Commons paſs'd a Bill of Exclu- " ſion againſt the Duke of *York*, and ſent it up to the Houſe of Lords, where the " then Biſhops had ſo far degenerated from their Predeceſſors in Queen *Elizabeth*'s " Time, that they threw it out. And that the ſame Parliament continu'd ſo vigo- " rous in oppoſing the *Popiſh* and arbitrary Meaſures of the Court, that the King, " at laſt, thought fit to diſſolve them. That when King *James* the Second came " to the Crown, and that his Prieſts had a mind to ſhare the fat Benefices with " our Clergy, the latter then forgot their *Paſſive Obedience* ſo much, that they " preach'd and writ againſt the King's Adminiſtration, refus'd to read his Decla- " ration of Indulgence, and both Clergy and Laity concurr'd in the REVOLU- " TION. That Archbiſhop *Sancroft* himſelf, with ſeveral other of the *Golden* " *Candleſticks*, as the Seven Petitioning Biſhops were then call'd, invited the Prince " of *Orange* to take the Adminiſtration upon him, and the Archbiſhop went to the " *Tower* in Perſon, to demand the Keys of King *James*'s Lieutenant, and put them " into the Hands of the late Lord *Lucas*. That the Doctor advanc'd, *That the* " *Prince of* Orange *ſolemnly diſclaim'd the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance in his Declara-* " *tion*, when the contrary ſo manifeſtly appears by the very Words of it, (*Decla-* " *ration* 1. *Art.* 21.) where he declares, *That he brought with him a Force ſufficient,* " *by the Bleſſing of God, to defend him againſt the Violence of King* James's *Evil Coun-* " *ſellors*; and that the Declaration itſelf (*Art.* 25.) invites the whole Nation to " join with the Prince in the Execution of his Deſign, againſt all ſuch as ſhould " oppoſe him?" Several other Objections and Complaints were rais'd, both againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*'s political Notions, and his fiery Zeal againſt the *Diſſenters*; and on the other Hand, there were not wanting thoſe, who in their Diſcourſes, and Writings, ſtrenuouſly maintain'd his Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*, by the Authorities of great Numbers of eminent Divines, both *Engliſh* and *Foreigners*. Theſe Diſputes having rais'd a dangerous Ferment in the Nation, there ſeem'd to be a Neceſſity to inquire into the Cauſe of that growing Evil; yet, nevertheleſs, 'twas the common Opinion, That had Dr. *Sacheverel* only attack'd the *Diſſenters*, and the *Revolution Principles*, in general, he might have eſcap'd a publick Cenſure; but having directly levell'd his Bolts againſt the Lord Treaſurer, whom he ſaucily mention'd by his Nick-Name of VOLPONE, there could not be wanting thoſe, who, to curry Favour, would vindicate the Prime Miniſter. The forwardeſt of theſe, was *John Dolben*, Eſq; Son to the late Archbiſhop of *York*, a Man of bold Spirit, Member of Parliament for *Leſkard* in *Cornwall*, who having laviſh'd away the beſt Part of a conſiderable Fortune he got in the *Weſt-Indies*, obtain'd a Penſion from the Court, and became an entire Dependant on the Treaſurer. This Gentleman having, on the 13th of *December*, complain'd to the Commons of Two printed Books, the one enti-

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" entituled, *The Communication of Sin*; *a Sermon preached at the Aſſizes held at* Derby, " Auguſt 15. 1709. *by Dr.* Henry Sacheverel: And the other entituled, *The Perils* " *of Falſe Brethren both in Church and State*; *ſet forth in a Sermon preach'd before the* " *Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *at the Cathe-* " *dral Church of St.* Paul, *on the Fifth of* November 1709, preached alſo by the ſaid " Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*; and both printed for *Henry Clements:*" Which Books were delivered in at the Table. Several Paragraphs in the Epiſtle Dedicatory, to *George Sacheverel*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of *Derby*, preceding the firſt mention'd Book; and alſo ſeveral Paragraphs in the latter Book, were read; and thereupon Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of the City of *London*, and ſome other Members, made Speeches againſt the Audaciouſneſs of Dr. *Sacheverel*, who had advanced Poſitions diametrically oppoſite to the Revolution-Principles; to the preſent eſtabliſh'd Government; and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and, conſequently, tending to foment Factions and Diviſions, and ſtir up Rebellion. Thoſe who favour'd the Doctor's Cauſe, being ſomewhat ſurprized, ſtood at a Gaze; and no Member offering to ſpeak in his Defence, it was *Reſolv'd*, " That a Book, entitled, *The Communication of Sin*; " being a Sermon preach'd at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, *Auguſt* 15. 1709; and a " Book, entituled, *The Perils of Falſe Brethren both in Church and State*; *ſet forth in a* " *Sermon* preached before *the Right Honourable the* Lord-Mayor, *Aldermen, and Citizens* " *of* London, *at the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, on the Fifth of *November* 1709. " were Malicious, Scandalous, and Seditious Libels, highly reflecting upon her Ma- " jeſty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Suc- " ceſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and both Houſes of Parliament, tending to alienate " the Affections of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create Jealouſies and Divi- " ſions among them: And it was order'd, that Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, and *Henry Cle-* " *ments*, ſhould attend at the Bar of the Houſe the next Day at Twelve a-Clock." Purſuant to this Order, Dr. *Sacheverel* repair'd, on the 14th of *December*, to *Weſtminſter*, in the Coach of Dr. *Lancaſter*, Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Rector of St. *Martins in the Fields*, who accompanied him to the *Court of Requeſts*, where they found above a Hundred other eminent Clergymen, moſt of whom thought themſelves attack'd in the Perſon of their Brother; and therefore came to that Place, both out of Curioſity to know his Fate, and, as much as lay in their Power, to defend his Cauſe. The Commons being inform'd, that Dr. *Sacheverel* and *Henry Clements* attended, the Firſt was called in, and at the Bar examin'd " touching the Two Ser- " mons complain'd of the Day before to the Houſe, where he own'd the Preaching, " the Directing of the Printing, and the Publiſhing the Sermon preach'd the Fifth " of *November* 1709, at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*; and the Dedication of " it." At the ſame time, he acquainted the Houſe with the Encouragement † he had receiv'd from the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Printing the ſaid Sermon; and own'd " alſo, that the Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Sermon preach'd at the Aſſizes of " *Derby*, the Fifteenth of *Auguſt* 1709. was agreeable to that which he put to the " Impreſſion of that Sermon, which he directed to be printed and publiſh'd." The Doctor being withdrawn, the Lord-Mayor, a Member of the Houſe, was aſk'd, Whether he had commanded Dr. *Sacheverel* to print this Sermon, as he ſuggeſted in the Dedication of it, and had juſt now inſinuated? But the Lord-Mayor diſowning, that he ever *deſired*, *ordered*, or *encouraged* the Printing of that Sermon; another Member ſaid, *they ought to give more Credit to a Member of that Houſe, than to one who had preach'd ſuch Sermons.* A Queſtion being after propos'd, " That Dr. *Henry* " *Sacheverel* be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, he was call'd in again, " and aſk'd, if he had any thing to offer to the Houſe?" The Doctor ſtanding to what he had ſaid before, without expreſſing the leaſt Conſciouſneſs of having done amiſs, he was directed to withdraw; and then the Houſe *Reſolv'd*, *That the ſaid Dr.* Henry Sacheverel *be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors*: And order'd, " 1. That Mr. *Dolben* ſhould go to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of all " the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid Dr. *Sacheverel* of High Crimes " and Miſdemeanors, and acquaint the Lords, that this Houſe would, in due Time, " exhibit Articles againſt the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverel.* 2. That a Committee be " appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment againſt the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sache-* " *verel*; which was done accordingly, with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and " Records, and to ſit *de Die in Diem.*" Then *Henry Clements* was call'd in, and having own'd the Printing and Publiſhing the ſaid Two Books, which he ſaid he had from Dr. *Sacheverel*, he was directed to withdraw, and no further Notice was taken of him: But it was order'd, That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. The Commons having proceeded thus far, in order to puniſh an indiſcreet Preacher, ſome Members took from thence Occaſion to ſpeak in favour of another Divine, whoſe Principles were more agreeable to the Sentiments of the

*December* 13. Complaint in the Houſe of Commons of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermons.

The ſaid Sermons cenſur'd.

Dr. *Sacheverel* attends the Houſe of Commons, and owns his Two Sermons.

† *Vide ſupra*, where Mention is made of this Sermon.

The Lord-Mayor denies the having encourag'd Dr. *Sacheverel* to print his Sermon.

Dr. *Sacheverel* order'd to be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

And taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

A. D. 1709.

Majority of that Houſe; I mean Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, who, in ſeveral Writings, had vindicated the Revolution; particularly in Two Books lately publiſh'd; the one entituled, *Some Conſiderations humbly offered to the Lord Biſhop of* Exeter, *occaſion'd by his Lordſhip's Sermon preach'd before her Majeſty*, March 8. 1708; the other entituled, *An humble Reply to the Lord Biſhop of* Exeter's *Anſwer, in which the Conſiderations lately offer'd to his Lordſhip, are vindicated, and an Apology is added, for defending the Foundation of the preſent Government.* Hereupon it was *reſolv'd*, "1. That the Reverend "Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Rector of St. *Peter's Poor*, *London*, for having often ſtrenu- "ouſly juſtified the Principles on which her Majeſty and the Nation proceeded in the "late *happy Revolution*, had juſtly merited the Favour and Recommendation of this "Houſe. 2dly, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe "would be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome Dignity in the Church on the ſaid "Mr. *Hoadley*, for his eminent Services, both to the Church and State." This Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, her Majeſty anſwer'd, *That ſhe would take a proper Opportunity to comply with their Deſire:* Which, however, ſhe never did. The ſame Day, Mr. *Dolben*, accompanied by a great Number of Members, went to the Houſe of Lords, and at their Bar impeach'd Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, in the Name of the Commons of *Great Britain*; acquainting their Lordſhips, that the Commons would, in due Time, exhibit Articles againſt the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*; and that he was in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, ready to be deliver'd to the Gentleman-Uſher of the *Black Rod*, when the Lords ſhould pleaſe to give Order therein. It is obſervable, that on this Occaſion, the Lord *Haverſham* made a ſhort Speech, importing, "That it ſeem'd ſomewhat "ſtrange to ſee a Divine impeach'd for Preaching a Doctrine, for which he would "heretofore have been rewarded; and might, if the Times changed, be made a "Biſhop. However, (added his Lordſhip) ſince he is impeach'd, I hope a Day will "come for the calling to Account other Criminals; for which way ſoever I caſt my "Eyes, I ſee Matter for Impeachments.

Vote and Addreſs in favour of Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*.

*December* 15. Dr. *Sacheverel* impeach'd.

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech.

* *Decemb.* 17. Dr. *Sacheverel* petitions to be admitted to Bail.

Two Days * after, Dr. *Sacheverel* petitioned the Commons to admit him to Bail, that he might have an Opportunity of making his Defence. Whereupon the Committee who were to draw up the Articles of Impeachment againſt the Doctor, were alſo appointed to ſearch Precedents concerning the taking Bail in Caſes of Perſons committed for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and make Report thereof to the Houſe the *Monday* following. Upon that Day, Mr. *Dolben* reported, from that Committee, That they could find no Precedents in the Journals of the Houſe; and that he was directed to move, that they might have further Time to make their Report: Whereupon the Houſe order'd, that the ſaid Committee ſhould ſearch the Lords Journals, in relation to the Proceedings upon Impeachments by the Commons.

*December* 19.

† *Decemb.* 22. *December* 22. Which is denied him.

Three Days after, Mr. *Dolben* reported † the Proceedings they had found in the Lords Journals, which were read; and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* be admitted to Bail, it paſſed in the Negative, by a Majority of 114 Voices, againſt 64, which were for the Affirmative. The next Day, the Queen having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, impowering the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord-Treaſurer, the Lord Preſident, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and ſeveral other Lords, to paſs the Royal Aſſent to a Bill agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament; the Lords Commiſſioners gave the Royal Sanction to the *Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum*, &c. And then both Houſes adjourn'd till *Monday* the 9th of *January* following.

*December* 23. Malt Act paſs'd.

Both Houſes adjourn'd.

Animoſities between the *High-Church-Men* and *Low-Church*, increaſe.

The Proceedings againſt Dr. *Sacheverel* occaſion'd various Reflections and Speculations; caſt a Damp on the uſual Rejoicings of the *Chriſtmaſs* Holy-Days; and increaſed the Jealouſies and Animoſities between the Two Parties of *High-Church* and *Low-Church* to ſuch a Degree, that all Freedom of Converſation was baniſh'd; and inſtead of it Diſputes and Quarrels, at leaſt, Coldneſs and Shyneſs, ſucceeded, amongſt the moſt intimate Acquaintance and neareſt Relations. In the mean time, the Committee appointed by the Commons, ſat ſeveral times at Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*'s Houſe, in order to draw up the Articles of Impeachment; ſo that the Parliament being met again on the 9th of *January*, Mr. *Dolben* reported from the ſaid Committee, that they had drawn up thoſe Articles accordingly; which he reported to the Houſe, and then the ſame were read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Preamble to the Articles being read accordingly, and a Motion made by the Doctor's Friends, That the ſaid Report be recommitted; the ſame occaſion'd a very warm Debate, wherein Mr. *Robert Harley*, Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Ward*, and ſome others, made ſeveral Exceptions to the Matter and Form of the ſaid Articles. Mr. *Harley*, in particular, either not foreſeeing what Advantage he was, afterwards, to draw from this Proſecution, or rightly judging, that the Courtiers would grow the more eager upon it by his Oppoſition: Mr. *Harley*, I ſay, inſiſted on the leaving out the Word *Seditious*; alledging a fatal Precedent in the Reign of King

The Parliament meets again, *Jan.* 9.

The Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, read Paragraph by Paragraph.

Debates thereupon.

*Charles*

A. D. 1708.

*Charles* the First, in the Proſecution of *Bryn*, *Laſtwick*, and *Burton*: But all Objections were anſwer'd by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Thompſon*, and ſome others: So that the Queſtion being put, Whether the ſaid Report ſhould be recommitted? It paſs'd in the Negative, by a Majority of Two Hundred and Thirty two Voices, againſt One Hundred and Thirty one. It being late, Candles were order'd to be brought in; and the Houſe having agreed to the ſaid Firſt Paragraph, proceeded to the Examination of the Articles, which being ſeverally read, one by one, were (upon the Queſtion ſeverally put thereupon) agreed to be the Articles to be exhibited againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*. Then the laſt Paragraph, or Recapitulation, was alſo read, and agreed to, and the whole order'd to be engroſs'd. The next Day, the engroſs'd Articles being read, Mr. *Dolben* was order'd to carry the ſame to the Lords; which he did accordingly, accompany'd by a great Number of Members. The ſaid Articles imported, in Subſtance, That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, in his Sermons and Books, did falſly and maliciouſly ſuggeſt and maintain, 1ſt, *That the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the Happy* Revolution, *were odious and unjuſtifiable: That his late Majeſty, in his Declaration, diſclaim'd the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance*; *and that to impute Reſiſtance to the ſaid* Revolution, *was to caſt black and odious Colours upon his late Majeſty, and the ſaid* Revolution. 2dly, *That the Toleration, granted by Law to Diſſenters, was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it unwarrantable: And that he was a Falſe Brother with relation to* GOD, Religion, *or the* Church, *who defended Toleration and Liberty of Conſcience. That Queen* Elizabeth *was deluded by Archbiſhop* Grindal, *whom he ſcurrilouſly call'd a* falſe Son *of the* Church, *and a* perfidious Prelate, *to the Toleration of the* Genevian *Diſcipline: And that it was the Duty of Superior Paſtors, to thunder out their Eccleſiaſtical* Anathemas *againſt Perſons intitled to the Benefit of the ſaid Toleration; and inſolently dared, or defied any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentence.* 3dly, *That the Church of* England *was in a Condition of great Peril and Adverſity under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; and, in order to arraign and blacken the Vote or Reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament, approved by her Majeſty,* (mention'd in the *Preamble*, and importing, That the *Church of* England *was in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition, under the Queen's Adminiſtration*) *he did ſuggeſt the Church to be in Danger; and, as a Parallel, mention'd, That the Perſon of King* Charles *was voted to be* out of Danger, *at the ſame Time that his Murderers were conſpiring his Death; thereby wickedly and maliciouſly inſinuating, That the Members of both Houſes, who paſs'd the ſaid Vote, were then conſpiring the Ruin of the Church.* 4thly, *That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution; and that there were Men of Characters and Stations, in Church and State, who were* falſe Brethren; *and did themſelves weaken, undermine, betray, and did incourage and put it in the Power of others, who were profeſs'd Enemies, to overturn and deſtroy the Conſtitution and Eſtabliſhment: And charged her Majeſty, and thoſe in Authority under her, both in Church and State, with a general Male-Adminiſtration: And, as a publick Incendiary, he perſwaded her Majeſty's Subjects to keep up a Diſtinction of Factions and Parties; inſtill'd groundleſs Jealouſies, fomented deſtructive Diviſions among them, and excited and ſtirr'd them up to Arms and Violence. And that his ſaid malicious and ſeditious Suggeſtions might make the ſtronger Impreſſions upon the Minds of her Majeſty's Subjects, He, the ſaid* Henry Sacheverel, *did wickedly wreſt and pervert divers Texts and Paſſages of holy Scripture.* After the exhibiting of theſe Articles, the Serjeant at Arms attending, the Commons deliver'd Dr. *Sacheverel* to the Deputy-Uſher of the *Black Rod*; And their Lordſhips having read the ſaid Articles, order'd that a Copy of them ſhould be given to the Doctor, who, on the 14th, was admitted to Bail. Dr. *Lancaſter* and Dr. *Bowes* were his Sureties: And being now at Liberty, he conſulted learned Council in the Law, and ſome eminent Divines, and, with their joint Aſſiſtance, drew up an *Anſwer*; wherein he either deny'd the falſe, malicious, and ſeditious Poſitions and Suggeſtions, charg'd upon him in the Articles before-mention'd, or endeavour'd to juſtify, palliate and extenuate, what he had advanc'd in his Sermons: Concluding with this ſatyrical Exclamation; "Hard is the "Lot of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, if when they cite the Word of GOD in their "general Exhortations to Piety and Virtue, or in their Reproofs of Men's Tranſ-"greſſions, or where they are lamenting the Difficulty and Conflicts with which "the Church of *Chriſt*, whilſt *Militant* here on Earth, muſt always ſtruggle; the "ſeveral Texts and Paſſages by them cited, ſhall be ſaid to have been by them meant "of particular Perſons and Things; and ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt criminal "Senſe, and be made, by ſuch Conſtruction, one Ground of an Impeachment for "High Crimes and Miſdemeanors!" On the 25th of *January*, the Doctor put in his Anſwer; which the Lords having communicated the ſame Day to the Houſe of Commons, the latter referr'd it to their Committee. Five * Days after, being the Anniver-

The Articles approved;

*Jan.* 12. And carry'd to the Lords.

Dr. *Sacheverel* bail'd, *Jan.* 14.

He puts in his Anſwer, *Jan.* 25.

* *Jan.* 30.

A. D. 1710.

Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* the Firſt, Dr. *William Fleetwood*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who preach'd before the Lords, and Dr. *Weſt*, Prebendary of *Wincheſter*, before the Commons, inculcated Notions agreeable to the Sentiments of the Majority of their Auditors; for which they received the Thanks of the reſpective Houſes.

*Feb.* 2. Report of the Committee about Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Anſwer.

On the 2d of *February*, Mr. *Dolben* reported from the Committee, to whom the Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* was referr'd, That they had conſider'd the ſame, and find *there were contained therein many Things, not warranted by the Courſe of Proceedings upon Impeachments, foreign to the Charge, unbecoming a Perſon impeach'd, and plainly deſign'd to reflect upon the* HONOUR *of the* HOUSE: And did humbly ſubmit to the Judgment of the Houſe their Opinion; That for avoiding any Imputation of Delay to the Commons, in a Caſe of ſo great Importance, a Replication be forthwith ſent up to the Lords, maintaining the Charge of the Commons, and that the Committee had accordingly prepared the ſame; which he read in his Place, and, with the Report, deliver'd in at the Table. The Replication being read a ſecond Time, occaſion'd ſome Debate, in which ſome of the Doctor's Friends inſinuated, That *it were adviſable to leave this Offender to the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice.* But this wholeſom Counſel coming from the Enemy's Quarter, the Courtiers were deaf to it; and, like Men infatuated to their own Ruin, deliberately ſet fire to the Mine, by which they were to be blown up. Thus the Queſtion being put, it was carry'd by a Majority of One Hundred and Eighty two Voices, againſt Eighty eight, that the Replication before-mention'd be the Replication of the Houſe, and engroſſed; importing, "That the Commons having conſider'd the Anſwer of *Henry Sacheverel*, "Doctor in Divinity, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him, "did obſerve, that there were many Things in it not warranted by the Courſe of "Proceedings upon Impeachments, foreign to the Charge of the Commons, un- "becoming a Perſon impeach'd, and plainly deſign'd to reflect upon the Honour "of the Houſe of Commons in this Proceeding; for which they might demand "their Lordſhips immediate Juſtice: But that the Commons being ſenſible, that "the Nature of the Crimes whereof he ſtood impeach'd, and the Neceſſity of "bringing him to a ſpeedy and exemplary Puniſhment, requir'd; that all Occaſi- "ons of Delay ſhould be avoided; And not doubting that their Lordſhips would, "in due Time, vindicate the Honour of the Commons, and the Juſtice of their "Proceeding; the Commons did aver their Charge againſt the ſaid *Henry Sache-* "*verel* to be true; and that the ſaid *Henry Sacheverel* was guilty in ſuch man- "ner as he ſtood impeach'd: And that the Commons would be ready to prove "their Charge againſt him, at ſuch convenient Time as ſhould be appointed for "that Purpoſe." The next † Day, Mr. *Dolben* carried the Original Anſwer of Dr. *Sacheverel*, and the Replication of the Commons, to the Lords; who, on the 4th of *February*, ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, That their Lordſhips had appointed the *Thurſday* following, (being the 9th of that Month) at Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, for the Tryal of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, at the Bar of their Houſe; and that their Lordſhips would take care, that there ſhould be Conveniencies made there for the Managers of the Commons, at the Tryal upon the Impeachment againſt him. Hereupon the Commons *reſolv'd*, That MANAGERS be appointed, to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*; and *order'd*, that the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to draw up the ſaid Articles, be the ſaid MANAGERS: *Viz.* Sir *John Holland*, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold; Mr. Secretary *Boyle*; Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; Sir *James Montague*, Attorney-General; *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General; *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy; Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*; Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of the City of *London*; Sir *John Holles*; the Lord *William Powlet*, the Lord *Coningsby*; Mr. *Spencer Cowper*, Mr. *William Thompſon*, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Compton*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*. It was afterwards debated, and the Queſtion put, Whether the Houſe, in a Body, or in a Committee of the whole Houſe, ſhould be preſent at the Tryal? Which was carried for the Committee of the whole Houſe, by a Majority of One Hundred Ninety Two Voices, againſt One Hundred and Eighty: And the Doctor's Friends having, on this Occaſion, been the ſtronger, Mr. *Bromley*, one of the moſt eminent amongſt them, was ſent to the Houſe of Lords, to acquaint their Lordſhips with that Reſolution; and to deſire that a convenient Accommodation might be prepared for the Commons. Mr. *Bromley* having, on the 6th of *February*, carried this Meſſage to the Lords, their Lordſhips, the ſame Day, ſent a Meſſage of their own to the Commons, to acquaint them, That they had order'd the Lords with White Staves, humbly to move her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Order for a Place to be prepared in *Weſtmin-*

*Feb.* 3. Replication of the Commons.

† *Feb.* 3. Meſſage from the Lords to the Commons, about Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Anſwer.

Managers appointed by the Commons.

The Commons reſolve to aſſiſt in a grand Committee at the Tryal.

A. D. 1708.

*Weſtminſter-Hall* for their Lordſhips, to proceed upon the Trial of Dr. *Sacheverel*; and on the 8th of *February*, the Lords ſent another Meſſage to the Commons, importing, That her Majeſty had given Order, that a Court be prepared in *Weſtminſter-Hall* for that Purpoſe, which would take up ſome Time; and therefore the Tryal could not be at the Time appointed; but that as ſoon as the Place was prepar'd, the Commons ſhould have Notice of it. The next Day Dr. *Sacheverel* made his Appearance at the Bar of the Lords Houſe, but he was told that his Tryal was put off, and that he ſhould have timely Notice when it ſhould come on. In the mean Time, the Doctor's Friends, both in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in moſt Places in the Country, were extreamly buſy; and in their private Meetings drank his *Health, and happy Deliverance*.

The Day of Tryal put off, *Feb.* 9.

On the 20th of *February*, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them, that their Lordſhips had appointed *Monday*, the 27th of that Month, for the Tryal of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*. Whereupon the Commons appointed a Committee to go and ſee what Conveniencies and Accommodations were made in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the Committee of their Houſe, and the Managers. On the 24th and 25th, they made ſeveral Orders, relating to that Affair, and all Things being prepar'd, on the 27th of *February*, about Twelve a-Clock in the Morning, the Lords, in their Formalities, went down to the Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where a vaſt Number of Spectators had been admitted. The *Managers* of the Commons, and the Committee of their whole Houſe, having taken their reſpective Places, and Dr. *Sacheverel* been brought to the Bar, Sir *James Montague*, Attorney-General, ſpoke firſt in behalf of the Commons of *Great Britain*, ſhewing the Reaſons of this Proſecution, which was not intended againſt the *Function*, but againſt a *particular Perſon*. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Lechmere*, who enlarg'd upon the Nature, and aggravated the Enormity of the Crimes for which Dr. *Sacheverel* ſtood impeach'd: After which the Doctor's Epiſtle, prefix'd to the Sermon he preach'd at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, was read; as were alſo ſeveral Paragraphs of the Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, on which the Articles of Impeachment were grounded; and then the Lords adjourn'd the Tryal to the next Morning. Accordingly, on the laſt Day of *February*, the Lords being ſat at the uſual Hour, the Commons having taken their Seats, and the Queen being come *incognito* to a Box, prepared for her Majeſty near the Throne, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, one of the *Managers* for the Commons, to make good the firſt Article of Impeachment, ſpoke to this Effect:

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal begins, *Feb* 27.

*My* LORDS,

Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*'s Speech about *Paſſive Obedience*.

" THE Commons cannot but think it hard, that in this Aſſembly of the *Bri-*
" *tiſh* Nation, after more than One and Twenty Years Enjoyment of the
" Advantages ariſing by the late HAPPY REVOLUTION, it ſhould be neceſſary to
" plead in *Vindication* of it. They, who ſhare in the *Legiſlature* with your Lord-
" ſhips, have put themſelves in the Nature of Suitors to you, againſt this *Offender*,
" in whom your Lordſhips will ſee the *Reverſe of a true* Engliſh *Subject*. If the
" *Juſtice* of the *Revolution* be eſtabliſh'd, the *Toleration* will be rejoic'd in by ſome,
" and *grievous* to *none*: But if the Juſtice of that Foundation be queſtion'd, every
" Thing built upon it is, in ſome Degree, ſhaken; and an Opportunity given for
" Diſputes, never to be ended, but by a total Subverſion of our Government and
" Conſtitution. From what Quarter is it, that all the Obſtruction and Oppoſition
" to the late King, and to her Majeſty, has come? Upon the *Succeſſion* depends our
" preſent Happineſs, and future Hopes; and yet this *Criminal* at the Bar, has not
" thought fit once to go out of his Way, as to mention it in his Anſwer. Can
" the Pretender have any Hopes, but in Avoidance of that Law? Can it be thought
" proper to preach this Doctrine in the Reign of the *Beſt of Princes*, which can be
" of no Uſe but to the *Worſt*? The right ſtating the Caſe of *Reſiſtance* at the *Re-*
" *volution*, will be a Means of ſettling Men's Minds in the Love of Order and Re-
" gularity, which is the great End and Deſign of the Law to ſecure. It is a fun-
" damental Rule, that the *Law is the only Meaſure of the Prince's Authority*, and the
" *People's Submiſſion to it*. There is nothing plainer, than that *the Senſe* of the *Law*
" *muſt be found out by the Law it ſelf*; and that *Religion* has nothing to do on that
" Occaſion, but to enforce the Obedience from the Conſideration of higher Rewards,
" and future Puniſhments. *My Lords*, it may be aſſerted, that the *People* have an
" *Intereſt and Right to the Law and Conſtitution:* This is a Principle ariſing from the
" Nature of Civil Society: And this Right the Nation aſſerted and recovered out of
" the Hands of thoſe, who had diſpoſſeſs'd them of it. There are, to this Pur-
" poſe, Two famous Inſtances in the Knowledge of the preſent Age, the *Reſtora-*
" *tion*, and the *Revolution*. By both theſe great and happy Events, the *Regal Power*,

A. D. 1709.

" and the *Rights* of the *People were recovered*; and it's hard to ſay, in which the
" *People* had the greateſt Intereſt, they *having an Advantage by every Prerogative of*
" *the Crown*. Our Conſtitution was recovered, at the Time of the *Reſtoration*, when
" the whole was violated; and the Caſe of the *Revolution* is equal to it: Our great-
" eſt Privileges, even that on which all others depend, *viz.* of giving our Conſent
" to the making new Laws, or repealing old ones, was taken away, and a *Diſpen-*
" *ſing Power* ſet up, in too many Inſtances to be repeated. As the Nation agreed to
" the *Diſeaſe*, ſo likewiſe did they in the *Remedy*, by which the whole Frame of
" the Government was entirely reſtored; A remarkable Proof of the excellent Tem-
" per the Nation was in at that Time.

*My* LORDS, ſaid *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, who ſpoke next to the ſame Article:

The Sollicitor-General's Speech.

" The Prayers appointed by Authority to be uſed on the 5th of *November*, regard
" a double Deliverance from the *Gunpowder-Treaſon Plot*; but this Criminal has con-
" demn'd *Reſiſtance* in all Caſes whatſoever. He takes notice of the *Revolution*, on-
" ly to give it up. He allows that to be true, which every Man, and he himſelf,
" knows to be *falſe*. He ſays the late *King diſown'd, and diſclaim'd, all manner of*
" *Reſiſtance*; and that *to impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, is to caſt odious Colours upon*
" *his late Majeſty*, which the Commons apprehend to be a full Proof of the Aſſer-
" tion in the firſt Article: *For Reſiſtance was the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about*
" *the Revolution*: And it carries a high Reflection upon our *Great* and *Glorious De-*
" *liverer*, to ſay he diſclaim'd all *Reſiſtance*, whilſt he was actually engag'd in it,
" for the Reſettlement of our Conſtitution, and to preſerve us from *Popery*, and *Ar-*
" *bitrary Power*, which was the whole Deſign of his Labours, through *his moſt Glori-*
" *ous Reign*.

" The Commons had Reaſon to hope, after ſo many Year's Enjoyment of all the
" Happineſs of a *Freeborn People*, and at a Time when the Subjects of this King-
" dom enjoy'd their full Liberties, under the Queen's moſt excellent Adminiſtration;
" no Perſon would have been ſo *wicked*, as to have caſt any Reflection upon the
" *Means* whereby theſe Bleſſings were obtained and continued to us.

" But ſince all theſe Enjoyments cannot ſatisfy, or ſettle the *reſtleſs* and *turbu-*
" *lent* Spirits of the *Enemies* of the *Revolution*: The Commons think it their indiſ-
" penſible Duty to the Crown, and to their Country, to demand your Lordſhips
" Judgment on this important Subject; which is the more neceſſary at this Time,
" becauſe it is plain and obvious, that *ſince the late Attempts made by the Pretender,*
" *theſe Principles have been eſpouſed with more than ordinary Warmth* and *Zeal*; and the
" Commons apprehend it can have no other Tendency, but to blacken the *Revo-*
" *lution*, and weaken the preſent Settlement. Your Lordſhips will not only conſi-
" der, with Regard to her Majeſty, but to the preſent Settlement of the *Proteſtant*
" *Succeſſion*, that if the *Reſiſtance* of the *Revolution* was not *Legal*, that *Act of Set-*
" *tlement can have no greater Force, than an Act paſs'd under an Uſurper*: And the
" Commons think it of the greateſt Conſequence to maintain it at this Time,
" when her *Majeſty's moſt implacable Enemies, the Friends* of the *Pretender*, can ad-
" vance his Title on no other Pretence, but that of *Hereditary Right*. The Com-
" mons therefore, out of the Allegiance they owe, and ſhall ever pay her Majeſty,
" and to guard her Throne againſt every Inſinuation of thoſe that are for the
" *Pretender*, think themſelves oblig'd to lay theſe Things before your Lordſhips;
" eſpecially conſidering of what Conſequence the Reflections now caſt upon the
" *Revolution*, may be to this Kingdom hereafter.

My LORDS, ſaid, Sir *John Holland*, who ſpoke next:

Sir *John Holland's* Speech.

" The preſent Conſideration is of the greateſt Importance: No leſs than whether
" your Lordſhips, and ſo many of the Commons of *Great Britain*, who took up
" Arms at the *Revolution*, were really *Rebels*; and whether our late *glorious Deli-*
" *verer* was an *Uſurper*; or not? The *Criminal* was aware of this juſt Objection,
" which appears by his Endeavours, on ſecond Thoughts, to make us believe, that
" by *Reſiſtance* he meant *Conqueſt*, which he could not expect to hear of, without
" the utmoſt Reſentment of the Commons. It is an *unaccountable Preſumption*, that
" he could imagine ſo *mean* a *Subterfuge* ſhould prevent your Lordſhips Juſtice,
" which the Commons aſk in this Caſe for his *Reformation*, and an *Example* to
" others. The Commons would, by no Means, be underſtood, as if they thought
" the *People were to be Judges*, when, and how far, they *are to obey*? We agree, the
" Laws of *Obedience, both Divine and Human*, are very expreſs and poſitive; but
" *Neceſſity will always make a juſtifiable Exception*. So much depends upon the *Revo-*
" *lution*, that the Commons are highly jealous of the Honour of it. Twenty Years
" it has been ſettled, but it is not ſo long ſince the PRETENDER, and his Adhe-
" rents, endeavour'd to invade it; and when they ſhall hear that the *Revolution* is

" *branded*

" *branded* in Sermons, as is now uſual, it may have Conſequences ſo ill, that we " hope it ſhall not now be done with *Impunity*.

Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſpoke next, in theſe Words:

My LORDS,

Mr. *Walpole's* Speech.

" I Doubt not but your Lordſhips have obſerved, how injurious the Doctrines now " in Queſtion may be to the Kingdom, and how loudly they call for your Lord- " ſhips Juſtice. When *Mercenary Scribblers* are employ'd by a Party to vent their " Malice, it may be fit to leave them to the Courſe of *Common Juſtice*: But when " the *Trumpet is ſounded in Sion*; when the *Pulpit takes up the Cudgels*, and gives " the *ALARM*: When theſe *BITTER AND POISONOUS PILLS* " are *gilded over with the ſpecious Name of Loyalty*, and People are brought to " ſwallow them up for their SOULS and CONSCIENCES Sake; the Com- " mons cannot but think it high Time to put a Stop to this *growing Evil*: And they " cannot apprehend, but that the juſt Reſentment they have ſhewn on this Occaſion, " will meet with Applauſe from all thoſe that are ſincere Friends to her Majeſty " and her Government, and to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as is eſtabliſh'd by Law; " and therefore, I do not wonder to ſee her Enemies concern'd at this Tryal. The " very *Being of our preſent Government*, is the RESISTANCE that was *neceſſarily* uſed " at the REVOLUTION: And it is a moſt ſurprizing *Aſſurance*, That " while the Enemies of our State are ſtriking at the Root of All, they ſhould be " able to paſs themſelves upon the World for either. *To recommend themſelves to the* " *Queen*, they find fault with that REVOLUTION, without which ſhe never would " have been a QUEEN, and We the moſt miſerable of People. If *Reſiſtance* be " in no way ſafe to be allow'd, then all the great Privileges enacted in the *Petition* " *of Rights*, are meer Pretences. *Reſiſtance* is no where enacted to be legal, but ſub- " ject to all Laws in being, under the higheſt Penalties: The Doctrine of *unlimited* " *Paſſive-Obedience is calculated for abſolute Power*: But it cannot be *an Advantage, or* " *Security, to her Majeſty*, who *neither wants, nor deſires it*. What can the Meaning " of this Attempt be, but to prepare the People to be ready to *embrace a Govern-* " *ment, in which it is like to be expected from them?*

Gen. *Stanhope's* Speech.

Sir *John Holles* ſpoke next, on the ſame Argument; and, next to him, General *Stanhope* made a remarkable Speech, full of manly *Oratory*, and deliver'd with Spirit and Vehemence. He ſaid, among other Things, " That if Dr. *Sacheverel* had " preach'd his Sermon in a Conventicle of diſaffected Perſons, maintain'd by ſome " deluded Women, no Notice ſhould have been taken of ſo *nonſenſical and incoherent* " *a Diſcourſe*: But that *True Son of* ——— *the Church*, that *INSIGNIFICANT* " *TOOL* of a *Party*, having preach'd this Sermon at a Place where it might do " great Miſchief, by creating Jealouſies, and reviving old Animoſities in the City " of *London*, the Fountain-Head of the Supplies which the Nation ſo readily con- " tributed towards this neceſſary War, his Offence deſerv'd the ſevereſt Animad- " verſion. That if his Poſitions were true, the Queen was no more than an *Uſur-* " *per*; neither Houſe of Parliament had an Authority to ſit; all their Proceedings " were illegal; and all the Blood and Treaſure that had been ſpent ſince the *Revo-* " *lution*, were ſpent in *an ill Cauſe*; which would ſully the Glories of a Reign, that " exceeded thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth*: For the latter had only the Felicity to defend " the Nation againſt the Power of *Spain*; whereas her Majeſty's Arms triumph'd " over the united Force of *France* and *Spain*." He added, " That another Divine [*naming Dr.* Atterbury, *who happen'd to be then at the Bar, behind Dr.* Sacheverel] " had likewiſe, ſome Time before, preach'd a *Latin* Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, wherein " he aſſerted the Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*; but that in that very Sermon he " contradicted himſelf: For he allow'd, that there may be ſome *difficult and extra-* " *ordinary Caſes*, wherein St. *Paul* could be no longer our Guide; and then we muſt " conſult the wiſe Politicians, and the Learned in the Laws:" And thereupon General *Stanhope* quoted *Grotius*, who (in his famous Treatiſe, *De Jure Belli & Pacis*) mentions Caſes, wherein the People may *oppoſe and reſiſt Tyrants*, and *aſſert their Liberties*.

Some of the Spectators obſerv'd, That Dr. *Sacheverel*, who had appear'd unconcern'd while the other Five *Managers* were ſpeaking, turn'd pale, and was diſorder'd, when he had found himſelf treated with Scorn and Contempt by General *Stanhope*: Who having made an End of his Speech, and of the Commons Proof of the Firſt Article; the Duke of *Buckingham* moved, That Dr. *Sacheverel* might be heard in his Defence, Article by Article: But this was oppoſed by the Lord *Somers*, who alledg'd, That it was againſt the uſual Method, to hear a Defence, before the whole Accuſation be open'd; and that the ſame would prolong this Tryal, which was like to be tedious enough of it ſelf. Hereupon the Lords adjourn'd

A. D. 1710. to their Houſe; where the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Motion being taken into Conſideration, and the Queſtion put, it was carry'd in the Negative: And their Lordſhips being return'd to the Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Sir *Peter King*, the Lord *William Powlet*, and Mr. *Cowper* (Brother to the Lord Chancellor) ſpoke, to make good the Second Article. After this, Mr. *Thompſon* roſe up, in order to ſpeak to the Third; but it being late, the Earl of *Wharton* moved for adjourning to the next Morning; which was done accordingly.

*Third Day of the Tryal.* On the 1ſt of *March*, the Court being ſat, and the Queen preſent, (as the Day before) Mr. *Thompſon* made a fine elaborate Speech, to make good the Third and Fourth Articles; and Mr. *Compton*, the Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, and Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe. Sir *Thomas Parker*, and Mr. *Dolben*, among the reſt, made long and fine Speeches: And the latter, in the Heat of his Diſcourſe, having ſaid, *Theſe Falſe Brethren*, [pointing to the Bar, where ſome Clergymen ſtood, behind Dr. *Sacheverel*] the Lord *Haverſham* took notice of that Expreſſion, which he look'd upon as a Reflection on the whole Order; interrupted Mr. *Dolben*, and moved, that he ſhould explain himſelf. Hereupon the Lords adjourn'd to their Houſe, where they had a very long Debate: But, at laſt, Mr. *Dolben* being ſent to, and aſk'd by the Lord Chancellor, what he meant by that Expreſſion? "He ſaid, he had uſed the "*Plural* Number for the *Singular*, and only meant the *Priſoner at the Bar*:" With which Explanation the Lords were ſatisfied; and being return'd to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Mr. *Dolben* made an end of his Speech; and the other *Managers* having likewiſe been heard, the Court adjourn'd to the next Day.

Tumults in *London.* Before we proceed on the Tryal, we muſt take notice of the *Tumults* that were occaſion'd by it. Either Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Friends, or the Enemies to the Government, had induſtriouſly infus'd a Notion into the Minds of the People, that the Church of *England* was attack'd thro' his Sides; ſo that many well-meaning Perſons, truly concern'd for its Proſperity, could not forbear expreſſing their good Wiſhes for his Deliverance: And this Concern, both for the Church, and the afflicted Aſſertor of its Rights, was almoſt univerſal among the fair and tender-hearted Sex; whoſe natural Compaſſion might, in many, be increas'd by the Fame of the Comelineſs of the Doctor's Perſon; which was propagated by ſeveral Prints of his Picture, publickly ſold in the City and Suburbs. On the other hand, publick Prayers had, in ſeveral Chapels, been put up, *for the Deliverance of a Brother under Perſecution, from the Hands of his Enemies*: All which render'd the Doctor ſo popular, that when he went firſt to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, in a Friend's Chariot, great Numbers of the Mobility attended him thither, and conducted him back to his Lodgings in the *Temple*, with loud Huzza's and Acclamations: And it was obſerv'd, That the Queen going that very Afternoon to the Houſe of Lords, to give the Royal Aſſent to ſome Bills, a great Multitude of People gather'd about her Majeſty's Sedan, crying out, *God bleſs your Majeſty, and the Church: We hope, your Majeſty is for Dr.* Sacheverel.

Dr. *Sacheverel* grows very popular.

* *Feb.* 28. The next * Day, the Mob was ſtill more numerous, and louder, about Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Coach; and, in the Height of their petulant Zeal, oblig'd all Perſons they met, to pull off their Hats to him, and abus'd thoſe that refus'd to comply; among whom, there happen'd to be ſome Members of both Houſes of Parliament. The ſame Evening, the Rioters went to the *Preſbyterian* Meeting-Houſe of Mr. *Burgeſs*, in a Court near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, of which they broke the Windows, and committed ſeveral other Outrages and Diſorders. On the 1ſt of *March*, their Fury increaſing with their Numbers, they advanc'd to greater Enormities, and even to *Overt-Acts* of *Rebellion*: For, after they had attended upon Dr. *Sacheverel*, as uſual, they repair'd to the *Meeting-Houſe* before-mention'd, broke it open, pull'd down the Pulpit, Pews, Benches, Wainſcot, Sconces, Caſements, in ſhort, all that was combuſtible; and having carry'd all theſe Materials into *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, made a Bonefire of them, with repeated Cries of *HIGH-CHURCH* and *SACHEVEREL*. About the ſame Time, other Parties of the Mob demoliſh'd and deſtroy'd ſeveral other Meeting-Houſes; particularly, thoſe of Mr. *Earl*, in *Long-Acre*; of Mr. *Bradbury*, in *New-ſtreet*, *Shoe-Lane*; of Mr. *Taylor*, in *Leather-Lane*; of Mr. *Wright*, in *Black-friars*; and of Mr. *Hamilton*, in *Clerkenwell*. They alſo batter'd and plunder'd the Houſes of ſeveral *Diſſenters*; threaten'd to pull down the Houſes of the Lord Chancellor, Earl of *Wharton*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, Mr. *Dolben*, and other *Managers* for the Houſe of Commons againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*; and talk'd of deſtroying Mr. *Hoadley*'s Church, and Houſe; *Salters-Hall*, Mr. *Shower*'s, and other *Meeting-Houſes* in the City; and even of attacking the Bank of *England*, of which the Directors thereof being apprehenſive, they took the neceſſary Precautions for its Security, and ſent to *Whiteball* for Aſſiſtance. Upon the firſt Notice of theſe Diſorders, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, made his Report to the Queen; who

Meeting-Houſes pull'd down and deſtroy'd.

A. D. 17 $\frac{99}{10}$.

who commanded his Lordſhip forthwith to ſend her Horſe and Foot-Guards to diſperſe the Mob; and the Earl repreſenting the Danger of leaving her Majeſty's ſacred Perſon unguarded at that Time (it being between Ten and Eleven a-Clock at Night) her Majeſty couragiouſly anſwer'd, *God would be her Guard.* The Earl being returned to his Office at the *Cockpit*, where were alſo the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and ſome other Noblemen, his Lordſhip ſent for Captain *Horſey*, an Exempt, who then commanded the Guard; and order'd him to mount immediately, and go and diſperſe the Mob. The Captain making ſome Scruple to obey the Orders, unleſs he were relieved; alledging, *He was the Queen's Body-Guard, and muſt be anſwerable for any Accident that might happen*: He was told, it was the Queen's expreſs Command; and both the Earl and the Lord Chancellor repreſenting the Danger of Delays, he acquieſc'd, upon a Promiſe, that the Secretary ſhould give him his Orders in Writing. The Captain only aſk'd, *Whether he was to Preach or Fight the Mob?* If the firſt, *He deſired ſome better Speaker might be ſent along with him*; if the latter, *Fighting was his Trade, and he would do his beſt.* To this the Earl reply'd, *He muſt uſe his Judgment and Diſcretion, and forbear violent Means, except in Caſe of Neceſſity*: And as the Captain was going out, my Lord *Sunderland* whiſper'd him, and bid him ſend a Party to the *Bank*. Before the Horſe and Foot-Guards could reach *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, the Officers had Notice that the Mob which had gathered there, was returned to *Drury-Lane*, where they were making another Bonefire with the Utenſils of Mr. *Earle*'s Meeting-Houſe; whereupon the Guards bent their March that Way. At their Approach, moſt of the Mobility fled before them; and only one of their Ring-Leaders, *George Purchaſe* by Name, (a Bailiff, who had before been a Life-Guard-Man, but was diſmiſſed upon ſome Miſdemeanor) offered to make a Stand, with a few of the moſt reſolute of his Followers, crying out for *High-Church and* Dr. *Sacheverel*. From *Drury-Lane*, the Guards marched towards the City, and met with ſome Oppoſition near *Fleet-Ditch*, from the Mob that were rifling the Meeting-Houſe in *Black-Fryers*; but having cut and ſlaſh'd ſome of the moſt Daring, and ſecured ſome others, the reſt were ſoon ſcattered; and the Guards patrolling all Night, prevented any further Miſchief. It was ſuggeſted, that theſe Tumults were not only carried on by the raſcally Multitude, but that there were many Gentlemen in Diſguiſe amongſt them; and that the Rabble were further encourag'd, by Money thrown to them by Men of Figure out of their Coaches: But of this no legal Proof having been made, Hiſtory cannot record it for Truth. One Thing is certain, and very remarkable, That a young Man, an Apprentice to a *Linnen-Draper*, and Heir to a good Eſtate, who was at the pulling down of Mr. *Burgeſs*'s Meeting-Houſe, was overtaken by Divine Juſtice in the very Act, and killed by the Fall of a Caſement. On the 2d of *March*, the Horſe and Foot-Guards at *Whiteball* and St. *James*'s were doubled; and the Trained-Bands of *Weſtminſter* under Arms, in divers Poſts, where they continued as long as Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial was depending; which both leſſen'd the Number of the Mutineers (many of the Trained-Bands being Men of low Degree, hired by ſubſtantial Houſekeepers) and kept the reſt in Awe. The ſame Day, the Commons reſolv'd " to addreſs her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to take effectual Mea- " ſures to ſuppreſs the preſent Tumults, ſet on foot and fomented by *Papiſts*, *Non-* " *jurors*, and other *Enemies* to her *Majeſty*'s Title and Government; and to iſſue her " Royal Proclamation, promiſing a Reward to ſuch as ſhould diſcover and ſeize thoſe " Incendiaries as had been the Occaſion of the late Tumults and Diſorders." This Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen that Afternoon, her Majeſty returned an Anſwer, importing, " That ſhe was extreamly ſenſible of the great Care and Con- " cern of the *Houſe of Commons* for the Publick Peace upon this Occaſion; and as " her Majeſty had a juſt Reſentment at thoſe tumultuous and violent Proceedings, ſo " ſhe would take immediate Care for ſuppreſſing them, and would loſe no Time in " endeavouring to find out the Authors and Abettors, in order to bring them to " Puniſhment, according to the Deſire of this Houſe." The Commons were ſo well pleaſed with this Anſwer, that they unanimouſly reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, importing, " That out of a deep Senſe of the repeated Inſtances of " her Majeſty's unparallel'd Goodneſs, they begg'd Leave to return their moſt hearty " Thanks for her moſt gracious Anſwer to their Addreſs; and for her effectual Care in " ſuppreſſing thoſe rebellious Tumults, which were ſet on foot and fomented by *Papiſts*, " *Nonjurors*, and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government, in Defiance of " the juſt Proſecution of the Commons againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*. And they humbly " beſought her Majeſty to believe, that as this Proſecution proceeded only from the in- " diſpenſible Obligation which her faithful Commons looked upon themſelves to lie " under, not to ſit ſtill and patiently ſee the Juſtice of the late *Happy Revolution*; " and the Glory of their late Royal Deliverer reflected upon; her Majeſty's un- " doubted

Guards ordered to diſperſe the Mob.

Addreſſes of Commons againſt Tumults.

A. D. 1709.

" doubted Title ſtruck at; her Adminiſtration, by which ſo many Bleſſings were " derived upon them, endeavoured to be rendred odious to the People, and repre- " ſented as deſtructive of the Church and Conſtitution; the preſent Eſtabliſhment " and Proteſtant Succeſſion undermin'd; the Reſolutions of Parliament treated with " Contempt; the Governors of the Church, and her Majeſty, as Supreme, aſpers'd " and vilify'd; the Toleration expoſed, as Wicked; and Sedition inſolently in- " vading the Pulpit: So the Maintenance of her Majeſty's Right, the Safety of " her Perſon, the Quiet of her Government, the Continuance of their Happineſs " under her excellent Adminiſtration, the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* Line, the Sup- " port and Honour of the Church of *England* as eſtabliſhed by Law, with that Tole- " ration which was by Act of Parliament allow'd to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, ſhould be " their conſtant Care and Concern: And they would, upon all Occaſions, venture " all that was dear to them in Defence of ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings." Sir *Thomas Parker* having, on the Fourth of *March*, reported this Addreſs to the Houſe, it was moved, That in the Firſt Paragraph it might be ſuggeſted, That the *rebellious Tumults were ſet on foot and fomented by Republicans*, as well as by *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors*, as was mention'd therein: But the Queſtion being put, That the ſaid Addreſs be recommitted, it paſs'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 270 Voices againſt 116; and it was order'd, That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, which was done accordingly the ſame Day. The Day before, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for ſuppreſſing the Tumults, purſuant to which, ſeveral Perſons, who had been active in the late Riots, were apprehended, and committed to divers Priſons; particularly *George Purchaſe*, the Bailiff; *Daniel Damaree*, one of the Queen's Watermen; and *Francis Willis*, a Footman: Which Three were, ſome time after, try'd for High-Treaſon; but though the Two Firſt were ſentenc'd to die, yet neither of them ſuffer'd.

Several Perſons concern'd in the Tumults apprehended.

The Debating, Voting, and drawing up of the Addreſſes concerning the Tumults, took up ſo much Time, that it was about Two a-Clock in the Afternoon before the Commons went into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, to attend the Trial of Dr. *Sacheverel*; who, that † Day, was brought thither in a Sedan, followed by a few of the young Rabble. Having taken their Places, Mr. *Lechmere* ſumm'd up what himſelf, and the reſt of the Managers, had alledg'd before, to make good the Articles of Impeachment: Which done, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, (formerly Attorney-General) one of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Council, addreſſing himſelf to the Lord Chancellor, ſaid, he was ready to ſpeak in the Doctor's Defence; but having to anſwer to a great Charge, he had a great deal to ſay; and doubted, whether their Lordſhips would have the Patience to hear him out that Day: Whereupon the Lords adjourned to the next, at the uſual Hour. Accordingly, on the 3d of *March*, both Houſes being come into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Queen preſent, Sir *Simon Harcourt* made a fine elaborate Speech in Defence of Dr. *Sacheverel*, as to the Firſt Article of Impeachment: Alledging, amongſt other Things, " That the Doctor had advanced nothing reflecting upon, " or derogating from the late *Revolution*; and as for the Doctrine of *Paſſive-Obe- " dience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, which he had aſſerted, that he had taught it as he learnt " it from the Goſpel, the Homilies, and the Writings of above Twenty Arch- " biſhops and Biſhops, ſome of whom ſat as his Judges with their Lordſhips, and " other Eminent Divines of the Church of *England*; ſome of whoſe Sermons, in " which the ſaid Doctrine was enforc'd in as large Extent, as he had maintained it, " had received the Thanks of her Majeſty, and of both Houſes of Parliament, and " had been printed at their Deſire." Mr. *Dodd*, Mr. *Dee*, Mr. *Phipps*, and Dr. *Henchman*, a Civilian, who were alſo Council for Dr. *Sacheverel*, ſpoke likewiſe in his Juſtification, as to the Firſt Article; after which, Sir *Simon Harcourt* ſaid, That having a great many Quotations to produce, they had, to ſave Time and Trouble, cauſed Extracts to be taken out of ſeveral Books; and hoped their Lordſhips would be ſatisfied as to the Faithfulneſs of the ſaid Extracts, by the Oath which the Tranſcribers were ready to take; and which being adminiſter'd to them, their Lordſhips adjourned to the next Day, when Dr. *Sacheverel* produced abundance of Quotations, in Vindication of the Doctrine of *Paſſive-Obedience*. It is obſervable, that ſome Paſſages out of a Sermon preach'd before the Lords on the Thirtieth of *January*, 1709. by *John Sharp*, preſent Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, having been quoted among the reſt, the Managers for the Houſe of Commons, who knew the Tenor of that Sermon to be rather againſt, than for Dr. *Sacheverel*, deſired that ſome Paſſages in it might be read, which was done accordingly, particularly the following.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial purſued.

† *March* 2. Mr. *Lechmere* ſums up the Proofs of the Four Articles of Impeachment.

Sir *Simon Harcourt* pleads for Dr. *Sacheverel*.

*March* 4. Quotations in Favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*.

Some Paſſages out of the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Sermon quoted *Pro* and *Con*.

" It is ſaid, That Preachers ought not to meddle with theſe Points, becauſe they " are not competent Judges of them: They do not know the Meaſures and Limits " of *Loyalty* and *Diſloyalty*, of being *good* and *bad* Subjects: Theſe depending al- " together upon the Conſtitution of the Government we live under, the determi- " ning of them belongs to the Civil Courts, and not to their Profeſſion. To this I

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" anſwer, That in all thoſe Inſtances, wherein this Argument falls under the Cog-
" nizance and Determination of *Parliaments*, or *Judges*, or *Lawyers*, we do not pre-
" tend to meddle with it; and if any Man do, let him anſwer for himſelf. All
" that we pretend to, is to preſs the plain, general, indiſpenſible Duty of *Obedi-*
" *ence* to *Laws*, and of *Peaceableneſs* and *Subjection* to the *Higher Powers*, which *Chriſt*,
" and his Apoſtles, have every where taught in the Bible. If, indeed, a Preacher
" ſhould, in the Pulpit, preſume to give his Judgment about the Management of
" publick Affairs; or to lay down Doctrines, as from *Chriſt*, about the Forms and
" Models of Kingdoms or Commonwealths; or to adjuſt the Limits of the *Prero-*
" *gative* of the Prince, or of the *Liberties* of the Subjects in our preſent Govern-
" ment: I ſay, if a Divine ſhould meddle with ſuch Matters as theſe in his Ser-
" mons, I do not know how he can be excuſed from the juſt Cenſure, of meddling
" with Things that nothing concern him. This is, indeed, a *practiſing* in *State-*
" *Matters*, and is uſurping an Office that belongs to another *Profeſſion*, and to Men
" of another *Character*. And I ſhould account it every whit as indecent in a
" Clergyman, to take upon him to deal in theſe Points, as it would be for him to
" determine *Titles* of *Land* in the *Pulpit*, which are in Diſpute in *Weſtminſter-*
" *Hall*.

" But it is ſaid further, That *Preachers cannot engage in theſe Arguments, but they*
" *will, of neceſſity, ſide with ſome* Party *or* Faction *among us*: *Now they ſhould have*
" *nothing to do with* Parties *or* Factions. To this I anſwer, That to be on the Side
" of the eſtabliſh'd Government, and to endeavour to maintain that, is not to be a
" Favourer of *Parties* and *Factions*. But they are the *Factions*, they are the Setters up,
" or Abettors of *Parties*, who endeavour to deſtroy, or unſettle, or diſparage, or in
" the leaſt to hurt and weaken the Government, and the Laws, as they are eſta-
" bliſh'd, let the Principles upon which they go, or the Pretences they make, be
" what they will. So that a Miniſter, by preaching *Obedience* and *Subjection*, doth
" not in the leaſt make himſelf of any *Party*; but, on the contrary, he ſets him-
" ſelf againſt all *Parties*: And ſo he ought to do. For his Buſineſs is, to be on the
" Side of the Government, as it is by Law eſtabliſh'd; and as vigorouſly as in
" him lies, in ſuch ways as are proper for his Function, to oppoſe all thoſe that
" would either ſecretly undermine it, or openly aſſault it: In a word, all thoſe
" that would make any Change or Innovation in it, (by whatever Names they are
" diſcriminated) by any other Means or Methods, than what the Law of the *Land*,
" and the Nature of the Conſtitution doth allow.

" *Put them in Mind*, ſays St. *Paul*, *Titus*, Chap. iii. v. 1. *to be ſubject to Princi-*
" *palities and Powers, to obey Magiſtrates*: In the one Phraſe, ſeems to be intimated
" the Duty of *Active Obedience* to the Laws and Orders of Governors: In the other
" Phraſe, our *Submiſſion*, (or *Paſſive Obedience*) where he cannot obey. As for the
" Buſineſs of *Active Obedience*; all that is needful to be ſaid, for the clearing of it,
" may be comprized in theſe Four following Propoſitions: Firſt, That the *ſtanding*
" *Laws* of every Country, are the Rules of the Subject's *Obedience*, and *not meerly*
" the WILL of the Prince. Where, indeed, the *Legiſlative*, and the *Executive* Power,
" are both in one Hand, (as it is in thoſe we call *Abſolute Monarchies*) the *Will* of
" the Prince ſtands for *Law*: But where People are ſo happy, as to live under a
" *Legal* Eſtabliſhment, as ours is, there the publick Laws muſt govern, and ſteer
" their Actions, and not the Prince's *private* Pleaſure. So that though the *King can*
" *do no Wrong*, (as the Maxim is) yet the Subject is anſwerable for every Thing
" he doth againſt Law, even when he doth it by the King's Command. Secondly,
" Whatever Laws are made by juſt Authority, whether in *Civil* Matters, or in Mat-
" ters relating to *Religion*; if they be not contrary to God's Laws, the Subject is
" bound in Conſcience to obey them, even though he apprehends they are innocent.
" Nay, I ſay further, (which is my Third Propoſition) that *even where we doubt* of
" the Lawfulneſs of their Commands, *we are bound to obey*, ſo long as we only *doubt*
" of their Lawfulneſs, but are not *perſuaded* that they are unlawful. For certainly
" the Authority of our Governors ought to over-rule any Man's private Doubts.
" There is all the Reaſon in the World that it ſhould do ſo: And there is no good
" Reaſon to be urged to the contrary. But Fourthly, and Laſtly; if the Matter be
" out of Doubt; if a Man be really convinc'd, that the Thing which *Authority*
" commands him, is not lawful in itſelf, but is contradictory to the Laws of God:
" In that Caſe, he muſt not do the Thing commanded; on the contrary, he is bound
" to forbear the Practice of it.

" As for *Subjection*, as that Word implies *patient Submiſſion* to our Governors,
" where we cannot *actively* comply with what they require of us, this is that Do-
" ctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*, which, of late, had ſo ill a Sound among many of us:
" But, I dare ſay, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe it may have been by ſome miſ-

" repre-

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" repreſented. For where-ever it is rightly underſtood, it can give Offence to none " but ſuch as are really diſaffected to the Government; and do deſire Alterations. " That there is ſuch a *Submiſſion* due from all Subjects, to the ſupreme Authority of " the Place where they live, as ſhall tie up their Hands from oppoſing or reſiſting " it by Force, is evident from the very Nature and Ends of Political Society: " But then, after I have ſaid this, Care muſt be taken, that this *general* Doctrine be " not miſapply'd in particular Countries. Though *Non-Reſiſtance*, or *Paſſive Obedi-* " *ence*, be a Duty to all Subjects, and under all Governments, yet it is not expreſ- " ſed the ſame way in all Places; but both the *Objects*, and the *Inſtances* of it, " do vary in different Nations, according to the different Methods of their Go- " vernment.

" To ſpeak this as plainly as I can: As the Laws of the *Land* are the Meaſure " of our *Active Obedience*; ſo are alſo the ſame Laws the Meaſure of our *Submiſſion*. " And as we are not bound to *obey*, but where the Laws and Conſtitution require " our *Obedience*, ſo neither are we bound to *ſubmit*, but as the Laws and Conſtitu- " tion do require our *Submiſſion*. Taking now this to be the true ſtating of the " Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*, as I verily believe it is, I do not ſee what Colour of " Reaſon can be offered againſt it. Sure I am, the common Pretence, that it " tends to introduce *Tyranny*, and *Arbitrary Government*, and to make People *Slaves*, " is quite out of Doors. For, you ſee, it makes no Princes *Abſolute*, where, by " the Conſtitution, they were not ſo before. Nor doth it deſtroy any *Liberty* of " the Subjects, that they were before in Poſſeſſion of. All that it doth, is to pre- " ſerve and ſecure the National Settlement in the ſame *Poſture*, and upon the ſame " *Foot*, in and upon which it is already eſtabliſh'd. And this is ſo true, that there " is not a Commonwealth in the World ſo free, but that theſe Doctrines of *Non-* " *Reſiſtance*, and *Paſſive Obedience*, muſt for ever be taught there, as neceſſary even " for the Preſervation of their *Liberties*. After the reading of theſe, and other Quotations, which took up Five or Six Hours, the Lords adjourn'd to the *Monday* following.

*March 6.* Sir *Simon Harcourt* having, by this Time, been return'd Member of the Houſe of Commons for *Cardigan*, Dr. *Sacheverel* was thereby depriv'd of his further Aſſiſtance; ſo that on the 6th of *March*, the other Four Gentlemen that were his Council, only ſpoke in his Defence, as to the Second and Third Articles of Impeachment, and produced a great many other Quotations. The next Day, the Queen being preſent, they made an end of what they had to alledge in his Behalf; after which, Dr. *Sacheverel* having deſired and obtained Leave to ſpeak for himſelf, he addreſs'd himſelf to the Lords in the following Manner.

*March 7.* Dr. *Sacheverel's* Speech in his own Defence.

Dr. *Sacheverel's* Speech.

*My* LORDS,

" THE Defence made by my *Council* has been ſo *Full*, and *Particular*, and the *Tryal* it ſelf " drawn out into ſo Great a *Length*, that I ſhould not add to your *Lordſhips* Trouble, by " ſaying any Thing for *my ſelf*, did I not think, that in *ſuch* a *Caſe*, as This, (wherein the *Do-* " *ctrine* of *Our Church*, the *Dignity* of *That Holy Order*, to which I belong, and even the *Comm-* " *Intereſt* of *Chriſtianity* it ſelf, are ſo nearly concern'd) it becomes me not to be altogether " ſilent.

" For, *My Lords*, it has been own'd by ſome of the *Managers for the Honourable Houſe of Com-* " *mons*, that tho' I am the *Perſon Impeach'd*, yet *My Condemnation* is not the *Thing* principally " aim'd at. I am, it ſeems, an *Inſignificant Tool of a Party, not worth Regarding*; the avow'd De- " ſign of my *Impeachment* is, by the *Means* of it, to procure an *Eternal* and *Indelible Brand of In-* " *famy to be fix'd, in a Parliamentary Way*, on *All thoſe, who maintain the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance,* " *and to have the Clergy directed what Doctrines they are to Preach, and what not.* And therefore, as " *Inſignificant* as I am in my *ſelf*, yet the *Conſequences* of my Tryal, (if rightly repreſented to " *your Lordſhips*, by ſome of *thoſe Gentlemen*) are of the higheſt Moment and Impor- " portanee.

" Since I am the unfortunate Occaſion of bringing theſe Matters in Judgment before *your* " *Lordſhips*, it will behove me, I think, after what has been pleaded in my Behalf by my *Coun-* " *cil, Learned in the Law*, to ſay ſomewhat alſo for my *ſelf*, in order to clear the *Innocence* of my " *Intentions*, and remove that Load of *Guilt* and *Infamy*, which may be laid upon me, ſhould " *your Lordſhips* determine, (as I truſt in God, you will not) that the Articles of Impeachment " exhibited, have been made Good againſt me.

" With *your Lordſhips* Permiſſion then, I ſhall lay before you, ſome few *general Remarks*, which, " in my humble Opinion, may be added to what my *Council* have already obſerv'd, concerning " the Methods taken by the *Managers for the Honourable Houſe of Commons*, to prove and ſupport " the *Articles* of their Charge. And ſhall then, with *your Lordſhips* Leave, ſay ſomewhat *ſeverally* " to the *Articles* themſelves, which may ſerve to remind *your Lordſhips* of what my *Council* before " offer'd more at large, and with Greater Advantage.

" *My Lords*, the Charge brought againſt me in theſe *Articles*, is of a very high and heinous " Nature; and had it been as *clearly made out*, as it has been *ſtrongly* affirmed, it would juſtly " have expos'd me to a very ſevere Sentence. But the more *Heinous* the Charge is, the more " Evident, and *undeniable*, I ſhould think, the *Proof ought* to be.

" And how, *My Lords*, has this Charge been ſupported in the ſeveral *Articles* of it? By Plain, " Direct, and Expreſs Paſſages produc'd, and read to *your Lordſhips* out of my *Sermon*; or by *In-*

" *tendments*,

" *tendments*, *Unneceſſary Implications*, and *ſtrain'd Conſtructions*; by laying intire Sentences before " *your Lordſhips*, and Relying upon what was manifeſtly contain'd in them; or by *piecing broken* " *Sentences*, and Conjoyning diſtant and independent Paſſages, in order to make me *ſpeak*, what I " never *Thought of*?

" I am unacquainted, *My Lords*, with the Methods of *Legal Proof*, and little thought I ſhould " have had this Occaſion of Enquiring into them. But, as far as I am able to comprehend any " Thing of this Nature, I ſhould think, that there cannot be a *Clearer Indication*, that I am not " Guilty of having Aſſerted what I am Charg'd by the ſeveral *Articles* to have ſaid, than that ſo " *many Hours Learning*, and *Eloquence*, have been employed in Proving me to have ſaid it. Had " I *really* affirm'd thoſe Propoſitions for which I am accus'd, my Sermons being before *your Lord-* " *ſhips*, the Places wherein ſuch Propoſitions were directly contain'd, might have been referr'd " to, and Read, with the ſame Eaſe as my *Council* referr'd to the Paſſages contain'd in the ſeve- " ral *Writings*, and *Sermons* of the *Reverend Fathers*, and other *Eminent Divines of our Church*, where- " in they Taught the *Doctrine* of *Non-Reſiſtance*, in the *ſame Extent* as I maintain'd it, or in " Terms much ſtronger.

" Theſe Paſſages, produc'd by *my Council*, were barely Read to *your Lordſhips*: No *Argument*, " no *Colours* were us'd, becauſe *None* were *neceſſary* to prove what Propoſitions were laid down in " thoſe Paſſages: Whereas to Prove me Guilty of having Aſſerted what is laid to my Charge, " after my *Sermon* and Prefaces were Read to *your Lordſhips*, much Art, and Induſtry, were us'd, " to perſuade *your Lordſhips*, that ſuch Aſſertions were *really* contain'd in them.

" *My Lords*, when my Words were Capable of *Two* Senſes, the *Worſt*, and moſt *Invidious*, tho' " at the ſame Time, the moſt ſtrain'd, and unnatural Conſtruction, has been always made of " them. Nay, when my Words were ſo Plain and Expreſs, that it was impoſſible to put any " *Criminal Gloſſes*, or *Colours* upon them, I have been accus'd of *Meaning* the *Direct contrary* to what " I have ſaid: And when I preſs'd the Duty of *Allegiance* to the *Queen*, *your Lordſhips* were told, " that it was moſt certain I meant the *Pretender*.

" To Aggravate my Guilt, I have been accus'd, not only for what I am ſuppos'd to have " ſaid, but for what I am allowed not to have ſaid: Not only for what I have taken Notice of " in my *Sermons*, but for what *I have paſs'd* by *Unobſerv'd*: I have been Charg'd with *Negative* " *Crimes*; as if what I *omitted* to ſay, had been omitted with *Deſign*, and my *Silence* it ſelf were " *Criminal*.

" Theſe, *My Lords*, are the Methods that have been made uſe of, to prove me Guilty of " *Crimes*, which, if Prov'd, might affect my *Liberty* and *Fortune*; no *favourable Allowances* have " been made to a *Miniſter* of the *Goſpel*, Diſcharging the *Duty* of his *Function*, and Rebuking " Vice and Irreligion, with an Honeſt and well-meant Zeal, but ſometimes, perhaps, carrying " him into Expreſſions too open and unguarded. I could add, *My Lords*, if ſuch a Complaint " might not be thought *Improper*, from *one* in *my Circumſtances*, that, in the Courſe of my Accuſa- " tion, I have been ſtil'd a *Criminal*, and Treated as ſuch, by ſome of theſe *Honourable Gentlemen*, " with a Degree of *Scorn*, and *Indignity*, from which I hop'd my *Sacred Profeſſion*, my *Preſent un-* " *happy Condition*, and a Regard to this *Solemn* and *Awful Judicature*, might have ſcreen'd " me.

" But, *My Lords*, I lay aſide all Complaints of this Nature, and with *your Lordſhips* Leave, " ſhall proceed to make ſome few, ſhort Obſervations, upon the ſeveral Branches of the Charge " exhibited againſt me.

" I am Charg'd, *My Lords*, in the *firſt Article*, with having maintain'd, *That the Neceſſary* " *Means* us'd to bring about the *late Happy Revolution*, *were odious and unjuſtifiable*; in Proof of " which it has been urg'd, that I have in *General Terms* aſſerted, the *utter Illegality* of *Reſiſtance*, " to the *Supreme Power*, upon any *Pretence whatſoever*. *My Lords*, The *Reſiſtance* in that Paſſage, " by me condemn'd, is no where by me applied to the *Revolution*, nor is it *Applicable* to the Caſe " of the *Revolution*, the *Supreme Power not being then* Reſiſted.

" *My Lords*, I neither expreſly apply'd my Doctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance* to the Caſe of the *Revo-* " *lution*, nor had I the leaſt Thoughts of Including the *Revolution* under my *General Aſſertion*. I " Expreſs'd *This Doctrine* in the ſame *General Terms*, in which I found it deliver'd by the *Apoſtles* " of *Chriſt*. I *Taught* it, as I had *Learnt* it, from the *Homilies* of *our Church*, and as I was In- " join'd to teach it, by the *Articles of our Religion*. I us'd no *other Language*, than what had been " us'd by *our firſt Reformers*, by a Continued Series of *Right Reverend Prelates*, and other *Celebrated* " *Divines*, now with *God*, and by many of thoſe *Venerable Fathers*, before whom I ſtand, and what " is perfectly agreeable to the *Laws* and *Statutes* of this *Realm*. I had little Reaſon to appre- " hend, that I could ever have been accus'd by the *Gentlemen* of *the Houſe of Commons*, to *your* " *Lordſhips*, as a *Criminal*, or as an *Aſperſer of the Memory* of the late King, for Preaching this " Doctrine, when others, who Preach'd the ſame Doctrine, in the ſame Terms, before Their " *Late Majeſties*, before Our *Preſent Gracious Sovereign*, (whom, I pray God, long to Preſerve) be- " fore each *Houſe of Parliament*, before *This very Houſe of Commons*, have met with *Publick Appro-* " *bation*: But ſince it is my *ſingular Misfortune* to *be accus'd*, for what *others Receiv'd Thanks*, in " ſome Inſtances convey'd to Them, by *ſeveral* of the *Managers Themſelves*, I do, with all humble " Confidence, rely upon *your Lordſhips* Juſtice; not doubting but that the *Learned* the *Judges*, if " thought Neceſſary to be conſulted, will Declare, what I have in this Caſe aſſerted, to be War- " ranted by *Law*, and the *Right Reverend the Biſhops*, will affirm it to be the *Doctrine of the* " *Goſpel*.

" The *Doctrine* I preach'd, being the *Doctrine* of the *Homilies* of Our *Church*, not expreſs'd only " in a *Few* particular Paſſages of thoſe *Homilies*, but perfectly agreeable to the *whole Tenor*, the " *main Scope and Deſign* of them; and thoſe *Homilies* being eſtabliſh'd by the *Thirty Nine Articles*, " as *containing Godly* and *wholeſome Doctrine*, and *thoſe Articles* being confirm'd by the 13th of Queen " *Elizabeth*, and that Statute being made Perpetual, and Fundamental to Our Conſtitution, by " the *Late Act of Union*; I leave it to *your Lordſhips* to conſider, how far the Condemnation of " Me, on the Account of *That Doctrine*, may affect, and ſhake the *preſent Frame* of the *Britiſh* " *Conſtitution*, in Church and State, and tend to diſſolve the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms.

" *My Lords*, upon the *Second Article*, I would humbly pray *your Lordſhips* to conſider, that I " have no where in my Sermon, ſhewn any the leaſt Diſlike of the *Indulgence granted by Law to* " *Diſſenters*; that, on the contrary, I have declared My *Approbation* of it, in the *moſt expreſs Terms* " imaginable, which I beg Leave once more to repeat to *your Lordſhips*, out of my Sermon

" preach'd at St. *Paul's*. I would not (I there ſay) be *Miſunderſtood, as if I intended to exact the leaſt Invidious Reflection upon that Indulgence, which the Government hath Condeſcended to give them:* " which, I *am ſure, all Thoſe, who Wiſh well to our Church, are ready to grant to Conſciences truly Scrupulous; let them enjoy it in the full Limits the Law hath Preſcrib'd.*

" *My Lords, This then was,* and *ſtill is,* my ſincere Opinion, nor am I conſcious that I have uttered *one Word* Inconſiſtent with it. I have, indeed, *Blam'd*, and, perhaps, with ſome Warmth, and Earneſtneſs, Blam'd the *Abuſes*, which Men of *no Conſcience*, have made, of the *Legal Exemption*, granted to *Conſciences truly Scrupulous*: Nor could I think that thoſe Reprehenſions of Mine, would have drawn upon me the Diſpleaſure of any ſincere *Chriſtian*, which were levell'd againſt *Hypocrites*, *Socinians*, *Deiſts*, and ſuch as, under the Umbrage of That Act, *which permits Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and thoſe only, to ſerve God, every Man in his own Way, think themſelves at Liberty to be of no *Proteſtant Congregation*, of *no Religion at all*. I will farther ingenuouſly Own to *your Lordſhips*, that I had in my Eye, ſome *Abuſes* made of *That Act* by the *Diſſenters themſelves*; who, I am told, do (both *Paſtors* and *People*) rarely obſerve the *Qualifications* preſcrib'd by *that Act*; and who Erect *Seminaries* for Educating Youth in *Principles* oppoſite to the *Doctrine*, *Diſcipline*, and *Worſhip* of Our *Church*; whereas, *That Act* was *intended* for the Eaſe of *Thoſe*, whoſe Minds, through the unhappy Prejudices of Education, were *already* eſtranged from the *Church*; not, as I humbly conceive, to Indulge Men in taking the moſt effectual Methods to *Propagate* and *Perpetuate* their *Schiſm*.

" *My Lords*, of any Favours to Diſſenters Granted, or Intended by the *Law*, I have no where Complain'd; of *Toleration*, a Word unknown to Our *Laws*, and Implying, as I am inform'd, much more than Our *Lawgivers* deſign'd, if I have ſaid any Thing *offenſive*, I may, I hope, reaſonably preſume, that it will not be Judg'd by *your Lordſhips*, in any Wiſe, to reflect on *that Act of Exemption*, which I have ſpoken of in *Terms*, no ways, I think, misbecoming a *good Subject*, or betraying any want of *Chriſtian Moderation*. Nor, is there, *My Lords*, any want of it, I conceive, in affirming that *this Act*, which relieves ſome *Diſſenters* from *Legal Puniſhments*, to which they were before obnoxious, hath not any ways alter'd the *Nature* of *Schiſm*, or extinguiſh'd the *Obligations* to *Church Communion*; which is an *Evangelical Duty*, incumbent on all *Chriſtians*, by the Rules of the *Goſpel*, *Antecedent* to all *Secular Laws*, and can, by no *Human Power*, be diſpens'd with. If the *Church* of *England*, *My Lords*, impoſes no unlawful Terms of *Communion*, as ſhe certainly does not, then all *Separatiſts* from her *Communion*, will, notwithſtanding the *Indulgence*, continue to be guilty of *Schiſm*; the Conſequence of which *Guilt*, may ſtill reſt upon their *Souls*, however it may ceaſe to affect their *Bodies* or *Eſtates*. For as no *Human Law* can render that Lawful, which God hath *forbidden*, ſo neither can it make that void, which God hath *commanded*.

" *My Lords*, I am accus'd under this Head, of maintaining, that *it is* the *Duty* of *Superior Paſtors, to Thunder out their Eccleſiaſtical Anathemas againſt Perſons Intituled to the Benefit of the Toleration*; I hope, it hath evidently appear'd to *your Lordſhips*, that I advance no ſuch *Poſition*. Sure I am, that my Words do not in *themſelves* carry ſuch a Meaning, nor does the *Connexion* of my Diſcourſe require *that* Senſe, or eaſily *admit it*. *Schiſmaticks*, *My Lords*, are not the *only* Perſons, againſt whom *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures* may be denounc'd; *the Works* of *Darkneſs*, which I referr'd to, *as fit to be Reprov'd*, in that Part of my Sermon, where I ſpeak of *theſe Cenſures*, are of the ſame kind with thoſe mention'd by the *Apoſtle*, whoſe Words I produc'd, all *Lewd* and *Immoral* Practices, againſt theſe, *My Lords*, and againſt *Hereſies*, and *Blaſphemies*, (a black Catalogue of which has been diſplay'd before *your Lordſhips*) I thought the *Anathemas* of the *Church* would be well employ'd; ſuch Anathemas, I doubt not, *My Lords*, would be *ratified* in *Heaven*, and would, therefore, by any *Power on Earth*, *be Irreverſible*.

" As to *Archbiſhop Grindal*, tho' I may ſeem to have us'd ſome undue Aſperity of Expreſſion concerning him, yet I charg'd him with nothing, but what I had good Grounds for, from our *Hiſtorians*: It hath been made appear to *your Lordſhips*, that, on the Account of his *Remiſneſs* in *Church-Government*, he liv'd and dy'd under the high Diſpleaſure of Queen *Elizabeth*; and whether therefore he, or that *Glorious Queen*, ſhall bear the Blame of his Diſgrace and Sufferings, is, with all Humility, ſubmitted to *your Lordſhips*.

" I hope, *My Lords*, I ſtand clear in your Opinions, of the Charge advanc'd againſt me, in the *Two Firſt Articles*; and as my own Conſcience acquits, ſo I truſt *your Lordſhips* will acquit me of whatever is laid to my Charge in the *Third*.

" *My Lords*, I neither have ſuggeſted, nor do in my Conſcience believe, *that the Church* is in the leaſt *Peril*, or *Adverſity*, *from her Majeſty's Adminiſtration*; ſo far am I from any ſuch Thoughts, that I am entirely ſatisfied of *her* being a moſt *Affectionate Nurſing-Mother* to it. But, I hope, I may ſay without Offence, that the *Church* may be in Peril from *other Cauſes*, without any Reflection upon *her Majeſty's Government*, or any Contradiction to her *Royal Proclamation*, and *the Reſolution* of *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, Four Years ago. If the *Church* be in Danger, when the *Chriſtian Religion* is evidently ſo, I hope it will be thought no Crime to ſay it has ſcarce ever been in greater Danger than it is now, ſince *Chriſt* had a *Church* upon Earth. For beſides that Deluge of *Prophaneneſs* and *Immorality*, which over-ſpreads the *whole Kingdom*, beſides the *Variety*, and growing *Strength* of thoſe *Schiſms*, which *weaken* and *divide us*, and of thoſe *Heterodox Opinions*, and *damnable Hereſies*, which are daily *Publiſh'd* and *Propagated* among us: I verily believe, that never were the *Miniſters* of *Chriſt* ſo *abus'd* and *vilify'd*, never was the *Divine Authority* of the *Holy Scriptures* ſo *arraign'd* and *ridicul'd*, never were *Infidelity*, and *Atheiſm* it ſelf ſo *Impudent* and *Bareſac'd*; never were ſuch horrid *Blaſphemies printed* in any *Chriſtian State*, from the *Foundation* of *Chriſtianity*, *to this Day*.

" Out of the many Inſtances of this kind, which, being ready at hand, I could have produc'd to *your Lordſhips*, I have *ſelected a few* only; but thoſe ſuch, as, I am perſuaded, *your Lordſhips* could not hear without Horror and Aſtoniſhment. Pardon me, *My Lords*, if my Apprehenſion of the ſad Conſequences we may expect from ſuch crying *Abominations*, have forc'd from me ſome Expreſſions, which, upon a leſs Occaſion, might ſeem too harſh and vehement. A Man that dreads no *Danger* from ſuch *unparallel'd Iniquities*, that do as it were *call down* God's ſevereſt Judgments upon that *Poor Church* and *Nation*, wherein they are *openly* and *daringly* committed, muſt be *dead* in his *Love* for his *Country* and *Religion*. If I have diſclos'd ſuch a *frightful* and *deteſtable Scene* of Impiety, which, by reaſon of *your Lordſhips High Stations*, and *Great Employments*, might poſſibly lie Undiſcover'd to your Sight before; I ſhall think my ſelf *Happy*,

" what-

" whatever ſhall befal me, if, I may, by GOD's *Grace*, become the *mean Inſtrument*, of putting a " ſtop to that *Overflowing* of *Ungodlineſs*, and *Blaſphemy*, which as yet no *Laws*, no *Proclamations*, " how well ſoever *deſign'd*, and how often ſoever *repeated*, have been *able* to *Reſtrain*.

" Nor ought I, *My Lords*, to *forget*, tho' it was *forgotten* by the *Honourable Managers*, another " *Ground* of *Danger*, ariſing to *this Church* from the Attempts of *Popiſh Emiſſaries*, by me menti- " on'd, I hope without the leaſt Offence, in my Sermon at St. *Paul's*; where I ſay, *It were high-* " *ly to be wiſh'd, that thoſe Excellent Laws, made for the Defence and Security of the Church, were at pre-* " *ſent put ſtrictly in Execution; for the* Roman-Catholick *Agents and Miſſionaries, that ſwarm about* " *this great City, as 'twere in* Defiance *and* Contempt *of them, were never more Buſy in making Proſe-* " *lytes to their Superſtition and Idolatry, and Perverting and Debauching Her* Majeſty's *Subjects in every* " *Corner of our Streets.* I have not, *My Lords*, been call'd upon to prove the Truth of *this Paſſage*; " nor has it been reckon'd among the *falſe Inſinuations* I have made, that the *Church is in Danger*. " I pray GOD, the Church may be in *no* Danger upon *any* of theſe Accounts. *Her Majeſty, your* " *Lordſhips*, and the *Commons*, have indeed provided againſt theſe *Dangers*, by *wholeſom Laws*; and " I hope, I did not *exceed* the Limits of my *Function*, when, being call'd to preach before *Magi-* " *ſtrates*, I exhorted them to prevent theſe *Dangers*, by putting *thoſe Laws* ſtrictly in Exe- " cution.

" Juſt had been the *Indignation* of the *Honourable Houſe of Commons*, juſt would be *your Lordſhips* " moſt ſevere *Reſentment*, if by any *Parallel* by me drawn, I had inſinuated that the *Members* of " *both Houſes*, who paſs'd the *Vote concerning the ſafe and flouriſhing Condition of the Church*, *had been* " *then Conſpiring its Ruin*: I have already *purg'd* my ſelf from this *Imputation*, by obſerving, that " the *Parallel*, aſcrib'd to me, implies, that they who Voted *King* Charles *the Firſt* to be out of " *Danger*, and thoſe who *conſpir'd his Death*, were the very *ſame Perſons*; whereas, it is certain, " they were not: For, *My Lords*, the Vote about the *King's Safety*, was paſs'd by *Lords* and *Com-* " *mons a Year and half* before his execrable Murther; which had been contriv'd by the *Army*, " and was perpetrated by a *pretended Ordinance* of a *ſmall Remnant of the Houſe of Commons*, (*not a* " *Tenth Part of the whole*) *after the Reſt of the Members had been impriſon'd, or ſecluded; and without* " *the Concurrence of the Houſe of Peers, who totally rejected it.* You have had, *My Lords*, a very *diffe-* " *rent Repreſentation* of *this Fact*, made by *one* of the Learned Managers; But this, *My Lords*, is " the *real Truth*, as *recited in the Act of Parliament* for the *Attainder of the King's Murtherers*; and " is an *Evidence*, that I could not poſſibly mean, by any odious *Parallel*, to inſinuate, that the " *Members* of *both Houſes*, who paſs'd the Vote concerning the Safety of the Church, were then " conſpiring its Ruin.

" I humbly crave *your Lordſhips* Patience yet a little further, whilſt I ſpeak to what is alledg'd " in the *Fourth Article*; which charges me with many Crimes of a very *High* and *Flagrant* Na- " ture; none of which have been endeavour'd to be prov'd upon me, otherwiſe than from *ſup-* " *poſed Suggeſtions*, and *undetermin'd Expreſſions*: And I muſt ſtill, with *your Lordſhips* Leave, humbly " *inſiſt* upon it, that where the *Expreſſions* are *doubtful*, there the *favourable Senſe* is always to be " *preferr'd*.

" After all that has been ſaid by the *Learned Managers for the Commons*, what Miniſter of State, " I beſeech *your Lordſhips*, have I been *prov'd* to *reflect upon, Directly, or Indirectly? Where*, and *How* " do I, by any *Suggeſtion*, Charge *Her Majeſty*, or *thoſe in Authority under Her*, with a *general Male-* " *Adminiſtration*? How do I perſuade Her Subjects to keep up a *Diſtinction* of *Parties*, and *Factions*, " while I reprove thoſe who divide us by *Knaviſh Diſtinctions*; and while I perſuade my Fellow- " Subjects to loſe and forget them? How is it poſſible, I ſhould *ſtir up the People to Arms and Vio-* " *lence*, when I am endeavouring to convince them of the utter *Illegality* of *Reſiſtance* upon *any* " *Pretence whatſoever*? Theſe Things, *My Lords*, ſeem to be *inconſiſtent*; unleſs a Man may be " thought a *Rebel* for recommending *Loyalty*, or *ſeditious*, for Preaching againſt *Sedition*.

" I remember, indeed, at the opening of this Charge againſt me, that *one of the Managers for* " *the Houſe of Commons*, vouchſaf'd to offer his charitable Aſſiſtance towards reconciling this *ſeem-* " *ing Inconſiſtency*; for he was pleas'd to ſuppoſe, that, when I ſpake againſt *reſiſting* the *Sovereign*, " I had not our *Gracious Queen*, but ſome *other Perſon* in View; and that I might therefore agree- " ably to *my Principles of Non-Reſiſtance*, ſtir up the People to Arms and Violence againſt *Her Sa-* " *cred Majeſty*. *Your Lordſhips* will once more pardon my Earneſtneſs, if I call GOD to witneſs, " that I utterly deteſt any ſuch *Traiterous Intention*; and I ſhould, in my own Opinion, be unwor- " thy of the *Name* of a *Chriſtian*, if I could give my ſelf Leave to caſt ſuch a *Black* and *Ground-* " *leſs Imputation*, upon any one in like Circumſtances with mine, who had given all *poſſible Evi-* " *dences* of his *Duty* and *Affection* to the *Preſent Government*. *My Lords*, I have taken the *Oaths* of " *Allegiance* to Her Majeſty, and that of *Abjuration* againſt the *Pretender*; and when therefore I " preach'd the *Doctrine* of *Non-Reſiſtance*, it is moſt apparent, that the *Government* which I perſua- " ded my Fellow-Subjects not to *Reſiſt*, is the *Preſent Government*; and I humbly conceive, that " the *Preſent Government* can never be overturn'd, if it be never reſiſted.

" How true a *Zeal* and *Affection* I have always born to *Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, I " leave to be Judg'd by *your Lordſhips*, and the *whole World*, from thoſe *Publick Demonſtrations* which " I have given of it, at all Times, when I had Occaſion to make mention of *either*. I hope, *your* " *Lordſhips* will pardon me, if I refer to ſome of my own *Printed Expreſſions*, as an evident Proof " of my unfeign'd Duty and Allegiance. If, to call it the moſt ineſtimable Bleſſing this Nation " could enjoy, that *Her Majeſty*, the Good and Pious Relict of the Royal Family, ſits now hap- " pily upon the Throne of her Anceſtors; if to pray, that GOD may long preſerve Her for the " Comfort and Support of the Church, as the only Security, under GOD, it has to depend upon; " if earneſtly to contend for the Safety, Rights, and Eſtabliſhment of *Her Majeſty*, together with " thoſe of the Church; if, to vindicate *Her Majeſty*'s Title to the Crown, againſt the Uſurpa- " tion, Pretences, and Incroachments of Her Adverſaries, and to aſſert Her Right to the Throne " to have been ſo clear, manifeſt, and undoubted, that even Her worſt Enemies (*could ſuch a* " *Pious Princeſs be ſuppos'd to have any*) muſt acknowledge it: That She was proclaim'd as 'twere " by the Voice of GOD, in the univerſal Joy, Satisfaction, and Unanimity of Her Subjects; " that Her *Perſonal Merit*, exempted from that, made Her worthy of a brighter Diadem than She " wears: If, to perſuade Her Subjects with the moſt hearty Zeal, and Generoſity, to enter into a " neceſſary War, for the Defence of *Her Majeſty*, and the Common Preſervation of our Church, " Liberties, and Conſtitution, againſt a powerful Adverſary: If, to beſeech GOD to proſper ſo " good an Undertaking, to give an happy Event and Iſſue to ſuch a rightful Cauſe, to crown our

" Arms with Victory, and to make them as ſucceſsful, as they are juſt and honourable; and that, " in order to this, we are all bound, both in Duty to GOD, and our Sovereign, as well as by our " own Intereſt, unanimouſly, and heartily, to aſſiſt, and ſupport Her under this great Undertaking, as far as our Prayers, and Eſtates, Lives, and Fortunes can ſerve Her; if, to perſuade " Her Subjects, that the great and threatning Dangers of our Enemies, ſhould have that juſt Effect upon us, to unite us as much in our Reſolutions and Affections, as they do in our common " Intereſts, Apprehenſions and Troubles: If, to ſet out the Bleſſings we enjoy in the wiſe Conſtitution of our Government and Laws, in the moſt refin'd Policies of our Parliament and " Miniſtry, in the Strength and Number of our Armies, Fleets, and Confederates, in the Care " and watchful Vigilance, the Courage, Reſolution, and Conduct of our General, and, above " all, in the Piety and Prudence of our *moſt Gracious Queen*; if to affirm, that She daily gives " freſh Inſtances of Her Wiſdom, in the Happy Adminiſtration of Her Government, and in nothing more ſhews Her Policy, and diſtinguiſhing Judgment, than in making Choice of ſuch " Miniſters of State, who are acceptable to their Country, and expreſs ſuch a Zeal, and Steadineſs in its Service, and true Intereſts, and whom nothing could bribe, or betray into a Party, " wherein it might any ways ſeem to be endanger'd: If, with the moſt ardent Requeſts to implore GOD's Providence, which, through ſo many Dangers and Difficulties, has rais'd up and " preſerv'd *Her Majeſty*, to carry on theſe glorious Undertakings with Succeſs, that She may be " able to reſtore and ſettle the Peace of *Europe*, in its juſt Rights and Limitations; and that, as " GOD has beſtow'd a Crown upon Her in this World, as the Reward of theſe Heroick and Pious Deſigns, ſo, after a long Reign here, he would advance Her to an higher Throne in Heaven, and dignify Her with a Glorious and Immortal Crown hereafter: If this, *My Lords*, I ſay, " is *falſly and maliciouſly to ſuggeſt, that* Her Majeſty's *Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tends to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution*; if this be *Charging* Her Majeſty, *and thoſe in Authority under Her, both in Church and State, with a General Male-Adminiſtration*; if this be, *as an Incendiary*, to *perſuade* Her *Subjects to keep up Diſtinctions of Factions and Parties*; if this be *inſtilling groundleſs Jealouſies, fomenting deſtructive Diviſions, and ſtirring up* Her Majeſty's *Subjects to Arms and Violence, againſt* any but *Her* Enemies; then, *My Lords*, I am Guilty of *this Article* of *Impeachment*; otherwiſe, I am innocent.

" *My Lords*, I have always thought it *my Duty*, upon all *Publick Occaſions*, to aſſert theſe Principles of *Loyalty*, and *Subjection* to the Supreme Power, whenever I had a *proper Call* ſo to do; of " this there are *numberleſs Witneſſes*, in thoſe ſeveral Places to which I have belong'd: One of " theſe I beg leave of *your Lordſhips* particularly to mention; *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, whereof " I am at preſent an unworthy Member, and which, by the known *Sufferings* of the *whole Body* " for the *Church* and *Conſtitution*, contributed as much towards the Late *Happy Revolution*, as any " *Society* in the *Kingdom*: To which *Honourable Society*, I humbly appeal for my *Character* and " *Behaviour*. I could alſo appeal for the ſame to a *Right Reverend Lord*, that now ſits on the *Bench* " of *Biſhops*.

" *Had* it been fit to have troubled *your Lordſhips* with *Evidences* of my *Hearty Affection* to the " *Preſent Government*, I could have produced them in great Abundance, from the *Perſons* with " whom I have Convers'd, from the *Gentlemen* whom I have *Bred* up, and from the *Congregations* " to which I have Preach'd. If my Principles had any Tendency towards *alienating* the *Affections* of her *Majeſty*'s Subjects, ſurely ſome one Inſtance of my *Diſloyalty* to the Queen, ſome *favourable Expreſſions* towards the *Pretender*, ſome *Indications* of my Diſlike to the *Preſent Settlement*, " and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, might have been *pitch'd* upon, and *expos'd* to *your Lordſhips*, in order " to *juſtify* the *Charge* of *Sedition* againſt me. But I cannot but with Pleaſure obſerve to *your Lordſhips*, that from the *whole Courſe* of my *Actions*, no one Inſtance of *that Kind* is *alledg'd*, or " ſo much as *pretended*.

" *My Lords*, The Charge of *wickedly wreſting divers Texts of Scripture*, lies very heavy upon me, " as a *Chriſtian*, and *Miniſter* of *Chriſt*: If I am Guilty of it, there is *another Tribunal*, *another Bar* " at which I am to appear, and where, by *that Scripture* which I have *wreſted*, I ſhall be *judg'd* " and *condemn'd*. In the mean Time, *My Lords*, I hope that thoſe, whoſe particular *Profeſſion* " and *Studies qualify* them to be the moſt *Competent Judges* of *ſuch Matters*, will *abſolve* me in this " Particular.

" Upon the *whole*, therefore, *My Lords*, I hope it appears, that I am not *Guilty* of any of the " Crimes of which I am *accus'd*; that I have tranſgreſs'd *no Law of the Land*, neither *Statute* " nor *Common-Law*, relating either to *Her Majeſty*, or to my *Fellow-Subjects*, to the *Church*, or to " the *State*: And that I may, with all Humility, apply to my own Caſe the Words of that *Bleſſed Apoſtle*, whoſe *Doctrine* I defend, and whoſe *Example* I hope I ſhall have the Grace to *follow*; *Neither againſt the Law, nor againſt the Temple, nor againſt Caſar, have I offended any Thing at all.*

" What I have hitherto humbly offer'd to *your Lordſhips*, relates to my *Words* and *Actions*; and " as to the *Thoughts* and *Intentions of my Heart*, which are known only to GOD, and *my own Conſcience*, and which are *affirm'd* in my *Impeachment* to be *wicked*, *ſeditious*, and *malicious*; I call the " *Searcher* of *Hearts* to *witneſs*, in the moſt *Solemn* and *Religious Manner*, as I expect to be *acquitted* " *before God* and his *Holy Angels*, at that *dreadful Tribunal*, before which not only I, but all the " *World*, even *your Lordſhips*, who now ſit in *Judgment* upon me, muſt *appear*, to be *Acquitted* or " *Condemn'd*; That I had no ſuch *wicked*, *ſeditious*, or *malicious Intentions*; that there is nothing upon Earth I more *deteſt* and *abhor*; that my *Deſigns* were, in every reſpect, directly contrary. " I had no *Intention* to *aſperſe* the *Memory* of *his Late Majeſty*, to *Traduce*, or *Condemn* the *Late Happy Revolution*, or to *Arraign* the *Reſolutions* of both Houſes of *Parliament*. So far was I from deſigning to *undermine* and *ſubvert* Her Majeſty's *Government*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* as by *Law* " *Eſtabliſh'd*, that it was my *ſincere Intention* to exert my *beſt Endeavours* for their *Security*. So far " was I from *intending* to perſuade *Her Majeſty's Subjects* to *keep up a Diſtinction* of *Parties* and *Factions*, from *inſtilling groundleſs Jealouſies, fomenting deſtructive Diviſions among them*, or *exciting* and " *ſtirring them up to Arms and Violence*, that my Aim was to perſuade them to lay aſide all *Diſtinctions*, to *unite in one well-compacted Body*, to be obedient to their *Governors*, and to ſupport the *preſent Eſtabliſhment*. So far was I from deſigning to *defame Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration*, or to infuſe any *undutiful Thoughts* of *Her*, that I not only pay Her all Honour and Obedience, but am, " from the *Bottom of my Soul*, zealouſly and affectionately *Loyal* to Her; being intirely perſuaded, " that the *Church* is ſo far from being in Danger from Her, that She is as *heartily affected to its*

" *Eſtabliſh-*

" *Eſtabliſhment* and *Proſperity*, as, I hope, I have always ſhew'd my ſelf to be to *her Sacred Perſon* " *and Government.*

" As to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, by *Law Eſtabliſh'd*, though the *Doctrine* which I preach'd, " tends to the *Security* of it, (as I heartily deſire every *Thing* by me ſpoken, ſhould " tend) yet having no *Occaſion* in either of my *Sermons*, to take Notice of it; I do no where in " thoſe Sermons *mention it*, nor ſay any Thing that can be *Interpreted*, to have any *View* towards " it. Therefore, tho' I cannot, with my beſt Application apprehend, how it comes to be ſaid " in the *Preamble to my Impeachment*, that I *had deſign'd* to *undermine* and *ſubvert it*, yet I *ſhall* gladly " take this Opportunity of *declaring my ſelf* before *your Lordſhips upon that Subject*. It is my ſincere " and hearty Prayer, that *God* would prolong the Life of *her moſt Sacred Majeſty*, whoſe *exemplary* " *Goodneſs* and *Piety* give us the beſt Hopes we have of *averting* that *Vengeance*, which is due to the " *Wickedneſs* of the *Age* we live in, that he would *bleſs* her *Councils* at *Home*, and her *Arms Abroad*, " and make her *Reign* exceed that of her *renown'd Predeceſſor*, Queen *Elizabeth*, in *Length*, as well " as *Glory*. But when the *Inheritrix* of the *Bleſſed Martyr's Crown*, and *Piety*, when *She*, *the Deſire* " *of our Eyes*, *and Breath* of *our Noſtrils*, ſhall, full of *Years*, and *Honour*, be *gather'd to her Fathers*, " and exchange her *Temporal* for an *Immortal* Crown; (ſince we are depriv'd of *that Prince*, her " *Royal Offſpring*, whoſe *Loſs*, no true *Lover* of his *Country*, and of the *Royal Family*, can reflect " upon without a *bleeding Heart*, and whom *God* in his *Anger* took from us, becauſe we were *un-* " *worthy* of ſo *ineſtimable* a *Bleſſing*) I earneſtly beſeech *God*, in defect of *future Iſſue* from *her* " *Majeſty*, to *perpetuate* the *Succeſſion* of the *Crown*, as it is *eſtabliſh'd* in the moſt *Illuſtrious Houſe of* " *Hanover*, which I look upon, as next to his Providence, the *beſt Guard* we have againſt *Popery* " and *Arbitrary Power*, the *beſt Security* of our *Church*, and of the *Conſtitution* of our *Government*, " which is the *Glory* and *Happineſs* of our *own Nation*, and the *Envy of all others*. And I cannot " yet apprehend, how the *Doctrine*, which I have taught, tends to *weaken*, or *undermine* it; nor, on " the other Side, how the *Doctrine* of *Reſiſtance*, which brought *her Majeſty's* Royal *Grandfather* " to the Block, (*ſuppoſing* it a *true Doctrine*) comes to be *mention'd*, or *thought of*, much leſs to be " *induſtriouſly maintain'd*, as a neceſſary and *indiſpenſible Duty*, under the moſt *Mild* and *Gracious* " *Adminiſtration* of the *beſt* of *Queens*. Nothing ſeems more *ſtrange*, than that *Reſiſtance* ſhould be " ſo carefully taught under *ſuch a Government*, unleſs it be, that *Non-Reſiſtance* ſhould overturn it.

" So far was I therefore from having any of thoſe *Wicked*, Malicious, or *Seditious Deſigns*, " which are laid to my *Charge*, that my *Intentions* were, on the *contrary*, to *inſtil* the *Principles* of " *Loyalty* and *Obedience* into my Fellow-Subjects, and withal, to put a ſtop to that *Torrent* of " *Lewdneſs*, *Irreligion*, and *Atheiſm*, of which I have given *your Lordſhips* ſo many *Flagrant Teſti-* " *monies*.

" Thoſe *outragious Inſults* upon *God*, and Goodneſs, are ſo provoking, that they may excuſe " ſome *Heat*, and *Severity* of *Expreſſion*, in a *Miniſter* of *Chriſt*, who has a *juſt Senſe* of *Religion*, a " *due Concern* for the *Diſcharge* of his *Holy Function*, or for the *Honour* of his *Maker* and *Redeemer*. " And if any Objection be made againſt me, for *treating* with an *unbecoming Bitterneſs*, ſuch *daring* " *Rabſhekahs*, who *defy* the *Living God*; I beg Leave to reply, in the Words of a *Reverend Fa-* " *ther of our Church*, *Let them conſider what Moderation and Temper*, *a Man had need be of*, *that in this* " *Nation*, *and this Age*, *ſhall ſpeak againſt Faction*, *Rebellion*, (I add *Deiſm*, *Tritheiſm*, and all Sorts " of *Hereſy*, *Blaſphemy* and *Atheiſm*) *without extraordinary Severity*. Nay, it is our *Duty*, *in ſuch* " *Caſes*, to expreſs our ſelves with *Warmth* and *Sharpneſs*, according to the Example of our *Bleſ-* " *ſed Saviour*; who, tho' *Meekneſs it ſelf*, could not but ſhew the utmoſt Indignation at the *propha-* " *ning* the *Houſe of God*. This is not, *My Lords*, to *Rail*, but to *Rebuke*; and thoſe, who ridicule " or cenſure us for it, either *have not*, I preſume, or *will not* own they have, a *Right Notion* of " the *Dignity* of our *Office*; will not conſider, that we are the *Ambaſſadors of Chriſt*, that we are " *commanded* in his *Name*, *to exhort and rebuke with all Authority*; and that our *Authority is deriv'd* " from thoſe to whom it was ſaid by our *Bleſſed Saviour*, *He that deſpiſeth you*, *deſpiſeth me*; *and he* " *that deſpiſeth me*, *deſpiſeth him that ſent me*: Whatever Expreſſions therefore in my Sermons may " have ſlipp'd from me, which ſeem ſo *far* liable to *Exception*, as to carry a Senſe I never *intended*, " (as he muſt be an *Happy Speaker* indeed, whoſe Words are altogether Unexceptionable) yet, I " humbly hope, the above-mention'd Provocations will plead my Excuſe, or that, as the very " worſt, ſome *haſty*, or even *violent Expreſſions*, ſhall not be deem'd *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*. " I deſire it may be farther conſider'd by *your Lordſhips*, that I could have no *Temporal Intereſts* to " ſerve, by the *Doctrines* I advanc'd; and therefore could have no *Deſign* in View, but to *Diſ-* " *charge* my Duty to *God*, as a *Miniſter* of *Chriſt*, and to my *Sovereign*, as a *Faithful* and *Loyal* " *Subject*.

" *My Lords*, Theſe Things being humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of *your Lordſhips*, I hope, " that what I have already *ſuffer'd*, as a *ſuppos'd Criminal*, will be Thought *ſufficient Puniſhment* for " one, who has offended againſt *no Law yet in Being*. It muſt be thought no little *Grief*, and " *Vexation* to any *ingenuous Man*, to be brought to *this Bar*, under the leaſt *Suſpicion* of ſuch " *Crimes* as are laid to my Charge; but for a *Perſon* of *my Function* to have an *Accuſation* of this " *Nature* alledg'd againſt him, ſo heinouſly reflecting upon his *Holy Character*, is ſuch a *foul Blot*, " as, tho' his *Innocence* ſhould at laſt be clear'd by *your Lordſhips*, upon the moſt *undeniable Evidence*, " muſt leave a *Scar* upon his *Good Name*; which is to all Men dear, but much more ſo to *thoſe*, " whoſe whole *Capacity* of doing *Good* in the World, *principally* depends upon it.

" *My Lords*, as the *Matter* of my Charge was highly *Criminal*, ſo the *Form* and *Manner* of it " ran in ſuch *General* and *uncertain Terms*, that 'twas impoſſible to know the Grounds of my *Ac-* " *cuſation*, or how to *defend* my ſelf, when I knew not where I ſhould be attack'd. So that after " I had provided as *particular* an *Anſwer*, as ſuch a *general Accuſation* would admit of, the *Commons* " were pleas'd in their *Replication* to ſay, that there *were ſeveral Things in it Foreign to the Charge*. " To the great Misfortune of falling under the *Diſpleaſure* of that *Honourable Houſe*, I might add, " that of a *long* and *cloſe Confinement*, and of an *Expence* no ways proportion'd to my *Circumſtances*. " Theſe, *My Lords*, are Afflictions which can be conceiv'd by no Body ſo well, as by *him*, who " has been ſo *unhappy*, as to *feel* the *Weight* of them. And among theſe I reckon it not the leaſt " of my *Sufferings*, that I have been for ſo long a Time debarr'd, *from taking Heed to that Flock*, " *over which the Holy Ghoſt hath made me an Overſeer*. For even ſince I have had my *Liberty*, by the " Favour of *your Lordſhips admitting me to Bail*, I have purpoſely avoided doing any Part of the " Duty of my *Function*, or even *appearing in Publick*, leſt it ſhould occaſion any *Tumult* or *Diſtur-* " *bance*, as my *neceſſary Attendance* on *your Lordſhips* from Time to Time, has ſince been thought

" *unhappily* to have done, without any *Fault* of *mine*, or the *least Degree* of *Encouragement* given by " *me*, which I profeſs, in the Preſence of *God*, to abhor.

" All theſe Circumſtances, *My Lords*, being conſider'd, together with the *Publick Manner*, the " *Length* and *Solemnity* of my *Tryal*, before ſo *Auguſt a Court* of *Judicature*, by which Means I *am* " *made a Gazing-Stock, both by Reproaches, and Afflictions*, and *a Spectacle to the whole World*: I have " ſtood in this Place Day after Day, to hear my ſelf accus'd of the *blackeſt Crimes*, and openly " *Revil'd*, I have been repreſented as a *Papiſt* in Diſguiſe, as a *Rebel*, as an Enemy to her Ma- " jeſty's *Perſon* and *Government*, and a *Favourer* of the Pretender, tho I have *Abjur'd* him, (but " not *forgot* him, as a Learned Perſon was pleas'd to ſay) that is, as the worſt of *perjur'd Villains*; " I have been call'd an *Inſignificant Tool of a Party*, on the one Hand, and a moſt *dangerous In-* " *cendiary*, on the other; nay, *an Angel*, that is, a Devil, *detach'd from the Infernal Regions*: All " theſe Things, I ſay, being conſider'd, (and *your Lordſhips*, I am ſure, in tender Compaſſion to " me, will conſider them,) it is moſt certain, that whatever be *your Lordſhips* Determination con- " cerning me, I cannot eſcape, without being a very *great Sufferer*, and I ſhall have been abun- " dantly *puniſh'd*, though I ſhould have the *Happineſs* to be by *your Lordſhips*, at laſt, *ac-* " *quitted*.

" Yet I cannot reflect without *Comfort*, (the *greateſt of Comforts*, next to *that* of a *Good Cauſe*, and " a *Good Conſcience*) that I *anſwer for my ſelf*, this Day, before the moſt illuſtrious Aſſembly in the " World, *the whole Body of the Nobility* of Great Britain, whoſe *Princely Extraction, and High Qua-* " *lity, whoſe magnificent Titles*, and *ſplendid Fortunes*, whoſe *Hereditary Candor and Generoſity*, *incre-* " *rent* in *Noble Blood*, *inſeparable* from the *Birth* and *Education* of *Peers*; in a word, whoſe *ſolid* " *Judgment*, and *exact Skill* in the *Laws* of *this Realm*, ſo *eminently* qualify them for the *final* " *Determination* of *Juſtice*, who are neither to be *ſway'd* by *Hopes*, *overrul'd* by *Fears*, nor *miſled* by " any *falſe Prejudice*, or *Paſſion*. If it muſt be a Man's *Misfortune* to *labour* under ſuch *hard Cir-* " *cumſtances as mine*, it is no ſmall *Mitigation* of them, that he *pleads* his *Cauſe* before *ſuch* " *Judges*, who, he knows, will *decide* it with the ſtricteſt *Impartiality*, *Equity*, and Ho- " *nour*.

" And when I conſider that I *now ſtand, and am judg'd*, for ſome of the *Doctrines of that Goſpel*, " which God *deliver'd unto our Fathers*; and *you*, *My Lords*, the *Biſhops*, *their Succeſſors*, have re- " ceiv'd from *Chriſt*, and *his Apoſtles*, as the *Sacred Depoſitum* of the *Church*, to be maintain'd in- " violably in its *Primitive Simplicity*; when I conſider, what is the *Cauſe for which I am this Day* " *call'd in Queſtion*, that it is *one* of thoſe *eternal Truths*, which *you* are ſo ſolemnly commiſſion'd to " teach, and *earneſtly contend* for; when I conſider, that 'tis what our *Bleſſed Lord*, and his *Apo-* " *ſtles*, ſeal'd with their moſt *precious Blood*, and ſo many *Primitive Martyrs*, maintain'd even in " the midſt of *Flames*; ſo many *learned Biſhops*, and *Confeſſors*, *recommended* to *Poſterity*, in their " *immortal Writings*, as the *diſtinguiſhing Badge* and *Glory* of our *Reformation*; nay, when I conſider " that 'tis what *you your ſelves* have *already ſupported* with *inconteſtible Reaſon* and *Authority*; it is no " ſmall Satisfaction to me to think, that as *your Lordſhips* are my *Judges*, ſo, I hope in God, *you* " muſt be my *Advocates*.

" What a *Guilt*, as well as *Diſgrace*, would it juſtly devolve upon the *Clergy*, to *recede* from any " *Principle* of our *excellent Church*, eſpecially from what has been ſo long *retain'd*, and *boaſted of*, " as its *peculiar Character*? By *abandoning* which, we muſt *relapſe* into ſome of the *worſt Doctrines*, " even of *Popery* it ſelf, and render *our ſelves* the moſt *contemptible*, as well as *inconſiſtent Church* in " the World? I think I may therefore with Confidence, uſe the Words of the *Great Apoſtle to* " *his* Accuſers; *having obtain'd Help from God, I continue unto this Day, witneſſing both to Small and* " *Great; ſaying none other Things, than thoſe which the Prophets*, and *Moſes*, (I may add Chriſt, and " his Apoſtles,) did ſay.

" For, *My Lords*, if I have committed any Faults or Errors in Expreſſion, yet, as I *inſiſt* up- " on my *Innocence*, with reſpect to all the *high Crimes* laid to my Charge, ſo I muſt *inſiſt* upon *all* " the *Doctrines* which I have taught, as being agreeable to the *Word of God*, and to the *Doctrine* of " our *moſt excellent*, and truly *Apoſtolical Church*, and which we of *the Clergy* are *oblig'd*, both by " *Subſcription* and *Oath*, to *acknowledge* and *defend*. And how *hard* are our Circumſtances, if we " muſt be puniſh'd in this World for *doing* that, which, if we *do not*, we ſhall be more heavily " puniſh'd in the *next*? What a Condition are we in, if we are commanded *to cry aloud, and* " *ſpare not, to exhort, rebuke, in Seaſon, and out of of Seaſon*, on the one Hand; and *Proſecuted, Im-* " *priſon'd, Ruin'd*, on the other? If this be our Caſe, *who indeed is ſufficient for theſe Things*? And " how truly may we of the *Miniſtry*, above all Men Living, apply to our ſelves thoſe Words of " the *Apoſtle, If in this Life only we have Hope in Chriſt, we are, of all Men, moſt miſerable:* But " our Comfort is, that our *Hope in Chriſt* is not only *in this Life*. Juſtly might we be reproach'd, " and deſerve ſome of thoſe Reflections, which, in theſe licentious Times, are ſo plentifully " pour'd upon us, were we not ready to practiſe the Doctrines we preach, of *Self-Denial, ta-* " *king up our Croſs*, and *patient Submiſſion* to *Sufferings* and *Afflictions*? For my own Part, it mat- " ters not what becomes of me, nor is *my Deliverance*, or *Ruin*, of any Moment to the World; " or, if it be, *I am ready not to be bound, but to die*, could I by that, do Service to my Queen, my " Church, or my Country; *neither count I my Life dear, ſo that I might finiſh my Courſe with Joy, and* " *the Miniſtry which I have receiv'd of the Lord Jeſus*. But may *God* ſo direct *your Lordſhips*, that " through me a Wound may not be given to the *Doctrines* of the *Scriptures*, and of the *Church*, " *which Chriſt hath purchas'd with his own Blood*.

" And ſo, with all Humility and Reſignation, I ſubmit my ſelf to *your Lordſhips* Judgment; " be it what it will. One Thing I am ſure, it can never take from me, the Power of Wiſhing, " and Praying, and (whether in *Proſperity* or *Adverſity*, whether I am acquitted, or condemn'd,) " I ſhall always pray for the Queen, *my Sovereign*, *for your Lordſhips*, my *Judges*, and for the *Com-* " *mons*, my *Accuſers*; moſt earneſtly beſeeching Almighty God, to deliver all Orders and Degrees " of Men amongſt us, from *all falſe Doctrine, Hereſy*, and *Schiſm, from Hardneſs of Heart, from* " *Contempt of his Word and Commandment*; *from Envy, Hatred, and Malice, and all Unchari-* " *tableneſs*.

The Auditors variouſly affected by Dr. *Sacheverel's* Speech.

This ſtudied, artful, and pathetick Speech, deliver'd with maſterly Aſſurance, made various Impreſſions on the Hearers; for though it deeply affected the Fair Sex, and even drew Tears from ſome of the moſt tender-hearted, yet it had a contrary

A. D. 1712.

Effect with others. Among the reſt, a Lady, to whom the Doctor had ſhewn his Sermon before he preach'd it, and given her a Key to it, by pointing out to her the ſeveral Reflections upon the *Revolution*, King *William*, the *Miniſtry*, and the *Lord Treaſurer*; when ſhe heard his ſolemn Recantation in his Speech, could not forbear crying out with Aſtoniſhment, the *greateſt Villain under the Sun!* And, indeed, his Appeals to the *Great God*, and the *Supreme Tribunal*, for his ſincere Affection to the *Revolution*, and the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and his Abhorrence of any Reflection upon the Government, if compared with his Sermon, cannot but raiſe the higheſt Indignation: For all that the moſt extenſive Charity can do in this Caſe, is, to chuſe which Side of a glaring Contradiction we will believe, the *Sermon*, or the *Speech*; unleſs we admit, for an Excuſe, that the latter was not of the Doctor's compoſing, but was, as the Generality believ'd, the joint Work of Dr. *Atterbury*, Dr. *Smallridge*, and Dr. *Friend*, ſupervis'd and corrected by Sir *Simon Harcourt* and Mr. *Phipps*.

We may here take Notice, that Sir *John Holt*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*, happening to die† in this critical Juncture, the Treaſurer, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, were very preſſing with the Queen to advance to that important Station, Sir *Thomas Parker*, who, on all Occaſions, and in particular during the Courſe of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, had given ſhining Proofs of his Abilities, and of his firm Adherence to the Revolution Principles: And tho' the Queen was, by this Time, inclining to the oppoſite Party, yet ſhe knew not how to deny them this Favour; but, it ſeems, reſolved, that it ſhould be the laſt. We may here alſo take Notice, that Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Treaſurer of the Navy, being dead on the laſt *New-Year's-Day*, the Miniſtry thought fit, ſome time after, to advance to that important Poſt, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; a Gentleman of very bright Parts, whoſe Place of Secretary at War was given to Mr. *Adam Cardonel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Secretary; which, however, was thought ſomewhat ſtrange and impolitick. About the ſame Time, upon the Death * of *Algernoon Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the Earl *Rivers* was made Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London* in his Room; but the Diſpoſal of the deceaſed Earl's Regiment of Dragoons, contrary to the *Queen*'s Intentions, was highly reſented; and, in the End, proved fatal to the Miniſtry.

† Sir *John Holt* dies *March* 6.

Sir *Thomas Parker* made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*. *January* 1.

*Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy.

Mr. *Cardonel* made Secretary at War.

* *January* 10. The Earl *Rivers* Lord Conſtable of the *Tower*.

To proceed, neither of the Two Houſes of Parliament ſat on the 8th of *March*, as being the Anniverſary Feſtival of her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; but on the 9th, the Lords proceeded further on the Tryal, the Queen being preſent; and Four of the Managers for the Houſe of Commons, (Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Sir *Peter King*) replied to Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Defence, as to the Firſt and Second Articles. The next ‖ Day (the Queen ſtill being preſent) Mr. *Comper*, Mr. *Thompſon*, and Sir *Thomas Parker*, replied to what had been alledg'd in the Doctor's Juſtification, as to the Third and Fourth Articles; and ſpoke ſo fully to the Matter, that General *Stanhope*, who was likewiſe ready to reply, did not think it neceſſary to add any thing to it. Sir *Thomas Parker*, in particular, made a very notable Speech, full of ſtrong Arguments, and manly Oratory, wherein he chiefly endeavour'd to prove, That Dr. *Sacheverel* had wreſted and miſquoted ſeveral Texts of Scripture; and was, in ſome meaſure, guilty of Perjury, ſince in his Speech, he proteſted, with the moſt ſolemn Imprecations and Appeals to the *Searcher of all Hearts*, to witneſs, *that he had no Intention to aſperſe the Memory of the late King, to traduce the late happy Revolution, to arraign the Reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament, or to defame her Majeſty's Adminiſtration*; which was as plain as at Noon-Day, both from the Tenor and expreſs Words of his Sermon. Sir *Thomas Parker* having made an end of his Speech, the Earl of *Nottingham* ſaid, he had ſomething to propoſe; whereupon the Earl of *Sunderland* moved, that the Lords ſhould adjourn to their Houſe, which they did accordingly; and there the Earl of *Nottingham* ſtarted an unexpected Queſtion, *viz. Whether in Proſecutions, by Impeachments for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by Writing or Speaking, the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be criminal, are neceſſary to be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Impeachments?* After ſome Debate, the Lords reſolved to conſult the Judges, who very readily deliver'd their unanimous Opinion, that according to *Law*, *the Grounds of an Indictment or Impeachment ought to be expreſly mention'd in both*. Thoſe who were for puniſhing Dr. *Sacheverel*, were not a little ſurpriz'd at this unforeſeen Difficulty, which was of no leſs Conſequence, than to baffle and annul the whole Proſecution, and to make it neceſſary for the Commons to begin anew, which they could not expect to have Time to do. But it being ſuggeſted, that the Judges had deliver'd their Opinion according to the *Rules* of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and not according to the *Uſage of* Parliaments, the Lords, on the 11th of *March*, reſumed the Debate upon the Queſtion ſtarted by the Earl of *Nottingham*, (the Queen being preſent); and, at laſt, reſolv'd, *That in Impeachments they were to proceed according to the Laws of the Land, and the Law and Uſage of Parliaments*; and appointed a Committee to ſearch the Journals of their Houſe for Precedents,

The Managers Reply to the Doctor's Defence. ‖ *March* 10.

Sir *Thomas Parker* makes a very notable Speech.

The Earl of *Nottingham* ſtarts an unexpected Queſtion.

Debates in the Houſe of Lords thereupon *March* 14.

A. D. 1712. Precedents, which they did accordingly on *Monday* the Thirteenth of *March*. The next Day they proceeded in the ſame Affair, and found a parallel Inſtance of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Impeachment, which was that of Dr. *Manwaring*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, wherein the Words for which he was impeach'd, were not expreſly mention'd in the Articles; of which Inſtance, they made their Report to the Houſe. A Debate ariſing, whether a Queſtion ſhould be ſtated, it was propos'd to adjourn the Houſe; which being carried in the Negative, Forty nine Lords proteſted (a) againſt that Reſolution. Then after further Debate, the Queſtion was put, "*That by the* P. 295, 297. "*Law and Uſage of Parliaments in Proſecutions, by Impeachments for* High Crimes and "Miſdemeanors, by Writing or Speaking, the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be "criminal, are not neceſſary to be expreſly ſpecify'd in ſuch Impeachments; which "was reſolv'd in the Affirmative: But many Lords enter'd the following Proteſt.

*Diſſentient.*

*Buckingham*, *Berkley Str.*, *Haverſham*,
*Jo. Ebor*, *Northesk*, *Tho. Roſſen*,
*H. London*, *Dartmouth*, *Geo. Bath and Wells.*
*Hamilton*, *Mar*,

"I. Becauſe we conceive the Law of the Land is as much the Rule of Judicature, "as it is in the inferior Courts of Juſtice; and ſince by the Opinion of all the "Judges, in all Proſecutions by Information or Indictment, for Writing or Speak-"ing, the particular Words ſuppoſed to be criminal, muſt be expreſly ſpecified in "ſuch Information or Indictment; and that this is the Law of the Land, confirm'd "by conſtant Practice, we conceive, that there is the ſame Reaſon and Juſtice for "ſpecifying in Impeachments the particular Words ſuppoſed to be criminal; for, "otherwiſe, a Perſon who is innocent, and ſafe by the Law, out of Parliament, "may, nevertheleſs, be condemn'd in Parliament.

"For we conceive, that ſome Reaſons of Law and Juſtice, why the Words ſup-"poſed criminal muſt be ſpecified in Informations and Indictments, may be, that "the Party accuſed, may certainly know his Charge, and be thereby enabled to "defend his Innocence; that the Jury may know it too, and be enabled thereby the "better to apply the Evidence given by the Witneſſes to the Matter of ſuch Charge; "and that the Judges themſelves may the better judge of the Nature of the Crimes, "and of a Puniſhment *adequate* to it, which, in Caſes of Miſdemeanors, which are "indefinite and innumerable, muſt extreamly vary, according to the Heinouſneſs "of the Offence; and finally, That the Houſe of Lords, upon Complaint to them, "may alſo judge, whether the Fine, which is uſually one of the Puniſhments for "Miſdemeanors, do not exceed the Demerit; eſpecially ſince by the Bill of Rights, "exorbitant Fines are declared to be illegal; which Reaſons ſeem to be fully as "ſtrong in the Caſe of Impeachments, as in Indictments and Informations; for "the particular Words are as neceſſary to enable the Lords to determine uprightly "and impartially, as the Jury or Judges; and as neceſſary for the Defence of the "accuſed here, as in the Courts below; and if there were to be a Difference, it "ſeems more neceſſary in this high Court; for the weightier the Proſecution is, the "more need has an unfortunate Man of Indulgence, and all lawful Favour; and "ſurely there cannot be an heavier Load upon a Man, than an Accuſation by all the "Commons of *Britain*.

"We do not remember any Precedent inſiſted on for the Maintenance of this Re-"ſolution, ſave only the Caſe of Dr. *Manwaring*, which, we conceive, could not "warrant this Reſolution; for, Firſt, the Words charged upon him by the Com-"mons Declaration, were not compar'd with the *Sermons*, tho' it was deſir'd; and "conſequently, no Lord could ſay, they were not the Words of the *Sermons*; and "therefore, upon ſuch Uncertainty, we conceive we could not ground a Poſitive "Reſolution.

"II. The Charge upon him taken out of his *Sermon*, on the Fourth of *May* 1628. "ſeems to be the very Words of him ſpoken; for they were atteſted by Ear-wit-"neſſes, who ſurely never were, or could be admitted to atteſt their own Conjectures "of the Scope of a *Sermon*; and not ſpecify the very Words, for that would be to "make the Witneſſes to be the Judges.

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(a) *viz.* Diſſentient.

*R. Ferrers, Abingdon, Beaufort, Denbigh, Jo. Ebor, Berkſhire, Weymouth, Leigh, Suſſex, Lexington, Hamilton, Jerſey, Craven, Buckingham, Poulet, Dartmouth, Guernſey, Wemyſs, Scarborough, Nottingham, Rocheſter, North and Grey, N. Dureſme, Scarſdale, Weſton, Leeds, Chandos, Osborne, Lempſter, Geo. Bath and Wells, Northampton, Berkley Str. Willoughby Br. W. Ceſtriens, Suffolk, Haverſham, Northesk, Aſhburnham, Ormond, Conway, Stawell, Mar, Howard, Guilford, Plymouth, Angleſey, H. London, Thanet, Tho. Roſſen.*

"Beſides,

A. D. 17[illegible].

" Beſides, in ſuch a Caſe as this, where the Party did not inſiſt upon any legal and " juſt Exceptions, of which he might have taken Advantage, if he had made his " Defence, which he did not, but ſubmitted, and begg'd Pardon; this ought not to " be look'd upon as a Precedent or Authority, to juſtify the Illegality of the Form " of that Impeachment.

" III But altho' this Precedent were full and expreſs to the Point Reſolv'd; We " humbly conceive, that one Precedent is not ſufficient to ſupport a Law and Cuſtom " of Parliament, nor conſequently a Reſolution, declaring it; for ſurely there is " great Difference between a ſingle Inſtance, and a Law and Cuſtom.

" Since we conceive, that in all the Precedents, at leaſt, all that have appear'd " to us for Four hundred Years, of the Proſecutions in Parliament, the Particular " Words charg'd, have been conſtantly expreſs'd in the Articles, or Declarations of " Impeachments.

[*Here ſeveral Precedents were inſerted.*]

" Upon the whole, therefore, we humbly conceive, that ſo great a Number of Pre- " cedents, is ſufficient to outweigh the ſingle Inſtance of Dr. *Manwaring*'s Caſe, how " oppoſite ſoever it may ſeem to be to the preſent Caſe; which, for the Reaſons we " have mention'd, is far from being plain and clear, or having the full Authority of " a Precedent; and the Law and Cuſtom of Parliaments, as we conceive, is to be de- " termin'd by conſtant Courſe and Practice, and not one Precedent occaſion'd by ſo " odious Doctrines, as thoſe of Dr. *Manwaring*; nor can the contrary Aſſertion to " the aboveſaid Reſolution, be of any ill Conſequence to Impeachments by the " Commons, becauſe 'tis eaſy for them to ſpecify the Words which offend them; but " extreamly difficult for the Accuſed to defend himſelf, without knowing them; " and as all who are charg'd criminally, have Leave to make their Defence, ſo they " ſhould alſo have allow'd to them all lawful Means for it. (*a*)

Two Days † after, the Queen went *incognito* to the Houſe of Lords, where a Motion being made to declare, *That the Commons had made good the Firſt Article againſt Dr.* Sacheverel, a warm Debate aroſe thereupon. The Earl of *Wharton*, who ſpoke firſt, took Notice of the " different Strain between the Doctor's Sermon and his " Speech; and that the *Speech* was a full Confutation and Condemnation of the *Ser-* " *mon*. His Lordſhip urged in particular, That all the Doctor had advanced ab ut " *Non-Reſiſtance* and *Unlimited Obedience*, was ridiculous and falſe; as was alſo his " diſtinguiſhing in the Affair of the *Revolution*; proving, that there was notorious " Reſiſtance in the Aſſociation begun at *Exeter*, and in the ſeizing of *York* and *Oxford* " Gates, and breaking down the Bridge. That the Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*, as " preſs'd by the Doctor, was not reconcileable to the Practice of Churchmen; and " his Lordſhip thought it very hard, that when the Archbiſhop might preach up the " *Reſiſtance* uſed at the *Revolution*, the Mouths of private Men ſhould be ſtopt. That " if the *Revolution* were not lawful, many in that Houſe, and vaſt Numbers without, " were guilty of Blood, Murder, Rapine, and Injuſtice; and the Queen her ſelf " was no lawful Queen, ſince the beſt Title ſhe had to the Crown, was her Parlia- " mentary Title, founded on the Revolution." In anſwer to this, the Lord *Haver-ſham* ſpoke as follows:

† *March* 16.

Great Debate in the Lords Houſe, about the Firſt Article.

The Earl of *Wharton*'s Speech.

My LORDS,

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech.

*WHen I conſider where this Impeachment firſt began, I cannot but think the Deſign of it was very good; but whatever it was, in its firſt Intendment, it is very evident, it has already procured very miſchievous Effects; it has created great Diſturbances in private Families, and raiſed a Ferment in the Nation, that will not be laid by your Lordſhips Judgment, let that be what it will. It has been a two-edg'd Miſchief; giving the Church on the one ſide, and the Diſſenters on the other, too juſt Apprehenſion, that they are both in Danger. Nor can this be wonder'd at, when your Lordſhips have been told, by ſome of the Managers, of a* pretended *Divine Right of the Church, and when it has been more than hinted by the Managers of the Houſe of Commons, That the Clergy ought to be directed by the Civil Power, what Doctrine they ſhould teach: Nay, when they have authoritatively taken upon them to interpret Scripture, and charged it as a Crime upon a Miniſter, that he had wreſted ſeveral Places of it to his own wicked Intentions.*

My Lords, *After ſo noble a Defence made for the Doctor by his Council, and ſo great and moving an Apology by himſelf, I ſhould not trouble your Lordſhips upon this Occaſion,*

(*a*) Sign'd by *Jo. Ebor, N. Dureſme, Suſſex, Scarſdale, Plymouth, R. Ferrers, Beaufort, Denbigh, Yarmouth, Rocheſter, Weymouth, Scarborough, W. Ceſtrienſ. Stawell, Conway, Guilford, Lemſter, H. London, Leeds, Thanet, Angleſey, Abingdon, Northampton, Jerſey, North and Grey, Willoughby Br. Craven, Osborne, Howard, Guernſey, Nottingham, Berkſhire.*

were it not more in Juſtification of my ſelf, for the Judgment I ſhall give, than for the Sake of the Doctor, whoſe Cauſe, I think, now ſtands in very little need of it.

I was, My Lords, a Sufferer in the late Reigns, as well as others: I was in the Convention-Parliament, and in the Vote of Abdication; and am, at this Day, of the ſame Principle I was then; and yet, notwithſtanding this, I am not aſhamed to ſay to your Lordſhips, that I think my ſelf obliged, in Juſtice, to acquit the Doctor from the Charge brought againſt him in this Article. And tho' this may ſeem ſtrange to ſome of your Lordſhips; yet, I hope, it will not appear ſo very ſtrange, as to ſee Biſhops vote againſt their own Doctrines, and Diſſenters in the Midſt of a Mob that are pulling down Meeting-Houſes; eſpecially after the Reaſons I ſhall offer to your Lordſhips for the Support of my Opinion.

I ſhall not trouble your Lordſhips about the Original of Government, or the divers Forms of it; your Lordſhips heard that learnedly diſcours'd on by one of the Managers of the Houſe of Commons, below: But there is one Thing, My Lords, that, if my Memory ſerves me right, that Gentleman omitted; and it is a Matter too, that I take to be of the greateſt Conſequence to any Government whatſoever; I mean, the Divine Appointment, or Inſtitution of Government it ſelf: From which Appointment it is, that Men are obliged to Obedience to the Magiſtrate, not only for Wrath, or Fear of him, but for Conſcience ſake, for Dread of a future Puniſhment; which is the greateſt Security the Magiſtrate has. And I the rather mention this, becauſe of Notions that ſome People have of late advanced of their own, (and have found their Advantage too in ſo doing) of a Diſcretionary Obedience only; that is, in my Opinion, whilſt the Government is for them, they will be for it, and think themſelves bound to obey no longer. It is not neceſſary to the Proof of this Divine Authority, to fix the juſt Time and Place, when, and where, and how the Knowledge of it was firſt communicated to Mankind; it is enough, that We have it as expreſly, as plainly, and as clearly declar'd, as can be put into Words, that it is ſo.

There is another Thing, My Lords, that, in general, I would mention to your Lordſhips, before I come to the Article it ſelf; which may otherwiſe be the Occaſion of ſome Miſtake in this Debate. We are not now judging according to our own Notions of Politicks, or determining how far Reſiſtance, or Non-Reſiſtance, is lawful: It would be a ſtrange Rule of Judgment, to find any Man guilty, for the Sake of one's private Opinion, and for the eſtabliſhing a Doctrine which he likes, and his Neighbour does not. But the only Queſtion before your Lordſhips, is, Whether, and how far, the Houſe of Commons have made good their Charge againſt the Doctor? And I take the Liberty to ſay plainly to your Lordſhips, that, in my Opinion, they have been very far from making good their Charge againſt him in this Article.

My Lords, To prevent the leaſt Miſtake, I ſhall read the Words of the Article to your Lordſhips, as they ſtand in the Impeachment:

"He the ſaid *Henry Sacheverel*, in his ſaid Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul's*, doth "ſuggeſt and maintain, That the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the ſaid "*Happy Revolution*, were odious and unjuſtifiable: That his Late Majeſty, in his "Declaration, diſclaim'd the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance; and that to impute "Reſiſtance to the ſaid *Revolution*, is to caſt black and odious Colours upon his Late "Majeſty, and the ſaid *Revolution*.

The Doctor, in this Article, is charg'd with having maintain'd, That the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the late Happy Revolution, were odious and unjuſtifiable. To ſupport this, the Commons ſay, That having aſſerted the general Propoſition of the Unlawfulneſs of reſiſting the Supreme Power, and not having excepted the particular Caſe of Reſiſtance that was made uſe of, as a Means to bring about the late Happy *Revolution*; he does thereby reflect both upon the Means, and upon the ſaid *Revolution*. In Anſwer to this, there have been Two Things inſiſted upon to your Lordſhips, in Behalf of the Doctor, by his Council: Firſt, That in Caſes of ſuch a Nature as this, the Exception is always imply'd in the general Rule: And there was a very unanſwerable Inſtance brought in Proof of this, at leaſt to moſt of your Lordſhips; it was the Oath of Allegiance to King James: All thoſe that took that Oath, took it in general Words; and yet, ſuch an extraordinary Caſe as the Revolution was excepted, though not expreſs'd by thoſe that took that Oath. The next was, The Doctor, ſay they, would have been juſtly more blam'd, had he mention'd all the Caſes of Exception; which extraordinary Caſes ought to anſwer for themſelves, whenever they fall out.

And though, My Lords, theſe Two be a full Anſwer, yet there are Two Things more, I think, with Submiſſion, may be added to it, which have not as yet been taken notice of.

The First is, My Lords, That the Proof againſt the Doctor is drawn by Conſequences of the Commons own making, which he himſelf diſowns: And I appeal to that Reverend and Learned Perſon, who are great Maſters of Controverſy, whether it is not an eſta-

*eſtabliſh'd Rule among all Learned Men, that have the leaſt Spark of Ingenuity, that no Man ought to be charg'd with Conſequences, let them appear to his Adverſary never ſo clearly and undeniably to follow from his Aſſertion, when he himſelf denies thoſe Conſequences? This is ſo known a Maxim, in all Diſputes between* Proteſtants *and* Papiſts, *and between* Proteſtants *themſelves, that it cannot be deny'd. Now, the Doctor himſelf denying, as he does, that he had the leaſt Thought of including the* Revolution *under his general Aſſertion, or that he apply'd his Doctrine of* Non-Reſiſtance *to that Caſe, cannot, without the higheſt Injuſtice, be charged with Conſequences, which he himſelf utterly denies.*

*In the next place, it is impoſſible, in my Opinion, to prove, that* Reſiſtance *was made uſe of as a Means to bring about the late happy* Revolution; *and conſequently, is not within the Doctor's general Maxim.*

*Means,* My Lords, *is a relative Term, and refers to ſome End: And the End and Deſign of the Prince of* Orange *in coming hither, and of thoſe that join'd him when he was here, being to have the Nation and Rightful Succeſſion ſecur'd by a Free Parliament; it follows, that whatever Force was, at that Time, made uſe of, could not be made uſe of as a Means to bring about an End which was never intended. Far be it from me,* My Lords, *to leſſen this great Undertaking to deliver us from* Popery *and* Arbitrary Power! *And tho' the Glory of that Enterprize is wholly attributed to King* William; *'tis certain, Her preſent Majeſty had her Share in it, however that is forgotten: For, give me Leave to ſay, That had not her Majeſty countenanc'd the Undertaking of the Prince of* Orange *with her Aſſiſtance, in my Opinion, the Succeſs had been very dubious.*

*Now, is it poſſible,* My Lords, *to imagine, that it was ever the Deſign of her Majeſty, or thoſe that join'd the Prince of* Orange, *to take the Crown off of King* James's, *and put it upon King* William's *Head?*

*No,* My Lords; *the avowed great Deſign was quite otherwiſe, as appears by the* Declaration *it ſelf, which was read below: It was to reſtore and ſecure our Laws, from the Invaſions that had been made upon them by Arbitrary Power: It was to ſecure that Right, that, all the World knows, the Princeſs had to the Succeſſion of the Crown, and to have every Thing ſettled by a Free Parliament; and not to make a* Revolution, *by Dethroning King* James. *This the Prince himſelf owns, when he ſays, in his Declaration,* He had no other Deſign in coming hither, but a Free Parliament.

My Lords, *I take it to be of moſt dangerous Conſequence, to judge any Man by Suggeſtions and* Innuendos: *Let what will be ſaid to juſtify it, it ſhall never be the Rule of my Judgment.*

*Groundleſs Suggeſtions,* My Lords, *have, within my Memory, been the Pretence of Power, to cover illegal Oppreſſion, with the Shew of Reaſon, to the Publick. I will give your Lordſhips but one Inſtance of it: It was the Caſe of a Reverend Prelate, now in the Houſe; I mean the Archbiſhop of* York: *His Grace was then Dr.* Sharpe *only. It was in the Year Eighty Six: There was an Order, directed by way of Letter to the* Proteſtant *Biſhops, to diſcharge all the Inferior Clergy from Preaching upon controverted Points in Divinity: They thought it ſerved the Deſigns of* Popery, *then, to direct Miniſters how they ſhould preach; which was, in Effect, to forbid them to defend their Religion. This Precedent was taken from an Order in Queen* Mary's *Time, ſays the printed Account; when, at the ſame Time, it was attack'd by the* Romiſh Prieſts *with all the Vigor they were capable of, and the* Popiſh *Sermons and Diſcourſes were printed by Authority. Notwithſtanding this Order, the Doctor took Occaſion, in ſome of his Sermons, to vindicate the Church of* England, *in Oppoſition to the Frauds and Corruptions of* Popery: *But this, by the Court-Emiſſaries, was interpreted much the ſame way as the Doctor's Sermon is now, to be endeavouring to beget, in the Minds of his Hearers, an ill Opinion of the King, and his Government, by inſinuating Fears and Jealouſies, to diſpoſe them to Diſcontent, and to lead them into Schiſm, Diſobedience and Rebellion.*

My Lords, *When the Homilies and Articles, when ſo many Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and the Univerſities, and moſt of the Foreign Divines too, (eſpecially the* Lutherans) *have aſſerted the ſame Doctrine of* Non-Reſiſtance *to the* Supreme Power, *as Dr.* Sacheverel *has; I think it the hardeſt Caſe in the World, that this unfortunate Gentleman ſhould be ſingled out, and made a Criminal, and a Kind of* Martyr, *enduring the Tryal of* cruel Mockings, yea, moreover, of Bonds and Impriſonment, *for aſſerting the ſame Doctrine. 'Tis true,* Beza, *and* Pareus, *and ſome others of the* Calviniſts, *are of another Opinion; but 'tis known, that* Pareus's *Commentary on the 13th of the* Romans, *was burnt at* Oxford, *by the Order of King* James I. *for aſſerting that Doctrine.*

*But there is one Thing,* My Lords, *ſo aſtoniſhing in this Proſecution, that I cannot but take notice of it: Thoſe who were at Man's Eſtate at the* Revolution, *know how induſtrious, on the one Side, all that were Friends to King* James *were, to put his Leaving the Nation then upon the Foot of Force and Reſiſtance; as thinking this the ſtrongeſt and beſt Argument, to juſtify his withdrawing himſelf from his People: They rack'd their Brains,*

A. D. 1713.

*Brains, to find out Arguments to convince Men, that his Life was manifeſtly in Danger by ſtaying here; and that it was for the Sake of that, and his Liberty, that he was forc'd to withdraw; and that his withdrawing was juſt, being an Act of Neceſſity, and not of Choice.*

*On the other ſide, thoſe that were Friends to the* Revolution, *made it their Buſineſs to perſuade the World, that all this was but a Colour and Pretence, and that the Fact was quite otherwiſe: That the Senſe and Conviction King* James *had of what he had done, prevail'd upon him rather to throw off the Government, than concur with a Free Parliament.*

*That this was the only Foot they then put it upon; and that it was not then put upon the Foot of Forfeiting the Government by Male-Adminiſtration; if any Man denies, I appeal to the Papers that were then writ, and are now in Print, on this Subject.*

*This being ſo, it is very ſtrange to ſee ſo great an Alteration in Men's Notions of Things; and that now, after our Conſtitution has maintain'd it ſelf upon this Foot, againſt all Deſigns and Attempts that have been made upon it, for above Twenty Years, thoſe very Men, and that Party, who endeavour'd to place the* Revolution *then upon King* James's *voluntary Deſertion, which they call'd* Abdication, *ſhould now, without any Reaſon given, be for changing that Foundation, and do all they can, to put it upon King* James's *Foot of* Force *and* Reſiſtance. *What,* My Lords, *are we endeavouring, after Twenty Years, to make King* James's *Title better now, than any of his Friends could make it then; and not only finding out Arguments they never thought of, but impeaching any that dare ſo much as queſtion the Truth and Force of them? This,* My Lords, *ſeems very ſtrange.*

My Lords, *I cannot but take notice to your Lordſhips, of what was ſaid by that Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt; becauſe, to me it appears to be a Matter of the laſt Conſequence to the Honour of her preſent Majeſty. He told your Lordſhips,* That the beſt Title her Majeſty had to the Crown, was her Parliamentary Title. *I muſt take the Liberty to affirm the quite contrary; and that, in my Opinion, the beſt Title her Majeſty has, is her* Hereditary Title: *Tho' I deny not, but that the Act of Parliament is a Strengthening and Confirmation of that Title; yet I deny a Parliamentary Title to be the only, or the beſt Title that the Queen has to the Crown ſhe wears. And in ſaying this, I do not fear the malicious Reflections of having a ſquinting Regard to the Title of any Perſon on the other Side of the Water; for, in affirming, (as I now do to your Lordſhips) that her Majeſty is my Rightful and Lawful Queen, by Right of* Inheritance, *and as ſhe is the Daughter of King* James *the Second, I do in ſo many Words affirm alſo, that there is no other Perſon the Rightful and Lawful Heir to King* James, *but Her ſelf. And if the preſent Impeachment of Dr.* Sacheverel *ſhall have this Effect, (as I hope it will) to convince the Nation of the undoubted Truth of her Majeſty's Right of* Inheritance *to the Crown, (a Matter now ſo induſtriouſly oppos'd) the Security this will bring to her Majeſty's Perſon and Crown, and to the Succeſſion in the* Proteſtant Line, *and the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover *afterwards, ſhall prevail with me eaſily to pardon any warm and unguarded Expreſſions, that the Doctor may here and there have dropt, and made uſe of in any of his Diſcourſes.*

Lord *Ferrers.* The Lord *Ferrers* likewiſe endeavour'd to excuſe the Doctor; alledging, "That "the *Revolution* was not mention'd in his Sermon: That nothing but plain Matter "of Fact ſhould ground ſuch a ſolemn Accuſation: That if the Doctor were guilty "of ſome fooliſh, unguarded Expreſſions, he ought to have been try'd in *Weſtmin-*"*ſter-Hall*: But his Lordſhip doubted, whether, even in the Inferior Courts, there "would be ſufficient Matter to convict him." He was back'd by the Earl of *Scar-*

Earl of *Scarborough.* *borough*, who ſaid, The *Revolution* was a nice Point, and above the Law; and moved, That they ſhould adjourn the Debate, and take Time to conſider, before they gave their Judgment.

Dr. *Talbot*, Biſhop of *Oxford.* The Lord *Haverſham* having reflected on ſome *Biſhops voting contrary to their Doctrines*; Dr. *Talbot*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, took from thence Occaſion to ſpeak on the other ſide. In the firſt place, he laid down Two Premiſes: "1ſt, That Govern-"ment, in general, was, in its Original Inſtitution, deſigned for the Good of the "whole Body: For Men were not form'd into Societies, only to be Subjects of the "arbitrary Wills, the ſlaviſh Inſtruments in the gratifying the ambitious, or other "corrupt Deſigns, of any one, or more Men; but for the Safety and Property of "the whole Community. 2dly, That in the Holy Scriptures, there's no Specifi-"cation of any one particular Form of Government, to which all Nations and "Bodies of Men, in all Times and Places, ought to be ſubject; nor are there ſuch "exact Accounts of the Extent of the Power of the Governor, or the Obedience "and Submiſſion of the Governed, as can reach to all Caſes that may poſſibly "happen. He urged, That the moſt zealous Contenders for the abſolute Power of "the Prince, and unconditional Submiſſion of the Subject, found themſelves up-"on the Fifth Commandment, *Honour thy Father and Mother*; which they ex-

" pound as comprehending *Political*, as well as *Natural Parents* : But that if a Pa-
" rent, in a Frenzy, Fit of Drunkenneſs, or Paſſion, ſhall attempt to kill his inno-
" cent Son, the latter may grapple with him, and diſarm him : That the Prime
" Law of Nature, of *Self-Preſervation*, will juſtify the *Political Child*, the Body of
" the People, in defending their *Political Life*, (that is, their Conſtitution) againſt
" plain and avow'd Attempts of the *Political Parents* utterly to deſtroy it." He allow'd, " That in all Governments, there is an abſolute Power lodg'd Some-
" where ; but contended, That with us, that Power is lodg'd in the *Legiſlature* : To
" which Purpoſe, he quoted Sir *Thomas Smith*, *de Republ. Angl.* who ſays, *That the*
" *Parliament gives Forms for Succeſſion of the Crown.* He own'd, That the Executive
" Power, with us, is lodg'd with the Prince : That thoſe commiſſion'd by him,
" acting according to their Commiſſion, and within thoſe Laws, with the Execution
" whereof He and they are truſted, are irreſiſtible : That the Perſon of the
" Prince is always inviolable ; ſo that nothing leſs than a total Subverſion of
" the Conſtitution, can juſtify any forcible Reſiſtance of his Subjects. But that,
" if in a Legal Monarchy, where the Laws enacted by the common Conſent of
" Prince and People, are the Meaſures both of his *Government*, and of their *Obedi-*
" *ence*, that limit his Power, as well as ſecure their Rights and Properties ; the
" Prince ſhall change this Form of *Government* into an abſolute *Tyranny*, ſet aſide
" thoſe Laws, and (when all *Applications* and *Attempts* of other Kinds prove un-
" ſucceſsful) if then the *Nobles* and *Commons* join together, in Defence of their
" *ancient Conſtitution*, *Government* and *Laws*, he could not call them *Rebels.*" On the other hand, his Lordſhip brought in ſeveral Inſtances from former Reigns, to prove the Lawfulneſs of Reſiſtance in certain Caſes ; and ſaid, " That tho' *Paſ-*
" *ſive Obedience* be a Duty of perpetual Obligation, in general Terms, yet the
" Practice of it, in particular, is *temporary*, and depends on Circumſtances. That
" the Doctor's preaching that Doctrine, was altogether unſeaſonable, conſidering
" the Queen's Excellent and Legal Adminiſtration, and her Subjects Dutiful Beha-
" viour ; and therefore, the urging it at this Time, was level'd againſt the *Revo-*
" *lution.* That if the *Revolution* was illegal, they ought to repent of it : But as
" no Repentance can be ſincere and good without *Reſtitution*, ſo they ought to bring
" in the *Pretender* : Which he mention'd, only to ſhew the dangerous Tendency
" of the Doctor's Aſſertions. Concluding, That he voted againſt him, merely to
" deter others ; for he was apprehenſive, that if he were not puniſh'd, our Excellent
" Conſtitution would be entirely loſt." Dr. *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who endeavour'd to excuſe Dr. *Sacheverel*, " allow'd, indeed, of what the Biſhop of *Ox-*
" *ford* had advanc'd, about the Neceſſity and Legality of Reſiſtance, in ſome ex-
" traordinary Caſes ; but was of Opinion, that this ought to be kept from the
" Knowledge of the People, who are naturally too too apt to reſiſt ; and that the
" oppoſite Doctrine ought rather to be maintain'd and enforc'd. That the *Revo-*
" *lution* was not to be boaſted of, and made a Precedent ; but we ought to throw a
" Mantle over it, and rather call it *Vacancy*, or *Abdication* : And that the *Original*
" *Compact* were Two very dangerous Words ; not to be mention'd, without a great
" deal of Caution. That they who examin'd the *Revolution* too nicely, were no
" Friends to it : For, at that rate, the Crown would roll like a Ball, and never
" be fix'd. Concluding, that there ſeem'd to be a Neceſſity to preach up *Non-Re-*
" *ſiſtance* and *Paſſive Obedience*, at that Time, when *Reſiſtance* was juſtify'd." The Duke of *Argyle*, who ſpoke on the other ſide, ſaid, among other Things, *That the Clergy, in all Ages, have deliver'd up the Rights and Liberties of the People ; and preach'd up the King's Power, in order to govern him ; and therefore, they ought not to be ſuf-fer'd to meddle with Politicks.* The Earl of *Angleſey* anſwer'd to this, *That Political Sermons were ſometimes neceſſary, and allow'd on the Thirtieth of* January, *and other Occaſions. As to the* Revolution, *which was the chief Matter now in Debate, he ſaid, That the* Vacancy of the Throne *was properly the Thing ; and therefore, the mentioning* neceſſary Means, *was mere Nonſenſe in the Doctor ; and he would not find him guilty for Nonſenſe : The rather, becauſe the Doctrine of* Reſiſtance, *which the Doctor had con-futed, juſtifies* Rebellion, Murder, *and all manner of* Crimes. The Duke of *Leeds*, who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, made a very long Speech ; " wherein he own'd, he
" had a great Share in the late *Revolution* ; but ſaid, he never thought that Things
" would have gone ſo far, as to ſettle the Crown on the Prince of *Orange* ; whom
" he had often heard ſay, that *He had no ſuch Thoughts himſelf.* That they ought to
" diſtinguiſh between *Reſiſtance* and *Revolution* ; For *Vacancy*, or *Abdication*, was the
" Thing they went upon ; and therefore, *Reſiſtance* was to be forgot : For had it not
" ſucceeded, it had certainly been *Rebellion* ; ſince he knew of no other but *Heredi-*
" *tary Right.*" Hereupon Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, made the follow-ing Speech :

The Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

D. of *Argyle*.

E. of *Angleſey*.

D. of *Leeds*.

A. D. 1709-10.

The Biſhop of *Sarum's* Speech.

" THE *Council for the Priſoner did ſo plainly and fully yield all that any Loyal Subject has ever pre-*
" *tended to, that in Caſes of extream Neceſſity,* SELF-DEFENCE, *and* RESISTANCE, *were law-*
" *ful, and that this was the Caſe at the* REVOLUTION; that it may not be neceſſary to ſay any
" Thing further on this Head, if it had not been that the Evidence they brought, ſeemed to
" carry this Matter much farther, and that the Priſoner himſelf allow'd of no Exception, in
" Caſes of Neceſſity. And ſince it is grown to be a vulgar Opinion, that by the Doctrine of the
" Church of *England*, all Reſiſtance, in any Caſe whatſoever, without Exception, is con-
" demn'd; I think it is incumbent on me, who have examin'd this Matter long and carefully,
" to give you ſuch a clear Account of this Point, as may as fully ſatisfy you, as it did my
" ſelf.

" I ſerved in the *Revolution*, and promoted it all I could. I ſerved as Chaplain to the late
" King: I had no Command, and carried no Arms, but I was ſo far engag'd in it, that if I
" could ſee that I had gone out of the way in that, (and the many Ups and Downs we have
" gone through ſince, has given much Occaſion to reflect on that Tranſaction) I ſhould hold my
" ſelf unworthy to appear longer, either in this Habit, or in this Great Aſſembly: But ſhould
" think my ſelf bound to paſs away the reſt of my Life in Retirement, or Sorrow. There is
" nothing more certain in Religion, than that we ought to repent of every Sin we have com-
" mitted; and that we cannot truly repent, unleſs we repair, and reſtore, as far as it is in our
" Power.

" I go now to give you the Account of the Doctrine of our Church, in this Particular. In
" the Times of *Popery*, it was a Tenet, built upon Biſhops ſetting the Crown on the Heads of
" Princes, and anointing them, that they held their Crowns of the Church, and at the Pope's
" Mercy; who had, for about Five Hundred Years, got into the Claim of depoſing them, and
" giving their Dominions to others, in Caſe they were Hereticks, or the Favourers of them.
" But the Reformation being, in its firſt Beginning, protected by the Princes of *Germany*, by
" the Kings of the *North*, and then by the Kings of *England*; they came, every where, in Oppo-
" ſition of the Papal Notions, to ſay that Kings had their Power from GOD; not that they had
" any diſtinct Authority, beſides the Law of the Land, derived to them from GOD; but becauſe
" by the Laws of God, the Authority of the Law of the Land, was ſecured to them. For when
" a different Authority from that of the Law, came to be pretended to, and to be founded on
" theſe general Expreſſions, that received here a Parliamentary Cenſure; and it was then de-
" clared, that the Laws of Religion in the Scripture, did only eſtabliſh the ſeveral Conſtitutions
" and Governments, that were in the different Parts of the World.

" The Occaſion that the Apoſtles had to write what we find in their Epiſtles, with Relation to
" the Government, was this: The *Jews* had a Notion among them, from a Paſſage in *Deutero-*
" *nomy*, that they were only to ſet a King over them, *One from among their Brethren, and not a*
" *Stranger.* From whence it is, that to this Day, they do not think they are bound in Con-
" ſcience to obey any Magiſtrate, who is not one of their Nation. Now, the firſt Converts of
" Chriſtianity being *Jews*, the Apoſtles took Care that they ſhould not bring this dangerous No-
" tion with them into the Chriſtian Religion: But they did not meddle to determine where
" this Authority was lodg'd; That was to be gather'd out of the ſeveral Conſtitutions: They
" did not determine how much was due to the Emperor, and how much to the Senate: And
" though not long after thoſe Epiſtles were writ, the Senate condemned *Nero* to dye, *More*
" *Majorum*, to be whipp'd to Death; none of the Chriſtians interpoſed in that Matter. He pre-
" vented that infamous Death by his own Hands: And the Primitive Chriſtians reckon'd it one
" of the Articles of the Glory of their Religion, that their firſt Perſecutor came to ſuch an
" End.

" Not long after that, *Trajan* was fam'd for that memorable Expreſſion, when he deliver'd the
" Sword to the Governors of the Provinces, as the Emblem of their Authority, he us'd theſe
" Words, *Pro me, Si merear in me:* For me, but if I deſerve it, againſt me. That did not wea-
" ken his Authority: His good Government, with that of his Succeſſors for above Eighty Years,
" being the greateſt and happieſt Time the *Romans* had under their Emperors. This Word was
" put on King *James* the Firſt's Coin in *Scotland*: It is true, that was during his Minority;
" but when he afterwards changed his *Motto*, the Coin was not call'd in, but continu'd current
" 'till the Union.

" The Primitive Chriſtians had no Laws in their Favour, but many againſt them: So their
" patient ſuffering ſo many Perſecutions, according to the Laws of the Empire, under which
" they liv'd, was conform to the Doctrine laid down by the Apoſtles. When they came after-
" wards to have the Protection of Laws, they claim'd the Benefit of them, not without great
" Violence, when they thought an Infraction was made on thoſe Laws: Which broke out
" into great Tumults, in many of the chief Cities of the Empire, not excepting the *Imperial*
" City it ſelf.

" But to proceed with the Hiſtory of our Church: When the Articles of Religion were ſet-
" tled, the Books of the *Apocrypha* were, indeed, declar'd not to be a Part of the Cannon of the
" Scripture, but yet to be uſeful for the *Example of Life*, and the *Inſtruction of Manners*. A great
" part of theſe are the Books of the *Maccabees*, which contain the Hiſtory of the *Jews* ſhaking
" off the Yoke of the Kings of *Syria*, when they were broke in upon by a total Overthrow of
" their whole Law, and an unrelenting Perſecution. *Mattathias*, a private Prieſt, began the
" Reſiſtance, which was carried on by his Children, 'till they ſhook off the *Syrian* Yoke, and
" formed themſelves in a free Government, under the Family of the *Maccabees*. It were eaſy to
" ſhew, that the *Jews* had been above Four Hundred Years ſubject, firſt to the *Babylonian*, then
" to the *Perſian*, and at laſt to the *Grecian* Empire: So that by a long Preſcription, they were
" Subjects to the Kings of *Syria*. It were eaſy alſo to ſhew, that this Reſiſtance was foretold by
" *Daniel*, in Terms of high Commendation, and is alſo mention'd in the Epiſtle to the *Hebrews*,
" as the Work and Effect of their *Faith*. If then all Reſiſtance to illegal and barbarous Perſe-
" cution, is unlawful; theſe Books contain nothing but a Hiſtory of a Rebellion; and all the
" Devotion that runs through them, is but a Cant, and inſtead of reading them as *Examples*
" *of Life*, and *Inſtructions of Manners*, we ought to tear them out of our Bibles with De-
" teſtation. I ſhall afterwards ſhew what Uſe was made of theſe Books, not only by pri-

" vate Writers of our Church, but by what the whole Body in Convocation was about to " determine.

" The next Step to be made, is, to conſider the Homilies: The Second Book of Homilies, " which has the Homilies in it againſt *wilful Rebellion*, is generally believed to have been com- " poſ'd by Biſhop *Jewell*, who was, by much, the beſt Writer in that Time. It is certain, he " underſtood the Meaniug of them well: Now I will read you Two Paſſages out of his Defence, " of his Apology for the Church of *England*; from whence we may clearly gather, what his No- " tion of Rebellion was, and that he thought a Defence againſt unjuſt and illegal Violence, was " not *Rebellion*. In one Place he has theſe Words;

" *The Nobles of* Scotland *neither drew the Sword, nor attempted War againſt the Prince: They ſought* " *only the Continuance of God's undoubted Truths, and the Defence of their own Lives, againſt their barba-* " *rous and cruel Invaſions: They remember'd, beſides all other Warnings, their late Dealings at* Vaſſy, " *where great Numbers of their Brethren were murder'd, being together at their Prayers in the Church,* " *holding up their innocent Hands to Heaven, and calling upon God.* In another Place, he writes, *Nei-* " *ther do any of all theſe,* (Luther, Melanchthon) *teach the People to rebel againſt their Prince: But* " *only to defend themſelves by all lawful Means, againſt Oppreſſions, as did* David *againſt* Saul; *ſo do the* " *Nobles in* France *at this Day, they ſeek not to kill, but to ſave their own Lives.*

" Theſe Paſſages ſhew, that he looked on Rebellion to be a violent riſing againſt a Prince ex- " ecuting the Laws, which was the Caſe of the Three Rebellions in *England*, that they had in " View: That in King *Henry* the Eighth's, in King *Edward*'s, and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; " where the *Papiſts* took Arms againſt their Prince, who was executing Laws made in Matters " of Religion, and that with great Gentleneſs. Of the Eleven Paſſages quoted by the Priſo- " ner, out of the Homilies, Five plainly relate only to the coercing the Perſon of the Prince, " in which *David* is ſet in Oppoſition to thoſe Rebels: Now, though he, indeed, defended him- " ſelf, yet he had a juſt and ſacred Tenderneſs to the Perſon of *Saul*, when he had him in his " Power, which is certainly Sacred by our Conſtitution. Five of them relate to wicked Prin- " ces: It was never pretended by any, who pleaded for neceſſary Defence, that the bad Life of " a Prince, can be a juſt Cauſe of Reſiſtance: Yet that was then pretended; for King *Henry* " the Eighth had given too much Occaſion to reckon him a wicked Prince. So there is only one " of all the Paſſages quoted from thoſe Homilies, that relates ſimply to Rebellion in general: " And it has appear'd, what Biſhop *Jewell*'s Senſe of the Matter was. There is alſo a Prayer at " the end of every Diviſion of the Homily againſt *Wilful Rebellion*, (and, by the By, *Wilful* was " not put in the Title for nothing) for thoſe oppreſſed by Tyranny in other Parts, that they " might be relieved, and that thoſe who were in fear of their Cruelty, might be com- " forted.

" Let us next look through Queen *Elizabeth*'s long and glorious Reign, and ſee what was the " conſtant Maxim of that Time.

" The Year after the Queen came to the Crown, the War in *Scotland* broke out between the " Queen Regent, that govern'd by Commiſſion, from her Daughter, then Queen of *France*, and " the Lords in *Scotland*. She, to obtain the Matrimonial Crown to be ſent to *Francis* the Second, " gave Aſſurances for the Exerciſe of the *Reformed Religion*; but that Point being gain'd, ſhe " broke all her Promiſes, and reſolved to force them to return to the Exerciſes of the *Popiſh* " *Religion*: Upon which the Lords of *Scotland* formed themſelves into a Body, and were called " the Lords of the Congregation. Forces were ſent from *France*, to aſſiſt the Queen Regent; " upon that Queen *Elizabeth* entred into an Agreement with the *Scottiſh* Lords, and ſent an Army " to their Aſſiſtance, which continued in *Scotland*, 'till all Matters were ſettled by the Pacifica- " tion of *Leith*: And in a *Manifeſto*, that I have in my Hands, ſet forth Twenty Five Years after " that, I find her reflecting on that Interpoſition in the Affairs of that Nation with great Satiſ- " faction.

" The Year after this War was ended, upon *Francis* the Second's Death, *Charles* the Eleventh, " who was a Child, ſucceeded in *France*. Edicts were granted in Favour of the *Proteſtants*: " Theſe were ſoon after broken by the Triumvirate, and upon that follow'd a Series of Wars, " often pacified, but always breaking out again, by Reaſon of the Violence and Cruelty of the " Government. All theſe Wars, 'till *Henry* the Fourth was ſettled on the Throne, were, in a " Courſe of Twenty Eight Years, that which ſome would call *Rebellion*, being carried on againſt " Two ſucceeding Kings. Yet the Queen was, in all that Time, ſtill aſſiſting them with Men " and Money.

" In the Year 1568, the Provinces of the *Netherlands* throw of the *Spaniſh* Yoke, that was be- " come intolerably ſevere and cruel. The Queen, for ſome Years, aſſiſted them more covertly, " but when the Prince of *Orange* was kill'd, and they were in danger to be over-run, ſhe took " them more openly into her Protection; and by the *Manifeſto*, which I have in my Hands, ſhe " publiſhed the Grounds upon which ſhe proceeded. She laid down this for a Foundation, " that there had been an ancient League, not only between the Crown of *England*, and the " Princes of the *Netherlands*, but between the Subjects of both Countries, under their Seals, " interchangeably, for all friendly Offices. If this was a good Reaſon for the Queen's giving " Aid to the oppreſſed People of the *Netherlands*, then if the Caſe had been reverſed, that the " People of *England* had been illegally and cruelly oppreſſed, it furniſhed the Princes of thoſe " Provinces with as good a Reaſon for aſſiſting them. In this Aſſiſtance given the *States*, the " Queen perſiſted 'till the end of her Reign; nor was this only by the Court, but both Par- " liaments and Convocations granted her ſeveral Aids to maintain theſe Wars: And in the " Preambles of thoſe Subſidy Acts, the Queen's Proceedings in thoſe Particulars, were highly " approv'd and magnify'd. *Bilſon*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and ſeveral other Writers in that " Time, juſtified what ſhe did; and not one, that I ever heard of, cenſured or condemned " it.

" Upon King *James*'s coming to the Crown, the firſt great Negociation was for Peace be- " tween *Spain* and the *United Provinces*; which laſted ſeveral Years. The States inſiſted on a " Preliminary, that they ſhould be acknowledg'd Free, Sovereign, and Independent States; the " *Spaniards* would not yield to this, nor would the *States* recede from it. Some here in *England* " began to ſay, they were form'd in Rebellion, and ought not to carry their Pretenſions too " far: Upon that, King *James* ſuffered a Convocation to meet; and a Book of Cannons, with " Relation to the Supream Authority, was prepar'd; in which, though the Authority of

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" the Prince, even when he becomes a Tyrant, is carried very far; yet the Caſe of the *Maccabees* is ſtated; and it was determined, that when a new Government, though begun in a " Revolt, is come to a thorough Settlement, it may be own'd as lawful. King *James*, who was " jealous enough of the Regal Authority, yet did not like their carrying thoſe Matters ſo far: " He order'd the whole Matter to be let fall ſo entirely, that there is not a Word of it in the " Books of Convocation: But Archbiſhop *Sancroft* found this Collection of Canons at *Durham*, under Dr. *Overall*'s Hand, which he copied out, and licens'd the Book, a few Days before he fell " under his Suſpenſion. I ſoon ſaw that it had a Relation to the Affairs in *Holland*: For the " *Dutch* delighted to compare their firſt Beginnings to that of the *Jews* in *Antiochus*'s Time: " They compared King *Philip* to *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and the Prince of *Orange* to *Judas Maccabeus*. But I ſaw much clearer into the Matter, by an original Letter of King *James*, which a " worthy Gentleman ſent me. I knew his Hand well, the Letter is in Print; but I will read " ſome Particulars out of it. It is directed to Dr. *Abbot*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. " It begun with cenſuring ſome Poſitions concerning a King *de Facto*: He goes on in theſe " Words, *My Reaſon of calling you together, was to give your Judgments, how far a Chriſtian, and a* " Proteſtant *King, may concur to aſſiſt his Neighbours to ſhake off their Obedience to their own Sovereign, upon the Account of Oppreſſion, Tyranny, or what elſe you like to name it. In the late Queen's Time, this Kingdom was very free in aſſiſting the* Hollanders, *both with Arms and Advice; and none of your Coat ever told me, that any ſcrupled about it in her Reign. Upon my coming to* England, *you may know, it came from ſome of your ſelves to raiſe Scruples about this Matter; yet I never took any Notice of theſe Scruples, 'till the Affairs of* Spain *and* Holland *forced me to it. I call'd my Clergy together, to ſatisfy not ſo much me, as the World about us, of the Juſtneſs of my owning the* Hollanders *at this Time.* This *I need not to have done,* and you have forced me *to ſay, I wiſh I had not.* He reflects on " thoſe, who had a great Averſion to the Notion of God's being the Author of Sin, which " plainly points at Dr. *Overall*, who was the firſt Man of Note among us, that oppoſed the *Calviniſts* Doctrine of Predeſtination; yet, he ſays, *They had gone to the Threſhold of it, by ſaying, that even Tyranny was God's Authority, and ſhould be reverenced as ſuch.* He concludes, *theſe were edg'd Tools, and that therefore they were to let them reſt.* Here is a full Account of King *James*'s " Thoughts of this Matter, which was then the chief Subject of Diſcourſe *all Europe* over. He " had Twelve Years before this, ſhewed, on an eminent Occaſion, that he owned the *States*, " when he invited them in the Year 1593, to Chriſten his eldeſt Son, Prince *Henry*. They were " ſenſible of the great Honour done them by it; and though they were then but low, they ſent " an Embaſſy, with a noble Preſent of Gold Plate, to aſſiſt on that Occaſion. This Negotiation " ſtuck for ſeveral Years, the *Spaniards* refuſing to own them in expreſs Words: The Temper " found was, they were treated with (*tamquam*) as with Free States; and the Matter went no " further at that Time, than a Truce for ſome Years, which was concluded in the Year 1609. " This lets us ſee, that the Words in King *James*'s Speech that Year to his Parliament, were " not chance Words, that fell careleſly from him. *A King leaves to be a King, and degenerates into " a Tyrant, as ſoon as he leaves off to govern by Law: In which Caſe the King's Conſcience may ſpeak to " him, as the poor Woman to* Philip *of* Macedon, *Either govern by Law, or ceaſe to be a " King.*

" There is another eminent Inſtance towards the End of that Reign, that ſhews what the " Senſe of our beſt Divines was in this Matter: When the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Son, and Mr. *Wadſworth* had changed their Religion in *Spain*, *Wadſworth* writ over a bold Defence of that; " and, among other Things, charged the Reformation with Rebellion. This was anſwered by " one of the beſt Books of that Time, writ by Dr. *Bedell*, dedicated to the Prince of *Wales*, " who afterwards promoted him to a Biſhoprick. His Words on this Head are full: I will read " ſome of them. *Do you think Subjects are bound to give their Throats to be cut by their Fellow-Subjects, " or to their Prince, at their meer Wills, againſt their own Laws and Edicts? You would know,* quo jure, *" the Proteſtants Wars in* France *and* Holland, *are juſtified*; Firſt, *The Law of Nature, which not only " alloweth, but inclineth and inforceth every living Thing, to defend it ſelf from Violence.* Secondly, *That " of Nations, which permitteth thoſe who are in the Protection of others, to whom they owe no more than an " honourable Acknowledgment, in Caſe they go about to make themſelves abſolute Sovereigns, and to uſurp " their Liberty, to reſiſt, and ſtand for the ſame. And if a lawful Prince, who is not yet Lord of his Subjects Lives and Goods, ſhall attempt to deſpoil them of the ſame, under Colour of reducing them to his own " Religion, after all humble Remonſtrances, they may ſtand upon their own Guard, and being aſſailed, reſiſt " Force with Force, as did the* Maccabees *under* Antiochus. *In which Caſe, notwithſtanding, the Perſon of the Prince himſelf ought always to be Sacred and Inviolable, as was* Saul *to* David. No Commentary is wanted here.

" *My Lords*, You ſee how this Matter ſtood during King *James*'s Reign. In the Firſt Year of " King *Charles*'s Reign, *Grotius*'s Book, *de Jure Belli & Pacis*, was publiſh'd at *Paris*, dedicated " to the King of *France*, while *France* was under the Adminiſtration of the wiſeſt and moſt jealous Miniſter of the laſt Age, Cardinal *Richelieu*. In that Book, in which he aſſerts the " Rights of Princes with great Zeal, yet he enumerates many Caſes, in which it is lawful to reſiſt, particularly that of a total Subverſion: And that Book is now all *Europe* over, of the high- " eſt Reputation of any Book that the Modern Ages have produced. In the beginning of King " *Charles*'s Reign, a War broke out in *France*, againſt the *Proteſtants*; upon which he ſent over " Ambaſſadors, by whoſe Mediation a Peace was concluded; but that being ill kept, the " War broke out again; and the King thought himſelf bound by his Mediation, to protect the " *Proteſtants*. So in the Second Seſſion of Parliament, 1628, in the Demand of a Supply that " the Lord Keeper *Coventry* made, in the King's Name, theſe Words are to be found, France *is " ſway'd by the Popiſh Faction; and though by his Majeſty's Mediation, there were Articles of Agreement " between that King and his Subjects, that Treaty hath been broke, and thoſe of the Reformed Religion will " be ruined, without preſent Help.* Upon this the Commons petitioned the King for a Faſt, and deſired the Concurrence of the Lords, who join'd with them in it. The King granted it, and " an Office was compos'd ſuitable to the Occaſion; in which, among other Devotions, the Nation was directed to pray for all thoſe, *who here, or elſewhere, were fighting God's Battels, and defending his Altars.* Thus the whole Body of the Legiſlature did concur for a Faſt for that, " which, if this Doctrine is true, was no better than Rebellion; and yet the whole Nation, " Clergy and Laity, were requir'd to pray for Succeſs in it.

" But

" But to compleat this View of the Doctrine of our Church, it is to be conſider'd, that when " a Year before this, while the Loan, or Benevolence were carried on, ſome officious Divines " made uſe of thoſe Expreſſions of *Kings having their Power from God*, importing an Authority " of a Nature ſuperior to the Laws of the Land: One of theſe, Dr. *Manwaring*, was impeach- " ed, and had a ſevere Sentence paſſed on him for it. So I have now made it out, beyond, I " hope, the Poſſibility of Contradiction, that, for Seventy Years together, from 1558, to 1628, " the Lawfulneſs of Self-defence, in the Caſe of illegal and violent Cruelty, was the publick and " conſtant Doctrine of this Church.

" Theſe were the beſt and happieſt Times of our Church, as is often repeated by the Earl of " *Clarendon*: From theſe we ought to take the Standard of our Doctrine.

" I go next to ſhew what was the common Doctrine for the next Sixty Years, from 1628, to " 1688. I muſt yield up the firſt Twelve Years: For upon the unhappy Miſunderſtanding be- " tween the King and the Parliament, there was a long Diſcontinuance of Parliaments; then " the late condemned Doctrine was again in Vogue; and nothing was ſo much heard of, as the " Law of Government that was from GOD, antecedent to all other human Laws: Out of this " ſprung illegal Impriſonments, illegal Monopolies, ſevere Proceedings in the *Star-Chamber*, but " above all, the *Ship-Money*. Theſe Things put the Nation in an univerſal Diſjointing and Fee- " bleneſs. And when an unavoidable Neceſſity forced that King to call a Parliament, the fatal " Effects of thoſe Counſels broke out terribly. I know many fancy, that the War is to be " charged on the Principles of Self-Defence: They are much miſtaken. I had occaſion to ſee " a great way into the Secret of that Time, when I examin'd the Papers relating to the Two " Dukes of *Hamilton*. I knew a great deal more ſince, from Two Perſons of unqueſtionable In- " tegrity, who knew the Secrets of that Time, the Lord *Hollis*, and Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone*; but " all receiv'd a full Confirmation, when I found it agreed perfectly with the noble Account given " the Earl of *Clarendon*.

" No body dreamt of a War, nor had they any Principles leading to it. But there was an un- " happy Train of Accidents, that hindred Matters from being brought to a Settlement, even " while the King was granting all they could deſire. Stories were carried by Perſons about both " the King and Queen, or Words let fall, that made them conclude, that there were ſtill ill De- " ſigns on Foot, againſt the Laws that were then paſſed. But that which brought all to a Criſis, " was the Diſcovery of a Negotiation, to engage the Army to declare againſt the Parliament. " Whoſoever compares the Depoſitions in *Ruſhworth*, with the Account given of that Matter by " the Earl of *Clarendon*, will ſee there is a great deal more in the one, than the other is willing " to believe; though he acknowledges they had both *Goring*'s Evidence, and *Piercy*'s Letter with " them. I will not take it upon me to determine, whether they believ'd too much, or the Earl " of *Clarendon* too little. It is certain they believed all that was in the Depoſitions, and a great " deal more: For *Goring* being continued in the Government of *Portſmouth*, and his Father being " advanced from being a Baron, to be an Earl, and *Piercy*'s being made a Lord, and Maſter of " the Horſe to the Prince of *Wales*, made them conclude they had ſuppreſſed a great deal, in- " ſtead of ſaying more than was true. This ſtruck deep in their Hearts, and at laſt fatally broke " out in the Demand of the Militia, that brought on the War, which, I do own, was plainly a " *Rebellion*, becauſe a Force was offer'd to the King, not to defend themſelves from an unjuſt In- " vaſion, or illegal Grievances, but to extort a new Law from him.

" Thus the true Occaſion of the War, was a Jealouſy, that a Conduct of Fifteen Years had " given too much Ground for; and that was ſtill unhappily kept up, by a fatal Train of Errors " in every Step that was made. The great Concuſſion that the War gave the Nation, and the " barbarous Effuſion of ſo much Blood, eſpecially of the Royal Blood of that Bleſſed King, had, " at laſt, a happy, though a late Concluſion in the *Reſtoration*: And it's no wonder, if ſuch a " Series of Tragical Events, begot a general Horror at the Occaſion of them. But then it was, " that had it not been for the Firmneſs of the Earl of *Clarendon* to his *Engliſh* Principles, the Li- " berties of the Nation had been deliver'd up.

" It is to his Memory, that we owe our being a free People; for he, with his Two great " Friends, the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Southampton*, check'd the Forwardneſs of ſome, " who were deſirous to load the Crown with Prerogative and Revenue. He ſtopt all this, " which being afterwards odiouſly repreſented, brought on him that great and laſting, but ho- " nourable Diſgrace. The Earl of *Southampton*, whoſe Death went a little before his Fall, and " perhaps haſtened it the ſooner, ſaid to many about him, that he was a true *Proteſtant*, and an " honeſt *Engliſhman*; and that the Nation would feel the Effects of his being removed, when- " ſoever it might happen.

" That Lord, in the great Settlement after the Reſtoration, would carry Things no farther, " than to repeal what had been extorted by the Tumults; and in the Matter of the *Militia-Act*, " and the Oaths relating to it, all was more cautiouſly worded, than is commonly underſtood. " To the Word *Commiſſion'd by the King*, ſome, indeed, moved, that the Word *lawfully* might be " added, to make all plain. That was preſs'd in the Houſe of Commons by *Vaughan*, afterwards " Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*. The Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chancellor " *Nottingham*, anſwer'd, That was not neceſſary; for the Word *Commiſſion* imported it; ſince, if " it was not lawfully iſſued out, to lawful Perſons, and for a lawful Reaſon, it was no *Commiſ-* " *ſion*; and the whole Houſe aſſented to this; yet in the Houſe of Lords, the ſame Word *lawfully*, " was preſſed to be added by the Earl of *Southampton*, who was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Angleſey* " to the ſame Purpoſe, with what had been ſaid in the Houſe of Commons: He, indeed, inſiſted " to have the Word added, becauſe it would clear all Difficulties with many, who not having " heard of the Senſe given in both Houſes, might fancy, that any ſort of *Commiſſion* being grant- " ed, it would not be lawful to reſiſt it. He did not prevail; for it was ſaid, That this Explana- " tion being the Senſe of both Houſes, it would be ſoon ſpread and known over the Nation. In " this Senſe, it is certain, that it is not lawful to take Arms againſt any ſo commiſſion'd by the " King; for that were to take Arms againſt the King's Commiſſion in the Execution of the " Law, which is certainly a reſiſting the Ordinance of God, *which whoſoever do, they ſhall receive to* " *themſelves Damnation.*

" It was no wonder, if after ſuch a War, the Doctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance* was preach'd and " preſs'd with more than ordinary Warmth, and without any Exceptions; yet ſome ſtill kept

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" theſe in View; ſo did both Dr. *Falkner*, and my ſelf; and I know many others had them al-
" ways in their Thoughts, though they did not think it neceſſary to mention them.

" I found the ill Effects, that the carrying this Matter ſo far, had on the Mind of that unfor-
" tunate Prince, King JAMES; for in the Year 1673, when he was pleas'd to admit me to much
" free Converſation with him, among many other Things, I told him, it was impoſſible for him
" to reign in quiet in this Nation, being of that Religion; he anſwer'd me quick, Does not
" the Church of *England* maintain the Doctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance* and *Paſſive-Obedience*? I begg'd
" of him not to depend on that; for there was a Diſtinction in that Matter, that would be found
" out, when Men thought they needed it. I now come to tell your Lordſhips, how right I
" judged.

" It is true, they paſs'd a very pompous Decree at *Oxford*, 1683, but you ſhall hear how long
" they ſtood to it. In Summer, 1686, the Prince of *Orange* was pleas'd to receive me into his
" Service, with a particular Confidence. Soon after the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion was ſet up,
" and upon ſome Proceedings before that Board, he was deſir'd from *England*, to break with
" King *James* upon that Head. I oppoſed this, and ſaid, I was convinced that Commiſſion was
" againſt Law, and would have ill Effects, but it did not ſtrike at the whole. This was more
" warmly preſſed, upon the Proceedings againſt *Magdalen* College. I ſtill ſtood my Ground;
" and told both Prince and Princeſs, That if a Breach ſhould follow on theſe Matters, I could
" not ſerve. When, indeed, the Declaration was publiſh'd a Second Time, with a Reſolution
" to have it carried through; and that many Laws were diſpenſed with at Pleaſure; and Per-
" ſons who were under legal Diſabilities, were made Judges, Sheriffs and Magiſtrates; all whoſe
" Actings were ſo many Nullities: Then I thought here was a total Subverſion of our Conſtitu-
" tion; which from being a legal one, was made precarious, ſubject to meer Will and Pleaſure.
" So I was ready to ſerve in the *Revolution*.

" Some Days after we came to *Exeter*, Sir *Edward Seymour* came thither, and he preſently
" ſent for me: When I came to him, he asked me, Why were we a Rope of Sand, and had not
" an Aſſociation? I ſaid, becauſe we had not yet a Man of his Weight to begin the Motion:
" He ſaid, *If we had not one by to Morrow, he would leave us before Night.* I preſently ſaw a Noble
" Duke, now in my Eye, and acquainted him with this; went to the Prince, who approving of
" it, an Aſſociation was prepar'd, and laid on the Table next Morning; and was after that
" ſigned by all who came to wait on the Prince. Three Days after we left *Exeter*, a Head of a
" College came to the Prince, to invite him to come to *Oxford*, aſſuring him, that the *Univerſity*
" would declare for him. He went as near it as *Abingdon*, but then the ſudden Turn of Affairs
" at *London*, obliging him to haſte up, the Aſſociation was ſent thither, and was ſigned by the
" Heads of the Colleges, and many others there; ſome doing it in a particular Warmth of Ex-
" preſſion, and ſaying, *that their Hearts, as well as their Hands, went with it.* Upon what Diſap-
" pointments, or other Views, I cannot tell, this Contradiction to their famed Decree, Five
" Years after it was made, ſeem'd to take another Turn back to it again; and the Notion of a
" King *de Facto*, which is but a ſofter Word for an *Uſurper*, came in Vogue.

" The Parliament, to prevent the ill Effects of that, ſtudied to ſecure the Government.
" *Firſt*, By an *Aſſociation*, and then by an *Abjuration*. I, who was always againſt every Thing that
" might break in upon Conſcience, was for making theſe only voluntary; but they were en-
" acted, and they were generally taken. A Noble Lord on the Earls Bench, procur'd me the
" Sight of a Letter, that went about to perſuade the taking the Abjuration, that he had
" from a Place where he believed it had its Effect; where I found this Diſtinction, that the ab-
" juring any Right whatſoever, that the *Pretender* might claim, was only meant of a Legal
" Right, and that it had no Relation to *Birth-Right*, or to *Divine-Right*. This agreed with a
" Report that went then current, that a Perſon in a great Poſt, ſent a Meſſage to an honourable
" Gentleman, who would not take the Abjuration, that if he had an half Hour's Diſcourſe with
" him, he doubted not to be able to convince him, that he might take the Abjuration, without
" departing from any of his Principles. Towards the End of the laſt Reign, a bold Attempt
" was made on the King's Supremacy, by an Incendiary, who is ſuppoſed to have no ſmall Share
" in this Matter now before your Lordſhips: But the Attack of the Supremacy being liable to a
" *Premunire*, it was turn'd with much Malice, and manag'd with great Prevarication againſt the
" Biſhops; who adhered firmly to their Duty to the King. How great a Disjointing that has
" brought on this Church, is too viſible all the Nation over, and it tends to carry on the wicked
" Deſign of diſtracting the Church, and undermining the Government.

" By the Time the Queen was on the Throne, or ſoon after, the *Rehearſal* began to be ſpread
" over the Nation, Three of them a Week, which continu'd, for Seven Years together, to be
" publiſh'd, without Check or Controul: It was all, through one Argument, againſt the Queen's
" Right to the Crown; That, though it was diverſified with Incidents and Digreſſions, was kept
" always in View. The Clergy were, in many Places, drawn into Subſcriptions for this Paper.
" This look'd like a Deſign long conniv'd at, to have the Queen's Title undermin'd: Beſides
" this, we had a Swarm of Pamphlets every Year, to the ſame Purpoſe, and, as was believ'd,
" writ by the ſame Hand. One ſold at the Door of the Houſe, with the Title of King *William's*
" *Exorbitant Grants*, did plainly call him an *Uſurper*; and ſtarting an Objection againſt the
" Queen's poſſeſſing the Throne, gave it this Anſwer, *That ſhe did well to keep it 'till ſhe could de-*
" *liver it up to the Righteous Heir.* At that Time, there was quick Proſecution of a Paper pub-
" liſh'd, with the Title of *The ſhorteſt way with the Diſſenters*; and upon that, I brought that
" Pamphlet to a great Miniſter, and offer'd to ſhew him the Paſſage in it, to ſee if there ſhould
" be a Proſecution of this order'd. He turned from me; ſo whether he heard me, or not, I
" cannot tell: I am ſure, if he ſays he did not, I will believe him. No Proſecution follow'd,
" and the *Rehearſal* went on. The Clergy, in many Places, met at a Coffee-Houſe, on *Satur-*
" *days*, to read the *Rehearſals* of the Week, which had very ill Effects in moſt Places. I know it
" may be ſaid, That the Queen's Learned Council ought to have look'd after theſe Things: But
" we all know, that they ſtay 'till they receive Orders from the Miniſtry. The Courſe of that
" Treaſonable Paper has been now, for ſome Time, ſtopp'd, ſo we ſee there is ſome Change in
" the Miniſtry.

" But to compleat the Inſolence of the Enemies of the Queen, and of the Proteſtant Succeſ-
" ſion, they had the Impudence to give out, Tat the Queen ſecretly favour'd them: And as this,
" we all know, has been long whiſper'd about among us, ſo it was more boldly given out in

" *Scotland*,

" *Scotland*, which oblig'd one of the Queen's Miniſters in that Parliament, in a Speech that was " printed, to contradict this treaſonable and diſhonourable Suggeſtion: That, as ſome Divines " would have it, that there was in GOD a Secret, as well as a reveal'd Will, and that theſe " might be contrary to one another; ſo they would faſten an Imputation on the Queen, that " while ſhe reveal'd her Will one way, ſhe had a ſecret Will another way; which he ſolemnly " affirmed to be falſe, and highly injurious to the Queen.

" While the Pamphlets and theſe Reports were thus ſet about, Mr. *Hoadley* thought, that it be- " came him to aſſert the Queen's Title, by juſtifying the Revolution, out of which it riſes. " But what an Outcry was rais'd on this, that one durſt diſturb the Progreſs of a wicked Opini- " on, that was viſibly deſign'd to overturn the Government! And yet he aſſerted nothing, but " what the Council for the Priſoner did all fully and plainly own, that in the Caſes of extream " Neceſſity, an Exception to the Doctrine was to be admitted, and that that was the Caſe at the " Revolution.

" But as theſe Notions have been long let run among us; ſo they have appear'd in a moſt vio- " lent and unguarded Manner, ever ſince the Attempt of the *Pretender*, and more of late, ſince " the Preliminaries upon the Overtures for a Peace, ſeem to extinguiſh their Hopes. What " Sermons on this Head, are preach'd in this City, at Aſſizes, at *Bath*, and at many Cathedrals? " Furious Men fit themſelves with ſome hot Sermons, which they carry about from Place to " Place, to poiſon the Nation. This has not only the viſible Effect deſigned by it, of ſhaking " many in their Allegiance to the Queen, and in their adhering to the Proteſtant Succeſſion; " but it has a curſed Effect on many others, on whom this their Deſign does not ſuc- " ceed.

" I am very ſenſible there is a great deal of Impiety and Infidelity now ſpread through the " Nation: This gives every good Mind all poſſible Horror; but I muſt tell your Lordſhips, on " what a great Part of it is founded; for ſince my Converſation with *Wilmot*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, " I have had many Occaſions to diſcourſe with Perſons tainted with thoſe wicked Principles. I " do affirm it, that the greateſt Prejudice theſe Perſons have at Religion, at the Clergy, and at " the publick Worſhip of God, is this, that they ſay, *They ſee Clergymen take Oaths, and uſe all* " *Prayers, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, for the Government, and yet in their Actings and Diſcourſes,* " *and of late in their Sermons, they ſhew viſibly that they look another way*; from whence they conclude, " *They are a Mercenary* Sort of People, *without Conſcience.*

" I hope there are not many that are ſo corrupted, and ſo ſcandalous: I am ſure I know a " great many that are far otherwiſe, who Preach, Speak, and Act, as they Swear and Pray; " but thoſe who act in another way, are Noiſy and Impudent, and ſo bring an Imputation on " the whole Body; and unleſs an effectual Stop is put to this Diſtemper, it is not poſſible to fore- " ſee all the ill Conſequences that may follow upon it.

" I have, I am afraid, wearied your Lordſhips, but I thought it was neceſſary, once for all, " to enlarge copiouſly on this Argument: And now to come cloſe to the Article, and the Ser- " mon, for I meddle not at all with the Perſon of the Man; whatever general Expreſſions " might very well have been uſed, in ſetting forth *Paſſive-Obedience*, and *Non-Reſiſtance* before the " *Revolution*, becauſe odious Caſes ought not to be ſuppoſed, and therefore are not to be named; " yet ſince *Reſiſtance* was uſed in the *Revolution*, and that the late King invited all the Subjects " to join with him, which was in them certainly *Reſiſtance*; and ſince the Lawfulneſs of the " *Revolution* is ſo much controverted, the condemning all *Reſiſtance* in ſuch crude and general " Terms, is certainly a condemning the *Revolution*: And this is further aggravated from thoſe " Limitations on our Obedience, in an Act paſs'd ſoon after the *Revolution*, by which, in " Caſe our Princes turn *Papiſts*, or marry *Papiſts*, the Subjects are, in expreſs Words, diſcharg'd " from their Allegiance to them. Certainly this puts an End to the Notion of *Non-Reſiſtance* in " any Caſe, or on any Pretence whatſoever: For theſe Reaſons, I think, the Firſt Article of " this Impeachment, is both well grounded, and fully made out.

Several other Peers, particularly the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lords *Somers*, *Halifax*, and *Mohun*, ſpoke alſo in Vindication of the late *Revolution*; maintain'd, that in extraordinary Caſes, *Reſiſtance* is *neceſſary* and *lawful*; and concluded, that the Commons had made good the Firſt Article. The Archbiſhop of *York*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Rocheſter*, the Lords *Guerniey*, *North and Grey*, and *Carmaerthen*, and the Biſhops of *London*, *Rocheſter*, and *Landaff*, who ſpoke on the other Side, declared, *They never read ſuch a Piece of Madneſs and Nonſenſe as Dr.* Sacheverel's Sermon; *but did not think him guilty of a Miſ-demeanor.* After a long Debate, which laſted till paſt Nine in the Eveing, this Queſtion was propos'd, *That the Commons had made good their Firſt Article of Impeach-ment againſt* Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity:* And after further Debate there-upon, the Queſtion was put, Whether this Queſtion ſhould be now put? Which be-ing reſolv'd in the Affirmative, Forty eight Lords enter'd their Diſſent, *Becauſe they conceived, there were no Reflections therein contained on the Memory of the late King William, nor the Revolution; and that there was no Offence charged therein upon Dr.* Sa-cheverel, *againſt any known Law of the Land.* Then the main Queſtion was put, *That the Commons had made good their Firſt Article of Impeachment*; which being alſo reſolv'd in the Affirmative, ſeveral Lords enter'd their Proteſts. (*a*)

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(*a*) *Viz.* Diſſentient,

" Becauſe by the Laws of the Land, the Laws of Parliament, and the inherent Right of " *Peerage*, every Peer is to judge for himſelf, both of the Fact, as well as of the Law, and can't " be precluded from it, by any Majority, which, indeed, muſt determine the Caſe, in reſpect of " the

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† *March* 17. Debates in the House of Lords about the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles.

The next † Day, the Lords took into Conſideration the Second Article of the Commons Impeachment, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln* began the Debate with a fine Speech, wherein he gave an Account of the Deſign of a *Comprehenſion*, ſet on Foot towards the End of King *James* the Second's Reign, by the late Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and promoted by the moſt eminent Divines of the Church of of *England*; particularly Dr. *Patrick*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, and the preſent Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhops of *London* and *Ely*, which was, "To improve, and, if "poſſible, to *enforce* our *Diſcipline*, to *review* and *enlarge* our *Liturgy*, by *correcting* of "ſome Things, and *adding* of others; and by leaving ſome few *indifferent Ceremonies*, "in order to reconcile *Diſſenters* to the Church. That Dr. *Sacheverel* had made a "ſtrange and falſe Repreſentation of this Deſign, which was again ſet on Foot, and "openly eſpouſed by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but which unhappily miſcar-"ried." And then he proceeded to offer to their Lordſhips ſuch Paſſages (out of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon) as did plainly and fully make out the *Second Article* of the *Commons Impeachment*; concluding, "That ſomewhat ſhould be done to put a Stop "to ſuch Preaching, as, if not timely corrected, may kindle ſuch *Heats* and *Ani-"moſities* among us, as may truly endanger both our *Church* and *State*. As for the "*Preacher* himſelf; I am, (ſaid he) very willing to come into any Meaſures of Fa-"vour to him, that are conſiſtent with your *Lordſhips* Honour and Juſtice, and will "anſwer the *Ends* of the *Impeachment* that has been brought before us againſt him.

The Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Speech.

The Biſhop of *Norwich*'s Speech.

"The Biſhop of *Norwich* enforced what the Biſhop of *Lincoln* had ſaid about *Tole-"ration*; inveighed againſt the Inſolence of Dr. *Sacheverel*, who had arraign'd Arch-"biſhop *Grindall*, (one of the moſt eminent Reformers in the Reign of Queen "*Elizabeth*) as a perfidious Prelate, for favouring and tolerating the *Genevian Diſci-"pline*; checked his Preſumption, in taking upon him, in his Sermon, to preſcribe "Rules to his Superiors, by telling them when they are *to thunder out their Ana-"themas againſt Schiſmaticks*; ſhew'd, that the proper Uſe of thoſe ſpiritual Weapons "is, to ſuppreſs Vice, Immorality, and Prophaneneſs, among the Members of the "Church; and that they are altogether uſeleſs to convince Hereticks or Schiſ-"maticks, who are rather to be won by gentle Methods, and Chriſtian Forbearance: "And to that purpoſe, his Lordſhip took Notice of the good Effects of the *Tolera-"tion-Act*; and mention'd ſeveral Inſtances wherein he had himſelf been inſtrumen-"tal in *reconciling Diſſenters to the Church*. I ſhall not take upon me (ſaid he in the "Concluſion) to charge the Doctor, or any of his particular Friends, with this "Practice (meaning the late Tumults) as great a Temptation as one is under to do "ſo from ſeveral Circumſtances. And it is not the leaſt, that occurs in his Prayers, "which he has publiſh'd upon this Occaſion, to repreſent, not ſo much to GOD, as "to the World, that he is under Perſecution, when he is proſecuted for offending "againſt the Law, by thoſe, who, in common Juſtice, ought to be thought the "faireſt Accuſers; and before your Lordſhips, who are juſtly acknowledg'd to be the "moſt impartial Judges. However, I will never believe, till I cannot avoid it, "that any Members of the Church of *England*, who have acknowledg'd the Govern-"ment, much leſs any Clergyman, who has ſo often profeſs'd his Obedience to it in "Church and State, ſhould have been any way acceſſary to thoſe Threatnings that "have been given out, particularly againſt ſuch Biſhops as ſhould happen to con-"demn the Doctor's Proceedings. As far, my Lords, as I have ſeen of this Cauſe, "I am likely to be one of thoſe Biſhops; and tho' I do not pretend to any great "Share of Courage, I am very free to declare to your Lordſhips, that I am in no "compariſon ſo apprehenſive of what may befal my ſelf, for condemning this Per-"ſon, as I am of what will probably befal the Publick, if your Lordſhips ſhould "not condemn him: However, I wiſh he may be treated with all poſſible *Modera-"tion*; and that the *wholſome Severities* he recommends in his Sermon, may not be "uſed againſt him. But that is in your Lordſhips Judgment, to which I humbly ſub-"mit it: And only beg Pardon for having detained your Lordſhips ſo long in "giving my Reaſons, why I think the Commons have *made good this Second Part of "their Charge*." No Peer offering to ſpeak in favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, the Queſtion was put, *That the Commons have made good the Second Article of their Impeachment*, which was reſolv'd in the Affirmative; as was likewiſe, the ſame Queſtion about the Third Article, in relation to which the Lord *Halifax* made a ſhort Speech, and was an-

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"Criminal, but never did, nor can preclude any Lord from Voting the Party accus'd, *Guilty*, or "not *Guilty* of the Fact, as well as of the Crime of ſuch Fact; *Suſſex*, *Yarmouth*, *Jerſey*, *W. Ceſtrienſ.* *Conway*, *H. London*, *Tho. Roſſen*, *Geo. Bath and Bells*, *Berkſhire*, *Rocheſter*, *Plymouth*, *Howard*, *Leigh*, *Thanet*, *Northampton*, *Nottingham*, *Scarborough*, *Weymouth*, *Stawell*, *Guernſey*, *Beaufort*, *Denbigh*, *Scarſ-dale*, *R. Ferrers*, *North and Grey*, *Oſborne*, *Abingdon*.

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ſwer'd by the Lord *Ferrers*, and the Earl of *Nottingham*. The Fourth Article occaſioned a longer Debate, which was begun by the Earl of *Wharton*, in Praiſe of the preſent excellent Adminiſtration: "The Biſhop of *Saliſbury* ſeconded "him, and ſpoke with Vehemence againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*; who, by inveighing "againſt the *Revolution*, *Toleration*, and *Union*, ſeem'd to arraign and attack the "Queen her ſelf, ſince her Majeſty had ſo great a Share in the Firſt; and had often "declar'd, that ſhe would maintain the Second; and that ſhe look'd upon the Third "as the moſt Glorious Event of her Reign. That nothing could be more plain, "than his reflecting on her Majeſty's Miniſters; and that he had in particular, ſo "well mark'd out a Noble Peer there preſent, by an ugly and ſcurrilous * Epithet, "(which he would not repeat) that 'twas not poſſible to miſtake him." This ſet the whole Houſe a-laughing, and ſeveral Lords cry'd, *Name him, name him*; but the Lord Chancellor moderated the Matter, ſaying, *no Peer was obliged to ſay but what he thought fit.* The Lord *Ferrers* ſaid ſomething in favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*; but was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Ilay*; and then the Lord *Haverſham* made a ſhort Speech, about that Part of the Fourth Article, wherein Dr. *Sacheverel* was charg'd with wreſting and perverting divers Paſſages of Holy Scripture. He ſaid in Subſtance, "That no Man on Earth has Authority to interpret the Scripture; which, he "thought, muſt be interpreted by it ſelf; that ſince the Reformation, we had con-"tended againſt the Church of *Rome*, who pretended to that Authority: And ſhall "we, (added he) allow *Infallibility in the Commons*, which we *deny in the Pope of* "Rome? And, in the Concluſion, his Lordſhip repeated his Deſire, that the Reve-"rend Prelates, there preſent, would tell the Houſe, how Dr. *Sacheverel* could be "charg'd with wreſting the Scripture?" But none of the Biſhops offer'd to ſatisfy him. The Duke of *Hamilton* having ſaid ſomething in favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, he was anſwer'd by the Lord *Mohun*; to whom his Grace ſmartly reply'd. But tho' the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Ferrers*, the Earls of *Scarſdale* and *Abingdon*, and the Lord *Carmaerthen*, endeavour'd likewiſe to extenuate the Doctor's Offence; yet the Queſtion being put, *That the Commons had made good the Fourth Article of Impeachment*, it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative. However, Thirty eight Lords enter'd their Diſſent to the Queſtions upon the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles, for the ſame Reaſon given againſt the Queſtion upon the Firſt. Then the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, That ſince the Houſe had reſolv'd, *That the Commons had made good their Four Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr.* Sacheverel, the Lords ought, by a neceſſary Conſequence, reſolve and declare likewiſe, That the ſaid Dr. *Sacheverel* was *Guilty of the High Crimes and Miſdemeanors* charg'd upon him: But the Earls of *Abingdon* and *Rocheſter*, the Lord-Treaſurer, the Lord *North and Grey*, and the Lord *Ferrers*, ſtarting ſome Difficulties, it was propoſed, That the Queſtion to be aſk'd every Lord in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſhould be as follows, *viz.* "That the Commons having made "good the ſeveral Articles of the Impeachment againſt *Henry Sacheverel*, Doctor "in Divinity; the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* is Guilty of *High Crimes and Miſde-"meanors.*" After which, the Earl of *Nottingham* moved for adjourning the De-"bate, which was agreed to.

* *Volpone.*

The Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech.

*March* 18. Debate in the Houſe of Lords about the Manner of giving Judgment in Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal.

Accordingly, on the 18th of *March*, the ſaid Queſtion, and the Order for reſuming the adjourn'd Debate, being read, the Earl of *Rocheſter* moved, that the Judges ſhould be conſulted in this important Caſe; but no Peer ſeconding that Motion, the Lord *Guernſey* ſaid, "That the Queſtion, as ſtated, was not fit to be put in *Weſt-"minſter-Hall*, becauſe it would ſubvert the Conſtitution of Parliament, and pre-"clude the Peers from their Right of giving their Judgment, both of the Fact, as "well as of the Law: For, in this Caſe, ſome Peers might be ſatisfied as to the "*Fact*, but not as to *Law*; and if they were to give their Judgment as the Queſtion "was ſtated, their Freedom of Voting would be taken away: Therefore, his Lord-"ſhip moved, *That the Firſt Part of the propoſed Queſtion be left out.* The Lord *North* "*and Grey*, who ſpoke next, ſaid, There was no Neceſſity of putting the Queſtion "in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, but only acquaint the Commons there, That Dr. *Sacheverel* "was *Guilty* in general: For, added his Lordſhip, *How can any Peer that thinks him* "not Guilty (as for my Part, *I don't*) *ſay in the Face of the Commons*, He is not "Guilty, *and allow, at the ſame Time, that the Commons have made good their Articles* "*of Impeachment?* Hereupon, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, He wonder'd at the Lord "*Guernſey*'s making that Motion, after the Houſe had come to a Reſolution, that "the Commons had made good their Articles. That the Queſtion, as ſtated by the "Lord Chancellor, did not preclude any Peer from his Right of giving his Judg-"ment; for every Lord was at Liberty to proteſt and enter his Diſſent, if he would "not be convinced by the Majority of the Houſe; and that the Lords being in the "Nature of a Jury, ought to deliver their Opinion, *Seriatim*. The Lord *Ferrers* "back'd the Lord *Guernſey*'s Motion; objecting againſt the Preamble of the Queſtion,

Earl of *Rochester*.

Lord *Guernſey*.

Lord *North and Grey*.

Earl of *Wharton*.

Lord *Ferrers*.

A. D. 1709.

" as unneceſſary; and urging, that 'twas only the Majority of the Houſe, and not " the Houſe, that came to a Reſolution, That the Commons had made good their " Impeachments." On the other hand, the Lord *Guernſey*, in anſwer to the Earl of *Wharton*, ſaid, " That the Lords were not as a Jury, for every Lord was both a " *Judge* and a Juror; that ſome Peers might think Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty of one Part, " and innocent of the other; and yet if they were to give their Judgment as this " Queſtion was ſtated, How could they ſay he was not Guilty, when the Preamble " ſet forth, That the Commons had made good their Impeachment? The Earl of " *Wharton* replied, That this Objection had been much more proper, *before the Houſe " had proceeded ſo far.*" However, the Earl of *Rocheſter* having moved, that the Preamble be left out, the Earl of *Wharton*, and the reſt agreed to it; and thereupon the Lord Chancellor ſtated the Queſtion thus, " That the Queſtion to be put " to each Lord in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, beginning at the *Junior* Baron firſt, ſhall be, " *Is Dr.* Henry Sacheverel *Guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors?*" The Earl of *Nottingham* moved, That the Words of *High Crimes and Miſdemeanors* be left out; and was ſeconded by the Lord *North and Grey*: But the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, " That " what was offered was unfair: For the Commons having impeached Dr. *Sacheverel* " of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and the Lords having agreed and reſolv'd, " That the Commons had made good their Impeachment, it neceſſarily follow'd, " that he was guilty of the ſaid Crimes and Miſdemeanors. To moderate the Matter, the Duke of *Buckingham* propoſed, that the Queſtion be thus altered, *Of the Crimes and Miſdemeanors charg'd upon him by the Impeachment*; to which the Earls of *Wharton* and *Sunderland* readily agreed; but the Earl of *Jerſey* excepted againſt the *Queſtion*, as being *complex*, or *complicated*. The Lord *Guernſey* purſued the ſame Objection, for the Reaſon he alledg'd before, *viz.* " That ſome Peers might think " Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty of ſome of the Crimes charged upon him by the Impeach" ment of the Commons, and innocent of the other; and urg'd an Inſtance of an " Indictment containing ſeveral Charges, in which Caſe the Jury is not to anſwer " *generally*, but *particularly* to each Offence; becauſe the Judge goes by the Verdict, " and impoſes the Fine accordingly: Therefore his Lordſhip moved, *That each Peer " ſhould give his Judgment ſeverally to each Article.* To this the Lord *Somers* anſwer'd, " That the Matter of Fact was already ſettled, tho' every Peer might proteſt and " diſſent; that the Lord *Guernſey*'s Objection, grounded on the Inſtance he brought " in of Indictments, in the Courts below, was very improper; becauſe, as his Lord" ſhip himſelf had ſuggeſted, the Lords are both *Judges* and *Jury*. That as *Jury*, " they might, in Conſcience, pronounce the Doctor *guilty*, tho' they thought him " guilty only of One Article only: But that the Lords who did not think him guilty " of all the Four Articles, might, afterwards, as Judges, moderate the *Puniſhment*. " The Earl of *Nottingham* replied, That for his Part, he thought Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty " of no Crime; and moved, that the Particle *The*, be left out, and the Queſtion " put thus," *Is Dr.* Henry Sacheverel *Guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors charg'd " upon him by the Impeachment?* Which was agreed to.

Lord *Guernſey*. Earl of *Wharton*. Earl of *Rocheſter*. Earl of *Nottingham*. Lord *North and Grey*. Earl of *Wharton*. Duke of *Buckingham*. Earl of *Wharton*. Earl of *Sunderland*. Earl of *Jerſey*. Lord *Guernſey*. Lord *Somers*. Earl of *Nottingham*.

Then it being propos'd, to conſider what Anſwer each Lord ſhould give; the Lord *Halifax* ſaid, That according to the Uſage of Parliament, the Lords ought to anſwer, *Content*, or *Not Content*: But the Lord *Ferrers* alledg'd, That *Content*, or, *Not Content*, was not an adequate Anſwer to the Queſtion: And both the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Guernſey*, his Brother, urg'd, " That " there were ſeveral Precedents for *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *upon my Honour*; but " did not remember any for *Content*, or *Not Content*." The Lord *Halifax* maintain'd his Aſſertion, and ſaid, He wonder'd the Lord *Nottingham* did not know there were Precedents for *Content*, or *Not Content*; and inſtanc'd in the Lord *Somers*'s Tryal, in which the Lords gave their Judgment that way. On the other hand, the Lord *Guernſey* inſiſted upon anſwering, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; and was ſeconded by the Treaſurer, who ſaid, " That there was a Difference between the Lords " Voting in their Houſe promiſcuouſly, ſometimes in Confuſion, and their giving " their Judgments in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and that the Precedent mention'd by the " Lord *Halifax*, was an extraordinary one, made in an extraordinary Caſe." The Lord *Halliſax* moving for *ſearching the Journals*; and the Earl of *Wharton*, for following Precedents; the Clerk turn'd to, and read the Precedent of the Lord *Somers*'s Impeachment, in which the Peers gave their Judgment, by *Content*, or *Not Content*: But the Earl of *Rocheſter* deſiring that other Precedents might be ſearch'd, and urging, That there was a Difference between the Lords Voting in their Houſe, and in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; the Duke of *Buckingham* anſwer'd, " That the Tryal was " the ſame in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, as if the Lords were in their Houſe; that they re" moved to the *Hall*, only for the Spaciouſneſs of the Place: And therefore, the " Queſtion ought to be anſwer'd as if they were in the Houſe, *Content*, or *Not Con" tent*." To this, the Earl of *Ilay* reply'd, " That *Content*, or *Not Content*, was a

Lord *Halliſax*. Earl of *Wharton*. Earl of *Rocheſter*. Duke of *Buckingham*. Earl of *Ilay*.

" very

" very improper, and *ungrammatical* Anſwer, to the Queſtion, *Is Dr.* Sacheverel " *guilty of High Crimes*, &c. ? And therefore, either the Queſtion ought to be al- " ter'd, or the Anſwer be, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*." Then the Lord *Ferrers* endeavour'd to ſhew the Inconveniencies that might attend the putting the Queſtion as propoſed, alledging, " That ſome of the Peers there preſent, might hereafter be " impeached, and repent, too late, the having made ſuch a Precedent of *giving* " *Judgment generally*." The Earl of *Angleſey* purſued the ſame Argument, adding, That if the Queſtion was put, and anſwer'd generally, the Majority of the People would not know what the Doctor was condemn'd for: To which the Lord Chancellor readily replied, " That every body would know he was either *Guilty*, " or *Not Guilty* of the Crimes charged on him, by the Impeachment of the Houſe " of Commons." But the Earl of *Mar* inſiſted, " That every Peer ought to be at " Liberty to vote *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, to every Article; otherwiſe it might hap- " pen, that the Majority of the Houſe might think Dr. *Sacheverel* innocent upon " each Article; yet, by this Method of a general Anſwer, he might be condemned " of all, which ſeem'd inconſiſtent with the uſual Method of Juſtice in that Houſe. The Duke of *Buckingham* urged, on the ſame ſide, " That ſince the Judgment of " the Houſe, in this Caſe, ought to be a Declaration of the Law, the Condition of " the People would be moſt miſerable, to have Puniſhment for High Crimes and " Miſdemeanors, and not have a Poſſibility of informing themſelves, what the " Crimes thereby puniſh'd were; which they could not learn from this general De- " termination: And that this Uncertainty being in the Caſe of a Clergyman for " Preaching, it might create ſome Fears in good Men, when they preach ſome Do- " ctrines of the Church of *England*, particularly that of *Non-Reſiſtance*." The Earl of *Sunderland* calling for the Queſtion, the Earl of *Angleſey* inſiſted on the Inconveniencies of anſwering generally to it: Whereupon the Lord Chancellor, very ſhrewdly, mentioned Four Inconveniencies that might enſue; *viz.* " Firſt, That Clergy- " men would know, that to preach againſt the *Revolution*, was a High Crime and " Miſdemeanor: Secondly, To preach againſt the *Toleration*: Thirdly, Againſt " the *Union*: And, Fourthly, That to reflect on the Queen's *Miniſters*, and ſuggeſt that " the *Church is in Danger* under Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, were likewiſe High " Crimes and Miſdemeanors: *Theſe*, ſaid his Lordſhip, *are the only Inconveniencies* " *that I can foreſee, will attend this Judgment*: Which ironical Turn wonderfully pleas'd the Majority of the Aſſembly. The Earl of *Wharton* calling then for the Queſtion, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* ſaid, " That he did not think the Doctor guilty " of the Firſt Article; tho' he had as great a Share as any Man in the late *Revo-* " *lution*, and would ever go as far as any, to vindicate the Memory of our late Glo- " rious Deliverer. That he thought the *Church ſafe* under Her Majeſty's Admini- " ſtration: But he would not have it made a High Crime and Miſdemeanor, to " ſay, *That the Church is in Danger*; becauſe Times might come, when it might re- " ally be in Danger." And, in the Concluſion, his Grace inſiſted on Voting, *Article by Article*. The Lord *Caermarthen*, the Earl of *Angleſey*, and the Earl of *Nottingham*, did the like: But the ſame being oppoſed by ſome other Peers, the Lord Chancellor did, at laſt, propoſe this Queſtion; *Whether the* Anſwer *to be given by each Lord, ſhould be* Guilty, *or* Not Guilty *only?* Which being reſolved in the Affirmative; then the main Queſtion was put, whether it ſhould be aſk'd, *Is* Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity, guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, charged on him by the Impeachment of the* Houſe of Commons? This was likewiſe carried in the Affirmative; but Four and Thirty Lords enter'd their Proteſt, importing, in Subſtance, " That the obliging every Lord to anſwer generally, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, to a " Queſtion containing all the Articles of his Impeachment, was a Kind of Tacking " upon themſelves, by an unneceſſary joining of Matters of a different Nature, and " ſubjecting them to one and the ſame Determination; and conſequently, might pre- " judice the Right every Peer had to give a free Affirmative, or Negative; ſince " whoever thought Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty of one Part, and innocent of the other, " would be obliged either to approve what he condemned, or condemn what he ap- " proved. 2dly, They conceived, there was at leaſt a Poſſibility, that tho' a Ma- " jority of the Houſe, if admitted to vote to the Articles *ſeparately*, might think " him innocent upon each Article; yet, by this Method of a general Anſwer, he " might be condemned of all; which ſeemed not to be conſiſtent with the uſual " Method of Juſtice, in this Houſe. 3dly, That ſince the Judgment of the Houſe, " in this Caſe, ought to be a Declaration of the Law; the Condition of the People " would be moſt miſerable, to have Puniſhment inflicted for High Crimes and " Miſdemeanors, and not have a Poſſibility of informing themſelves, what the " High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, thereby puniſhed, are. For the People's only " Guide is the Law; and they can never be guided, by what they can never be in-

Lord *Ferrers*.

Earl of *Angleſey*.

Lord Chancellor.

Earl of *Mar*.

Duke of *Buckingham*.

Earl of *Sunderland*.

E. of *Angleſey*.

Lord Chancellor.

Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

Several Lords proteſt againſt the Manner of giving Judgment againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*.

A. D. 1709.

" formed of: And that this Uncertainty being in the Caſe of a Clergyman, for " Preaching, it might create ſome Fear in good Men, when they preach ſome Do- " ctrines of the Church of *England*, particularly that of *Non-Reſiſtance*; and might " be made uſe of by ill ones, as an Excuſe for the Neglect of that Duty, which, up- " on ſome Occaſions, is required.

On the 20th of *March*, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Lords and Commons having taken their reſpective Seats, and their Lordſhips Houſe being reſumed; the Lord Chancellor declared, That they had agreed upon a Queſtion to be put to each Lord ſeverally: And then his Lordſhip having put the ſaid Queſtion, beginning at the Junior Baron firſt; Sixty Nine (*a*) Lords declared Dr. *Sacheverel* *Guilty*, and Fifty Two (*b*) only *Not Guilty*. The Lord Chancellor having caſt up the Votes, declared Dr. *Sacheverel Guilty*: And the Uſher of the *Black Rod* having brought Dr. *Sacheverel* to the Bar, and cauſed him to kneel down, the Lord Chancellor told him, That the Lords having, with their uſual Candor and Equity, examin'd and conſider'd the Articles exhibited againſt him, with the Allegations to make good the ſame, and what had been offer'd by his Council, and himſelf, in his Defence, had found him guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, charg'd upon him by the Commons of *Great Britain*. Then the Doctor ſtanding up, made a ſhort Speech, importing, " That not having been ſuffer'd to be at their Lordſhips Bar, " while their Lordſhips were giving their Votes, he hoped he might now be per- " mitted to put in a Plea, before their Lordſhips paſs'd Sentence upon him: That " he was adviſed by his Council to offer, Firſt, That by the Opinion of all the " Judges, the particular Words ſuppoſed to be criminal, ought to have been expreſly " ſpecify'd in the Articles of Impeachment againſt him. Secondly, That in the " Title of the ſaid Articles, the ſame were ſaid to *be exhibited in the Name of all the* " *Commons of* Great Britain; and yet the *Commiſſioners of Shires*, who make part of " the Commons of *Great Britain*, were not mentioned with *the Knights, Citizens, and* " *Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled*: Both which he begg'd their Lordſhips to take " into Conſideration." The Lords being returned to their Houſe, conſidered of the Doctor's Plea, and reſolv'd, That the ſame was frivolous; and that they would, the next Day, conſider what Cenſure to paſs upon him. Accordingly, on the 21ſt of *March*, it being propoſed, " That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* be enjoin'd not to Preach " during the Term of Seven Years. Secondly, That for the ſame Term of Years, " he be made incapable of receiving any other Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, than what he " now enjoys. Thirdly, That he be impriſon'd in the *Tower* for Three Months, and until " he found Sureties for his good Behaviour during the Term of Seven Years, before " the Two Chief Juſtices. Fourthly, That his Sermons be burnt by the Hangman, " at the *Exchange*, in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs." The Houſe took the propoſed Queſtion into Conſideration, Paragraph by Paragraph; and after Debate upon the firſt Paragraph, it being agreed to leave out the Word [*Seven*], it was propoſed, inſtead thereof, to inſert the Word [*Three*], which was reſolved in the Affirmative. Then this Queſtion was put, " That Dr. *Henry Sache-* " *verel* ſhould be injoined not to *Preach* during the Term of *Three* Years?" Which was reſolved in the Affirmative. Then this Queſtion was put, " That Dr. *Henry Sa-* " *cheverel* be made incapable of receiving any further Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, during " the ſaid Term of *Three* Years?" Which was reſolved in the Negative. Then the Third Paragraph propoſed, was, " That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel* ſhall be impri- " ſon'd in the *Tower* for Three Months, and until he find Sureties for his good Be- " haviour?" Which not being inſiſted on; the Fourth Paragraph propoſed, was, " That Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Two Sermons be burnt by the Hangman at the *Exchange*,

The Lords give Judgment againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*.

Dr. *Sacheverel* puts in his Plea.

Debates about his Cenſure.

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(*a*) *Viz.* Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident, Lord Privy-Seal, Lord Steward of the Houſhold. DUKES of *Cleveland*, *Richmond*, *Grafton*, *St. Albans*, *Bolton*, *Schomberg*, *Bedford*, *Montroſs*, *Roxburgh*, *Dover*. MARQUISSES of *Kent*, *Dorcheſter*. EARLS of *Derby*, *Lincoln*, *Dorſet*, *Bridgewater*, *Leiceſter*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Mancheſter*, *Rivers*, *Stamford*, *Winchelſea*, *Sunderland*, *Carliſle*, *Radnor*, *Berkley*, *Holderneſs*, *Portland*, *Warrington*, *Bradford*, *Orford*, *Greenwich*, *Grantham*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondley*, *Crawford*, *Loudoun*, *Leven*, *Orknoy*, *Seafield*, *Roſeberry*, *Glaſgow*, *Ilay*. BISHOPS of *Sarum*, *Ely*, *Peterborough*, *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *St. Aſaph*. BARONS *De la War*, *Fitzwater*, *Paget*, *Hunſdon*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Colepeper*, *Rockingham*, *Cornwallis*, *Oſſulſton*, *Herbert*, *Halifax*, *Harvey*, *Pelham*.

(*b*) Archbiſhop of *York*. DUKES of *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Northumberland*, *Shrewsbury*, *Leeds*, *Buckingham*, *Hamilton*. EARLS of *Pembroke*, *Northampton*, *Denbigh*, *Berkſhire*, *Thanet*, *Scarſdale*, *Angleſey*, *Suſſex*, *Yarmouth*, *Nottingham*, *Rocheſter*, *Abingdon*, *Plymouth*, *Scarborough*, *Jerſey*, *Poulet*, *Mar*, *Wemys*, *Northesk*. VISCOUNTS, *Say* and *Seal*, *Weymouth*. BISHOPS of *London*, *Durham*, *Rocheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Cheſter*. BARONS, *Ferrers*, *Willoughby* of *Brooke*, *North* and *Grey*, *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, *Chandos*, *Leigh*, *Lexington*, *Berkley*, *Craven*, *Osborn*, *Dartmouth*, *Stawel*, *Guilford*, *Butler*, *Lempſter*, *Haverſham*, *Guernſey*, *Conway*.

in

" in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor, and Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*; which being reſolv'd in the Affirmative, it was order'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament *Aſſembled*, that the Judgment to be paſs'd in the Caſe of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, ſhould be, " That *Henry Sacheverel*, Doctor in Divinity, ſhall " be, and is hereby enjoined not to Preach, during the Term of Three Years next " enſuing. That Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*'s Two printed Sermons, referr'd to by the " Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the *Royal-Exchange* " in *London*, between the Hours of Twelve and One, on *Monday*, the 27th Day of " this Inſtant *March*, by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in the Preſence of " the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Two Sheriffs of *London* and " *Middleſex*. (a)

Sentence paſs'd on Dr. *Sacheverel*.

As ſoon as 'twas known Abroad, what a mild Sentence the Lords had reſolv'd to paſs on Dr. *Sacheverel*; which, indeed, rather look'd like an Acquittal, than a Condemnation; and, at the ſame Time, was a ſure Indication of the Impotence of the *Whig* Party; his Friends made extraordinary Rejoycings upon it; inſomuch that, in the Evening, moſt of the Streets in *Weſtminſter*, and ſome in the City of *London*, were full of Illuminations and Bonfires; round which many drank the *Doctor's Health, and happy Deliverance*, and oblig'd thoſe that paſs'd by to do the like. But theſe Rejoycings being a kind of Inſult upon the Parliament, and occaſioning tumultuous Aſſemblies, the Train'd-Bands of the City, did, in ſeveral Places, diſperſe the Mob, and ſeiz'd on a few diſorderly Perſons, who were committed to *Newgate*. On the other hand, Notice was taken of many who made theſe unpolitick Bonfires, and one of them happening to be one of the Yeomen of her Majeſty's Guard, he was, a few Days after, diſmiſs'd by her Majeſty's Command. On the 22d of *March*, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them, that their Lordſhips were ready to give Judgment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, if that Houſe, with their Speaker, would come and demand the ſame: Whereupon, it was debated, Whether the Houſe would demand Judgment? Moſt of the Doctor's Friends were for the Negative, hoping that the reſt, who thought the Sentence *too moderate*, would have join'd with them; which would have ended in the Doctor's Impunity; and, perhaps, occaſion'd a Miſunderſtanding between the Two Houſes: But not above Four or Five Members joining with them, it was reſolv'd, (by a Majority of Forty Seven Voices) that the *Commons would demand Judgment of the Lords againſt Dr.* Henry Sacheverel. Accordingly, the next * Day, the Commons went up to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, whither the Doctor being brought, the Speaker, in the Name of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, demanded Judgment againſt him, which the Lord Chancellor pronounced to him kneeling; after which, the Doctor return'd the Lords his humble Thanks and Acknowledgments for their Clemency towards him.

Rejoycings thereupon.

Some Mutineers ſent to *Newgate*.

A Yeoman of the Guard turn'd out.

The Commons reſolve to demand Judgment againſt againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*.

* *March* 23. Judgment pronounc'd.

Dr. *Sacheverel* returns the Lords Thanks.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, the Lord-Mayor of *London*, who was not a little mortify'd at his being, by the Lords Sentence, obliged to aſſiſt at the burning of a Sermon he had approv'd, and the printing whereof (as Dr. *Sacheverel* aſſerted in the Dedication) he had commanded, deſir'd and mov'd, That he might be excus'd from attending at the ſaid Execution, he being a Member of the Houſe: And a Debate ariſing thereupon, the ſame was put off, 'till the Houſe was inform'd what Anſwer the Lord-Mayor had return'd to the Sheriffs, when they ſhould demand of him, whether he would attend, or not? And ſo that Buſineſs dropp'd. Two † Days before, the Queſtion was put in the Houſe of Commons, That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, for their faithful Management in the diſcharge of the Truſt repos'd in them: Which, after a Debate thereupon, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of One Hundred Fifty Seven Voices, againſt One Hundred and Fifteen. And Mr. Speaker gave them (they ſtanding up in their Places) the Thanks of the Houſe accordingly. On the 24th, there was a great Debate in the Houſe of Commons, about a Motion, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe be graciouſly pleas'd to iſſue her Royal Proclamation, to appoint a Day of publick Faſting and Humiliation, to deprecate the Divine Vengeance, which they had juſt Reaſon to fear, on Account of thoſe horrid Blaſphemies which had been vented, publiſh'd and printed in this Kingdom, notwithſtand-*

The Lord-Mayor moves to be excus'd from attending at the burning of the Two Sermons.

† *March* 21.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons, about an Addreſs for a Faſt.

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(a) Diſſentient,
*Jo. Ebor, Abingdon, Beaufort, H. London, North* and *Grey, N. Dureſme, Geo. Bath* and *Wells, Buckingham, Scarſdale, Thanet, Rocheſter, Poulet, Angleſey, Tho. Roſſen, R. Ferrers, Guilford, Aſhburnham, Lempſter, Denbigh, Berkſhire, Craven, Howard, Scarborough, Northampton, Conway, Oſborne, Plimouth, Suſſex, Weymouth, Nottingham, Guernſey, Leigh.*

*ing her Majeſty's repeated Proclamations that had been iſſued, for putting the Laws in Execution, againſt the Authors, and the ſeveral Proſecutions againſt ſuch Offenders.* Thoſe who made and back'd this Motion, being Doctor *Sacheverel*'s Friends, thought thereby, in ſome Meaſure, to juſtify what he had advanc'd in his Sermon, about the *Church being in Danger*, which, in his Defences, he had aſcrib'd to the Heretical and Blaſphemous Poſitions lately publiſh'd: But ſome other Members, who perceiv'd the Tendency of that Motion, propos'd, that to the ſaid Addreſs the following Words ſhould be added, *Many of which Blaſphemies have again, in a moſt irregular, extraordinary, and inſolent Manner, been printed, publiſh'd and diſpers'd, throughout the Kingdom, to the Scandal of all good Chriſtians, by Dr.* Henry Sacheverel, *during the Courſe of his late Tryal.* Thoſe who made the Motion, not liking this Addition, would have dropt the Addreſs; but the others inſiſting, that it ſhould be preſented, the Queſtion was put, and reſolv'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of One Hundred Forty Four Voices, againſt Sixty Nine. However, when the ſaid Addreſs was, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, preſented to her Majeſty, ſhe was pleas'd to anſwer, That *a publick Faſt having been in this Part of the Kingdom, on the 15th of this Month, which was yet to be obſerv'd in* North Britain *on the 29th, her Majeſty thought it not proper to appoint another Faſt ſo ſoon, but would take it into her Conſideration, at a more convenient Time.*

The Queen's Anſwer to that Addreſs.

The ſame Day *, a Complaint being made to the Houſe of a printed Book, Intituled, *Collections of Paſſages referr'd to by Dr.* Henry Sacheverel, *in his Anſwer to the Articles of his Impeachment, under Four Heads.* I. *Teſtimonies concerning the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance to the ſupream Powers.* II. *Blaſphemous, Irreligious, and Heretical Poſitions, lately publiſh'd.* III. *The Church and Clergy abus'd.* IV. *The Queen, State and Miniſtry, reflected upon: The Second Edition:* Which Book was produc'd, and brought up to the Table, where ſome Paragraphs (under the Head of Blaſphemy, Irreligion, and Hereſy) were read; after which, it was order'd, That the ſaid Book ſhould, the next Day, be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, ſhould aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe, in ſeeing the ſaid Book burnt.

* *March* 24.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Quotations order'd to be burnt.

The next † Day, upon a Complaint made to the Houſe by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Friends, of a printed Book, Intituled, *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church aſſerted, againſt the* Romiſh, *and all other Prieſts, who claim an independent Power over it; with a Preface, concerning the Government of the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd*; And alſo of another printed Book, Intituled, *A Defence of the Rights of the Chriſtian Church, in Two Parts. Part Firſt, againſt Mr.* Wooton's *Viſitation-Sermon, preach'd at* Newport-Pagnel: *Part Second, occaſion'd by Two late Indictments againſt a Bookſeller and his Servant, for ſelling one of the ſaid Books; with ſome Tracts of* Hugo Grotius, *and Mr.* John Hales *of* Eaton: *The Second Edition, corrected. To which is added, a Letter from a Country Attorney, to a Country Parſon, concerning the Rights of the Church, never publiſh'd before. And likewiſe Monſieur* le Clerc's *Extract and Judgment of the ſaid Book; tranſlated from his* Bibliotheque Choiſie: London, *Printed in the Year* MDCCIX: The ſame were produc'd, and brought up to the Table, and ſome Paragraphs and Paſſages therein contain'd, being read, it was reſolv'd, "That the "ſaid Books are ſcandalous, ſeditious, and blaſphemous Libels, highly reflecting "upon the Chriſtian Religion, and the Church of *England*, and tending to promote "Immorality and Atheiſm, and to create Diviſions, Schiſms, and Factions, among "her Majeſty's Subjects;" and order'd, "That the ſaid Books be, that Day, burnt "by the Hands of the Common Hangman. A Complaint being likewiſe made to the Houſe, of a printed Book, Intituled, *Tractatus Philoſophico-Theologicus de Perſonâ: Or, a Treatiſe of the Word Perſon; ſhewing,* I. *How it ſignifies, in reſpect of Man.* II. *How it came in Uſe, with reſpect to the Deity.* III. *How it hath been uſed, ſince, by Divines.* IV. *How it is to be underſtood, with reſpect to the Doctrine of the Trinity, as held by the Church of* England, *and eſtabliſh'd by our Law, and particularly by the Act Nine and Ten of* William III. By *John Clarendon*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Printed for *John Walthoe*, in the *Middle-Temple* Cloyſters; the ſame was produced, and brought up to the Table; and ſome Paſſages therein contained, being read, it was reſolv'd, "That the ſaid printed Book is a ſcandalous, ſeditious and blaſphemous Libel; "highly reflecting upon the Chriſtian Religion, and Church of *England*, and tends "to promote Atheiſm, Schiſm, and Immorality, and to create Factions and Di"viſions among her Majeſty's Subjects:" Ordered, That the ſaid Book be that Day burnt, by the Hands of the Common Hangman: And reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, "That ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to di"rect her Attorney-General to proſecute the Authors of the ſaid printed Books, "and the Publiſhers thereof; and the Authors and Publiſhers of all other Scan"dalous, Seditious, and Schiſmatical, Atheiſtical and Blaſphemous Books. According to the Orders of the Commons, Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Collections, and the other

† *March* 25.

Other blaſphemous Books order'd likewiſe to be burnt.

A. D. 17[0]10.

Books that had been cenſured, were, that † Day, burnt in the *Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter*; as were the *Monday* * following, before the *Royal Exchange*, the Doctor's Two Sermons; as alſo a Decree made by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, in *July*, 1683. aſſerting the Doctrine of *Paſſive-Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*; which the Lords had ordered to be burnt at the ſame Time. But tho' the Proſecution of Dr. *Sacheverel*, which made ſo much Noiſe, both at home and abroad, ended in the Burning of Two of his Sermons; yet theſe *ſmall Flames*, new kindled old Animoſities, and ſet the whole Nation in Combuſtion.

† *March* 25.
* *March* 27. Several Books; and Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Collections and Sermons burnt: As alſo the Decree of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

While this great Buſineſs, of which we have purpoſely given an *uninterrupted View*, was depending, ſeveral other Matters were tranſacted in Parliament, of which we ſhall now take Notice. On the 18th of *January*, the Queen went to the Houſe of Lords, with the uſual State; and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Lottery-Bill, entituled, *An Act for continuing Part of the Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cynders; and granting new Duties upon Houſes, having Twenty Windows, or more, to raiſe the Sum of Fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds, by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year* 1710. Two Days ‖ after, the Books for receiving Subſcriptions to this *Lottery*, were open'd at *Mercers-Hall*, and the Crowd was ſo great, that above 600000*l.* were ſubſcribed that Day, and the whole Sum of 1500000*l.* towards the End of *March*. On the 25th of *January*, the Commons taking into Conſideration that many of their Members did not, at this critical Juncture, attend the Service of the Houſe, reſolv'd, "That ſuch Members as did abſent themſelves, without the "Leave of the Houſe, were to be reputed *Deſerters of their Truſt, and Neglecters of* "*that Duty they owed to that Houſe, and their Country.*" Then, after ſome Debate, it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a *Bill for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers* (either Military or Civil) *in the Houſe*; and a Committee was appointed to bring in the ſame. Three Days ∴ after, the ſaid Bill was read a ſecond Time; and the Queſtion being put, Whether it ſhould be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe? It was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 215 Voices, againſt 154. It is obſervable, that General *Stanhope* ſpoke for the bringing in of this Bill, to which the Grand Committee †† made ſome Amendments; which being reported ** to the Houſe by Mr. *Wortley Montague*, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engroſs'd. On the 4th of *February*, the Bill was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, who appointed the 9th to take it into Conſideration. The Queen being, on that Day, come *incognito* to their Lordſhips Houſe, the Earl of *Wharton* exerted his manly Eloquence, to ſhew that ſuch a Law would be equally derogatory to the Prerogatives of the Crown, and injurious to the Rights of the People; and Two Lords of the contrary Side, (the Lord *North and Grey*, and the Earl of *Scarborough*) having already ſpoken againſt the ſaid Bill, it was unanimouſly rejected: To the Court's entire Satisfaction. By this Time, upon ſeveral Petitions of the Mercers in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and other Tradeſmen, a *Bill* had been brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for aſcertaining and limiting the Time of publick Mournings*; but, after the Amendments made to the Bill in the grand Committee, were agreed to, the Queſtion being put for engroſſing the ſame, it paſs'd in the Negative, by the Prevalency of the Courtiers.

‖ *January* 20. The Lottery fills apace.

∴ *January* 28.

†† *Jan.* 31.
** *February* 1.

Bill for limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons rejected by the Lords.
Bill about Publick Mournings dropt, *Feb.* 11.

The Commons, in a grand Committee, having ſeveral Times conſider'd of the Trade to *Africa*, and heard both the Royal *African* Company, and the ſeparate Traders, upon their ſeveral Petitions, came, at laſt, to theſe Two Reſolutions. "Firſt, That Forts and Settlements are neceſſary for carrying on, and preſerving "the Trade to *Africa*. Secondly, That the Trade to *Africa* be free and open for "all her Majeſty's Subjects, from any Part of *Great Britain*, or the Plantations; "under ſuch Regulations and Proviſions, as may be for the Preſervation of the "ſaid Trade, and maintaining the ſaid Forts and Settlements:" Which Reſolutions being, on the 9th of *February*, reported, were, after ſome Debate, agreed to by the Houſe. Some Time after, *a Bill* was brought in *for ſettling the Trade to* Africa, and a Clauſe order'd to be added to it, *for the inſtructing of the* Negroes *in the Plantations, in the Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion*: But this Bill was never brought to Perfection; and the only thing the Commons did in Favour either of the Company, or of the Separate Traders, was, to addreſs her Majeſty, *That ſuch Ships of War be appointed for protecting the Trade to* Africa, *as might be neceſſary for the Preſervation and Security thereof.* Some Days before, upon a Petition of *ſeveral Creditors and Proprietors of principal Money, Annuities, and Shares, in the* Mine-Adventure *of* England, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in *for the Relief of that Company*; and that the Management of *the Mines be put in the Hands of Truſtees*; which was read the firſt Time on the 18th of *March*. Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, the Projector of the *Mine-Adventure*, who, by the Report of the Committee, appeared to have embezzled a conſiderable Part of the Principal Money and Stock of the

Reſolution about the Trade to *Africa*, *Feb.* 9.

Addreſs about the Trade to *Africa*, *April* 5.

A. D. 1708.

the Company, having petition'd to be heard by the Houſe, he was, on the Twenty third of *March*, called in; as were alſo the Council for the Petitioners, and in part heard, relating to the Matters of the ſaid Report. Being withdrawn, a Debate aroſe upon what they had offer'd, which was adjourned to the Twenty fifth; when both Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, and the Council for the Petitioners, were heard again; and the further Hearing of them put off to the Twenty eighth, then to the next Day, then again to the Thirtieth, and ſo to the Thirty firſt; when the Commons came to theſe unanimous Reſolutions: "That Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, Deputy-"Governor of the Company of *Mine-Adventurers* of *England*, was guilty of many "notorious and ſcandalous Frauds, and indirect Practices, in Violation of the Char-"ter granted to the ſaid Company, in Breach of his Truſt, and to the manifeſt "Wrong and Oppreſſion of the Proprietors and Creditors of the ſaid Company. "And that *William Shiers*, Secretary to the ſaid Company, and *Thomas Dykes*, their "Treaſurer, were guilty of many notorious and ſcandalous Frauds and indirect "Practices, in Confederacy with the ſaid Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*." After this, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent Sir* Humphrey Mackworth, William Shires, *and* Thomas Dykes, *their leaving this Kingdom, and their alienating their Eſtates, until the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament*: But before this Bill could be brought to Perfection, the Parliament was prorogued.

Reſolutions againſt Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, *March* 31.

The Commons being inform'd by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of their Members, of the Advances made by *France* towards the renewing a Negociation of Peace, an Addreſs was voted, in which the Lords having concurr'd, the ſame was, by both Houſes, preſented to the Queen on the Eighteenth of *February*. It imported in Subſtance, "That the Lords and Commons having Reaſon to believe that the Negotiations of "Peace would ſuddenly be renew'd in *Holland*; and being juſtly apprehenſive of the "crafty and inſinuating Deſigns of their Enemies to create Diviſions among the "Allies, or by amuſing them with deceitful Expectations of Peace, to retard their "Preparations for War; they thought themſelves bound in Duty, moſt humbly to "repreſent to her Majeſty, of how great Importance they conceived it was to the "Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould be abroad at "this Juncture. That they could not but take this Opportunity to expreſs their Senſe "of the great and unparallel'd Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and, with all "imaginable Duty, to applaud her Majeſty's great Wiſdom, in having honour'd the "ſame Perſon with the great Characters of *General* and *Plenipotentiary*, who, in their "humble Opinion, was moſt capable of diſcharging Two ſuch important Truſts. "They therefore made it their humble Requeſt to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be "pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough*'s immediate Departure for *Holland*, "where his Preſence would be equally neceſſary, to aſſiſt at the Negotiations of "Peace, and to haſten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which would ef-"fectually diſappoint the Artifices of their Enemies, and procure a ſafe and honou-"rable Peace for her Majeſty and her Allies." Tho' the Majority concurr'd in this Addreſs, yet many Members, in both Houſes, could not but obſerve how prepoſte-rous it was, to make the ſame Perſon, in a manner, abſolute Umpire of Peace and War; which came little ſhort of a *Roman* Dictator. However, the Queen, who ſtill chimed with the Miniſters, told both Houſes, That ſhe was *ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of the Duke of* Marlborough's *Preſence in* Holland, *at this critical Juncture, that ſhe had already given the neceſſary Directions for his immediate Departure; and ſhe was very glad to find, by this Addreſs, that they concurr'd with her in a juſt Senſe of the Duke of* Marlborough's *eminent Services.* With theſe high Compliments, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the next Day, ſet out for *Harwich*, and landed in *Holland* the Seventh of *March*, N. S. after a very difficult Paſſage, having been Three Days at Sea; and lain from Seven in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, rowling about Three Leagues off the Shore.

Both Houſes addreſs the Queen to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Holland*, *February* 18.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives in *Holland.*

On the Twenty third of *February*, a Petition of *Peter Jaquin St. Pierre*, *Matthew de Gaſtine*, *Paul Boyer*, *John Dubourdieu*, *Peter Silveſtre*, &c. in behalf of themſelves, and many other *French* Proteſtants; as alſo of ſeveral Children, (of *French* Proteſtants deceas'd) ſettled in her Majeſty's Dominions, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth; "That the *French* King had iſſued ſeveral Edicts, De-"crees, and Declarations, whereby all the *French* Proteſtants, who had fled for "Refuge into her Majeſty's Dominions, on account of their Religion, were declared "and adjudg'd to be outlaw'd, and to have forfeited their Goods and Eſtates, and "excluded from claiming and enjoying any Inheritance in *France*; which Edicts "and Declarations were put in Execution with the utmoſt Rigor; that, on the con-"trary, many Perſons living in *France*, did frequently either come into this Kingdom "of *Great Britain*, or appoint Proxies and Attorneys to claim here, and inherit the "Eſtates of their deceaſed Relations; and being poſſeſs'd of them, did afterwards "return into *France* with the ſame, to the Prejudice of the other remoter Relations

Petition of the *French* Refugees to the Commons.

A. D. 1710.

" of the Deceaſed, ſettled in her Majeſty's Dominions; and were thereby for ever " deprived of ſuch Eſtates as might fall to them, either by Lineal or Collateral " Succeſſion; and therefore the Petitioners pray'd, That Leave be given to bring in " a *Bill to preclude the Subjects of the* French *King, reſiding in his Dominions, from claim-* " *ing or enjoying any Eſtates of their Relations, dying in her Majeſty's Dominions.*" This Petition having been read, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon; which Mr. *Hampden* did accordingly on the Eleventh of *March*: But upon the private Suggeſtions of ſome eminent *French* Proteſtants, That this Bill would be more prejudicial, than advantageous to themſelves, and their Fellow-Refugees, who, from time to time, received conſiderable Remittances of Money from their Relations in *France*, the ſecond Reading of it was put off, and ſo the Bill dropt.

Bill in their Favour dropt.

On the 27th of *February*, the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to Three publick, and Two private Bills; on the 13th of *March*, to Two publick, and Six private; on the 24th, to Six publick, and Two private; on the 5th of *April*, to Ten publick, and Thirteen private Acts; And on this laſt Day, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

Acts paſs'd, *Feb.* 27. *March* 13. *March* 24. *April* 5.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" IT is with great Satisfaction that I come hither at this Time, to return you my " hearty Thanks for the many Marks of Duty and Affection, which you have " given me thro' the whole Courſe of this Seſſion.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, *April* 5.

" And I am to thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, in a very particu- " lar manner, for the great Diſpatch which you have made, in providing, ſo early " in the Year, ſuch great and effectual Supplies for the Publick Service: This can- " not but make me very deſirous to repeat the Aſſurances I gave you at the opening " of the Seſſion, that they ſhould be very carefully applied to the Uſes for which " you have deſigned them.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I cannot ſufficiently expreſs to you my great Concern, that you have had ſo " neceſſary an Occaſion of taking up a great Part of your Time, towards the latter " End of this Seſſion.

" I am confident, no Prince that ever ſat on the Throne, has been more really " and ſincerely kind to the Church than my ſelf, nor ever had a more true and " tender Concern for its Welfare and Proſperity, than I have, and always ſhall con- " tinue to have.

" The ſuppreſſing Immorality, and prophane and other wicked and malicious Li- " bels, is what I have always earneſtly recommended; and ſhall be glad of the " firſt Opportunity to give my Conſent to any Laws, that might effectually con- " duce to that End: But this being an Evil complained of in all Times, it is very " injurious to take a Pretence from thence to inſinuate, that the *Church is in any* " *Danger* from my Adminiſtration.

" I could heartily wiſh, that Men would ſtudy to be quiet, and do their " own Buſineſs, rather than buſy themſelves in reviving Queſtions and Diſputes of " a very high Nature; and which muſt be with an ill Intention, ſince they can on- " ly tend to foment, but not to heal our Diviſions and Animoſities.

" For my own Part, as it has pleaſed GOD to give Succeſs to my Endeavours " for the UNION of my Two Kingdoms, which I muſt ever eſteem as one of the " greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign; ſo, I hope, his Divine Goodneſs will ſtill con- " tinue favourable, and make Me the Happy Inſtrument of that yet more deſi- " rable *Union of the Hearts of all my People*, in the Bonds of mutual Affection; " that ſo there may remain no other Contention among you, but who ſhall ex- " ceed the other in contributing to advance our preſent Happineſs, and ſecure " the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

" Finding, by the Advices from abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the " Field, and that the Plenipotentiaries of *France* are ſtill in *Holland*; I think it " proper, at preſent, to make the Prorogation but for a very ſhort Time.

Accordingly, the Lord Chancellor, by the Queen's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament only to the 18th of that Month; when they were further prorogued.

The Parliament prorogued.

About the Beginning of *May*, the Queen was pleaſed to make a Promotion of General Officers: The Lord *Shanon*, the Marquis *de Montandre*, Lord *Montjoy*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Henry Holt*, Duke of *Northumberland*, *George Carpenter*, *George Maccartney*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, and the Earl of *Stair*, were made LIEUTENANTS-GENERAL; *Thomas Handaſyde*, *John Bayne*, *Barth. Ogilby*, *Sher. Davenport*, *Heyman Rook*, *Tho. Whetham*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *William Tatton*, *Joſeph Sabine*, *Edward Pearce*, *Roger Elliot*, *Thomas Pearce*, *William Evans*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, *Thomas*

Promotion of General Officers.

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*Crowther*, *Charles Sybourg*, *Richard Holmes*, *George Kellum*, and *John Pepper*, MAJORS-GENERAL; and *John Stewart*, Lord *Ikerin*, *William Watkins*, Earl *de Lorain*, Lord *Paſton*, *William Breton*, *Richard Sutton*, *Henry Durel*, *Richard Ruſſel*, *Henry Morriſon*, *Samuel Maſham*, *Jacob Borr*, Earl of *Rochfort*, *Hans Hamilton*, Lord *William Hay*, Lord *John Carr*, *Francis Godfrey*, *John Hobart*, *Lewis Mordaunt*, *Thomas Ferrar*, *Nicholas Lepel*, *Thomas Stanwix*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, and *James Nicholſon*, BRIGADIERS of her Majeſty's Forces. About this Time alſo, *John Moleſworth*, Eſq; who was ſucceeded by *Richard Steele*, Eſq; as one of the Commiſſioners of the *Stamp-Office*, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, in the room of Dr. *Newton*.

Mr. *Moleſworth* Envoy Extr. to the Grand D. of *Tuſcany*.

New Overtures of Peace made by *France*.

It has been hinted before, that upon the vigorous Reſolutions taken in *Great Britain* and *Holland*, for the Proſecution of the War, the Court of *France* thought fit to make new Overtures of Peace. In order to that, the Marquis *de Torcy* did, on the 2d of *January*, 1710. *N. S.* ſend a Project to Monſieur *Petkum*, Reſident of *Holſtein*, conſiſting of Five Articles, importing in Subſtance, "1ſt, That immediately "after the ſigning of the Peace, the *French* King would acknowledge King *Charles*, "as King of the Monarchy of *Spain*; and not only withdraw all the Succours he "had given his Grandſon, but alſo forbear ſending him any Aſſiſtance for the "future; and forbid his Subjects to liſt in his Service; and conſent likewiſe, "That no Part of the Monarchy of *Spain* ſhould ever be united to *France*. 2dly, "That as for the *Emperor* and *Empire*, the *French* King would reſtore the Town "and Citadel of *Straſburgh*, and the Town of *Briſac*; content himſelf with the "Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*; "yield to the *Empire* the Town of *Landau*; raze the Fortifications he had caus'd "to be built on the *Rhine*, from *Baſil* to *Philipſburgh*; and acknowledge both the "King of *Pruſſia*, and the Elector of *Hanover*. 3dly, That as to *England*, he would "acknowledge Queen *Anne*, and the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant Line*; reſtore *Newfoundland*, and agree to a mutual Reſtitution of all that had been taken in the "*Weſt-Indies* on either ſide; demoliſh the Fortifications, and ruin the Harbour of "*Dunkirk*; and conſent to the *Pretender*'s leaving *France*. 4thly, That as to the "*States-General*, he would yield to them, for a Barrier, all the Places ſpecify'd "in the Twenty Second Article of the former *Preliminaries*; and confirm what "he had offer'd them, with reſpect to their Trade. And, 5thly, As for the "Duke of *Savoy*, that he was willing to grant the Demands made for him by the "Allies: But then his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* demanded, that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* ſhould be reſtor'd to their Eſtates and Dignities." This Project being rejected by the Allies, the *French* reſolved to make further Overtures; and diſpatch'd a Courier of the Cabinet to the *Hague*, with a Letter from the Marquis *de Torcy* to Monſieur *Petkum*; importing, "That the *French* King con-"ſented, that the *Preliminaries* that were concerted the Year before, ſhould be the "Foundation of the future Treaty; and had appointed the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, "and the Abbot *de Polignac*, his Plenipotentiaries, to treat with the Allies of an "*Equivalent* for the Thirty Seventh Article, relating to the Evacuation of *Spain*: "And that thoſe Two Miniſters would meet thoſe of the Allies, either at *Antwerp*, or any other Place, if the Allies would but ſend them the neceſſary Paſſes. This Courier arriving at the *Hague* the 2d of *February*, *N. S.* his Diſpatches were (the ſame Day) communicated by Monſieur *Petkum* to the Grand Penſionary; who, having held ſeveral Conferences with the Plenipotentiaries of the *Emperor*, and Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Deputies of the *States-General*, in which Monſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* aſſiſted; the *French* Courier was ſent back again on the Thirteenth of the ſame Month, with an Anſwer from Monſieur *Petkum*, to the Marquis *de Torcy*'s Letter; importing, "That the laſt "Declaration of the Court of *France*, being in uncertain and ambiguous "Terms; the Allies required, that the *French* King ſhould declare, in plain "and expreſs Words, that he conſented to all the Preliminaries, except the "Thirty Seventh Article; which done, the Allies would ſend Paſſes to his Mini-"ſters, to treat of an Equivalent for the ſaid Article." Another *French* Courier being return'd * to the *Hague* with a ſatisfactory Anſwer, he was ſent back the 23d, with the Paſſes for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who being come to *Antwerp* on the 9th of *March*, N. S. went on board a Yatch prepar'd for them at *Mordyke*, where Monſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, the *States* Deputies, ſoon after met them, and had a Conference with them. The next Day they had another, which laſted ſeveral Hours, and then the *States* Deputies ſet out for the *Hague*, to make their Report to their High-Mightineſſes, and the *French* Plenipotentiaries went to *Gertruydenbergh*, the Place appointed for their Reſidence, and the holding of future Conferences: The *French* having ſhewn an Unwillingneſs to treat, either at *Antwerp*,

* *Feb.* 20.

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which had been at firſt pitch'd upon, or in any other Town belonging to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, undoubtedly out of Compliment to King *Philip*. The *French* Plenipotentiaries had deſir'd, that Monſieur *Petkum* ſhould meet them at *Antwerp*, before they conferr'd with the *States* Deputies, but the Allies did not think fit to conſent to it, leſt the *French* Miniſters ſhould inſtruct him how to ſow Diviſions among the Confederates, at this critical Juncture. By this Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* was come to the *Hague*, where Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, being return'd on the 11th of *March*, N. S. had, the next Morning, a Conference with his Grace, the Lord *Townſhend*, and Count *Zinzendorf*, in the Preſence of the Great Penſionary, and the Deputies of the States, wherein they reported, "That the "*French* Plenipotentiaries had endeavour'd, in the firſt Place, to perſuade them, "that it was the Intereſt of the Allies to make a ſeparate Peace with *France*, exclu- "ſive from *Spain*; and that to render the ſame more effectual, and remove the Um- "brages the Allies ſeem'd to have taken, that the King of *France* might, under- "hand, aſſiſt his Grandſon, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was willing to enter into the "moſt ſolemn Engagements to the contrary, and give cautionary Towns for the "Performance of his Promiſe. That the Deputies of the *States* anſwer'd, That "theſe Offers of *France* were not ſufficient; and that the Allies having chiefly un- "dertaken this War, for reſtoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, "they could not treat with the *French* King, (who had plac'd his Grandſon on the "Throne of that Monarchy) without ſtipulating, that he ſhould relinquiſh the "ſame; adding, That the High Allies would be very much ſurprized to hear, that "after the preſſing Inſtances the *French* had made for theſe Conferences, their Ple- "nipotentiaries were come to offer what had been already rejected; and would, "doubtleſs, take it as an Evidence, that their Court was not ſincere, and ſought "only to amuſe the Allies. That Meſſieurs *d' Huxelles*, and *de Polignac*, pretended, "they did not know that any ſuch Thing had yet been offer'd; but they were told, "That tho' Miniſters might be allow'd ſometimes to diſſemble, yet this was not a "fit Time to make uſe of that Privilege; and that they ought plainly to ſpeak "their Minds. That thoſe Gentlemen made large Proteſtations of their Maſter's "ſincere Inclination for Peace; that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty could never be pre- "vail'd upon to enter into a War with his Grandſon, or take any other violent "Meaſures againſt him. That they enlarged on the Affection of the *Spaniards* for "that Prince; and, at laſt, declar'd, That they ſaw no other Expedient for procu- "ring the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to King *Charles*, than to give a Share of it to King "*Philip*; concluding, That if the Allies would conſent to give him *Naples* and "*Sicily*, King *Philip* might be induced to reſign the reſt to the *Archduke*: They "urged, That this was the only way for preventing a further Effuſion of Chriſtian "Blood, and, which would ſave the Allies abundance of Trouble, and ſecure to "the Houſe of *Auſtria* the Monarchy of *Spain*; whereas the Fortune of the War "being uncertain, it might ſtill happen, that the Allies would be obliged to make "Peace upon other Terms. That the Deputies confuted theſe Reaſons without any "great Difficulty; and having repreſented that ſuch a Partition was contrary to "the Treaties the Allies had amongſt themſelves, and to the whole Tenor of the "Preliminaries, which the *French* themſelves acknowledg'd for the Foundation of "the Treaty, they declar'd, in expreſs Terms, that they were ſent to hear what "Equivalent they had to propoſe for the Thirty Seventh Article of the Prelimina- "ries, which they excepted againſt; but not to debate upon any other Point: "Whereupon they parted." The ſame Day, to prevent any Jealouſies among the other Miniſters of the Allies, the Deputies of the *States* communicated to the "*Pruſſian* Plenipotentiaries what had been tranſacted at *Mordyke*; and the next † "Day, the ſame was, in a more ſolemn Manner, communicated to all the Mini- "ſters of the Allies, who were deſired to uſe their Intereſt with their reſpective "Maſters, that their Troops might be in a Readineſs to begin the Campaign as ear- "ly as poſſible, as the moſt effectual Means to force the common Enemy to accept "ſuch Conditions, as might ſecure a ſafe and laſting Peace.

Report of Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, of their firſt Conferences with the *French* Plenipotentiaries.

† *March* 12. N. S.

On the 18th of *March*, N. S. an Expreſs from the *French* Plenipotentiaries arriv'd at the *Hague*, and the next Day acquainted the Grand Penſionary, that they had received an Anſwer from the Court to their laſt Diſpatches; and deſired, either that they might be permitted to come to the *Hague*, or that the *States* Deputies might again confer with them at *Gertruydenbergh*. The firſt being deny'd, and the latter granted, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, ſet out the 20th for *Gertruydenbergh*, where, the 21ſt and 22d, they had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſters of *France*, who again propos'd a ſeparate Peace, excluſive from *Spain*; offering, as before, all manner of Security, that the moſt Chriſtian King ſhould not aſſiſt his Grandſon: Which being rejected, they propos'd ſeveral Schemes of *Partition* of the *Spaniſh*

Conferences at *Gertruydenbergh*, *March* 21, and 22, N. S.

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*Spaniſh* Monarchy. They mention'd, in the firſt Place, *Naples* and *Sicily* for King *Philip*: Afterwards, That the Allies would leave him in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Arragon*; and laſtly, That he would content himſelf with *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the *Spaniſh* Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*. The *Dutch* Deputies having told the *French* Miniſters, that they were ſurpriz'd to hear of no *Equivalent* for the Thirty Seventh Article of the Preliminaries, as their Court had promiſed, and on which Conſideration alone, the preſent Negotiation was agreed on by the Allies; adding, That they had no Power to treat of any Partition; they took their Leave of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who ſent an Expreſs to *Verſailles* for further Inſtructions. On the other Hand, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, being return'd * to the *Hague*, made a Report of theſe Conferences to the Great Penſionary, in the Preſence of the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Miniſters, who diſpatch'd Expreſſes to their reſpective Courts, with an Account of the Propoſals made by *France*, which were alſo communicated to the States of *Holland*, and other Provinces.

Several Schemes of a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, propos'd by the *French*.

* *March* 23. N. S.

On the 22d of *March*, Monſieur *Petkum* went from the *Hague* to *Gertruydenbergh*, but without any Commiſſion on the Part of the Allies, and ſolely at the Deſire of the *French* Plenipotentiaries; who, not many Days after, having given Notice of the Return of the Expreſs they had ſent to their Court, the Deputies of the *States* ſet out again, on the 6th of *April*, for *Gertruydenbergh*. In theſe new Conferences, the *French* Plenipotentiaries inſiſted on a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, according to the Schemes they had propoſed before; but ſeem'd, however, to depart from what they had advanc'd, in Relation to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, pretending that was by way of Converſation, and demanded either *Naples*, with the Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, or the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which occaſion'd great Debates. The *French* Miniſters mention'd afterwards the Article of Security, for the Performance of what ſhould be ſtipulated in the Preliminaries, and propos'd what they expected from the Allies for themſelves; but would not explain their Meaning on the Security to be given by *France* to the Allies, for the Performance of the Preliminaries. The Deputies of the *States* being very much diſſatisfy'd with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, frankly told them, *That the Allies were tir'd with this way of treating, and therefore expected a full and clear Declaration on the part of* France, *on the Matters already debated, or elſe they would break off all manner of Conference with them.* Hereupon Monſieur de *Huxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*, deſir'd Time to ſend another Courier to *Verſailles* for further Inſtructions: Pretending, *That the final Reſolution of their Maſter, depended on that of the Court of* Madrid, *which was expected about that Time at* Verſailles. This dilatory and ſhuffling way of treating, (of which Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, made their Report the 10th) confirm'd the general Opinion, that the *French* had not a real Intention to come to a Peace, even by way of Partition, and that they had no other Deſign in theſe Conferences, than either to divide, or amuſe the Allies: In both which, however, they were equally diſappointed. For Prince *Eugene* being come to the *Hague* on the 12th of *April*, and having, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the *States*, concerted the Operations of the next Campaign, for the early opening whereof, great Magazines of dry Forage, and other Neceſſaries, had been provided, thoſe Two Generals ſet out the 15th for *Tournay*; near which Place, the Confederate Forces quarter'd on the *Maeze*, *Brabant* and *Flanders*, were order'd to rendezvous.

New Conferences at *Gertruydenbergh*, *April* 8. N. S. unſucceſsful.

Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Tournay*, *April* 5. N. S.

† *April* 21. N. S.

It was by many expected, that the early Succeſs of the Confederate Armies in † paſſing the Lines, and inveſting *Douay*, would have accelerated the ſlow Paces of the Negotiation at *Gertruydenbergh*: But Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, being again return'd thither on the 24th of *April*, N. S. at the Deſire of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, they had the ſame Day a Conference, in which they deſir'd to know, *Whether by the laſt Courier, they had receiv'd any further Inſtructions on the Grand Affair, for which they were come into theſe Provinces?* The *French* Miniſters anſwer'd, That they had no other Propoſals to make, but what they had already offered; and told the Deputies, that they had expected the Anſwer of the Allies, on their Propoſals. This Declaration occaſioned ſome warm Debates among them; and the Deputies complained of the Inſincerity of the *French* Court, telling them in expreſs Terms, *That the Miniſters of* France, *having ſo often and ſo poſitively declared, by Letters and otherwiſe, that their Plenipotentiaries were to propoſe an Expedient for the Thirty Seventh Article; the Allies could not but be ſurprized, that after ſo many Conferences, they ſhould hear nothing from them, but a Propoſal for the Partition of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy*: And ſo the Conference broke up, without any Succeſs. The next Morning, the Deputies of the *States* went to take their Leave of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and inſinuated to them, in general Terms, "That the Armies "being actually in the Field, and no Advances made in the late Conferences to-"wards procuring a General Peace; they thought it was to no Purpoſe to continue "them.

Further Conferences, *April* 24, 25. N. S.

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" them." The *French* Plenipotentiaries alledged, they had made ſeveral Propoſals and Overtures, which, in their Opinion, might have conduced to a General Peace; and that they wonder'd the Allies had made none on their Part, ſince they were not ſatisfy'd with thoſe of *France*? They deſired alſo the *Dutch* Deputies to give them their Anſwer or Declaration in Writing, that they might tranſmit it to their Court; but this being denied, the Deputies took their Leaves, and the *French* Plenipotentiaries diſpatched the Mareſchal *d'Uxelles*'s Secretary to *Verſailles*. Many were ſtill of Opinion, that the late Succeſs of the Allies, and the Siege of *Douay*, would have obliged the Court of *France* to alter their Stile; and it was then ſtrongly reported, That in the Council held at *Verſailles*, upon the firſt Advice of the Allies paſſing the Lines, there appeared a great Diviſion among the Princes of the Blood: Some inſiſting upon the Neceſſity of Peace, to preſerve *France* from entire Ruin; and others perſiſting in their former Opinion, That it was better to venture the Fate of another Campaign, than to ſubmit to ſuch ignominious Terms as were inſiſted on by the Confederates.

Again unſucceſsful.

Upon the Report made at the *Hague* by Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* of the laſt fruitleſs Conferences, the *Imperial* Miniſter thought fit to declare, " That the Em- " peror, his Maſter, could not conſent to any Partition of the *Spaniſh* Dominions; " and therefore propoſed, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſhould be forthwith diſ- " miſſed:" But the *Dutch* were of a different Opinion, alledging, That ſince the *French* Miniſters had ſent an Expreſs to their Court, it was but reaſonable to expect his Return, and ſee whether the late Progreſs of the Confederate Arms had cauſed any Alteration in the Meaſures of that Court. Nor was it long before the Allies were ſatisfy'd of the Matter; for the Expreſs being returned on the Third of *May*, N. S. the *French* Miniſters wrote, the next Day, the following Letter to Monſieur *Petkum*.

The *Imperial* Miniſters declare againſt a Partition.

*Gertruydenbergh, May* 4.

" WE could wiſh our Conferences had produced a Peace, but as we have no Or- " der to make any other Propoſition than thoſe we have already made, we " patiently expect that the Deputies will come hither, to declare themſelves in a " more open Manner than they have done hitherto, or to give us our Diſmiſſion; or, " at leaſt, that the Great Penſionary will ſend us an Order to be gone.

Letter from the *French* Miniſter to Mr. *Petkum*.

This Letter being communicated to the *States General*, and, by the Penſionary, to the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Miniſters, it was thought fit to impart it to all the Miniſters of the Allies, who met accordingly the 9th of *May*, and unanimouſly reſolved, that Monſieur *Petkum* ſhould be deſired to write to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, *That ſeeing they had nothing further to propoſe, and that the Allies had nothing more to ſay than what they had ſaid before, it was to no purpoſe to continue inſignificant Conferences; but that he ſhould avoid to ſpeak any thing of* Diſmiſſion, *or Order to depart.* Monſieur *Petkum* having writ † a Letter to that Purpoſe, to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the latter ſent him, the next Day, an Anſwer, importing, " They were extreamly " concerned to ſee, that notwithſtanding all the Advances the King their Maſter " had made for procuring Peace, the *States* and the Allies ſo reſolutely refuſed it; and " ſince thoſe Gentlemen had thought fit to break off the Negotiations, they were " preparing to depart." Upon this Declaration, 'twas generally believed, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would have ſet out for *Paris*, for which purpoſe they had cauſed their Baggage to be packed up. But, it ſeems, this political Farce was not yet to be unravelled; for, having on the Fourth of *May* received another Courier from *Verſailles*, they gave Notice of it, ſome * Days after, to the Reſident of *Holſtein*, deſiring, at the ſame time, that the *States* would once more ſend their Deputies to *Gertruydenbergh*. Theſe new Conferences met with ſome Difficulties, Count *Zinzendorf*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, having inſiſted on his aſſiſting therein: But his Demand having been over-rul'd (by reaſon the other Miniſters of the Allies, particularly the *Britiſh*, might, with equal Juſtice, have claimed the ſame Privilege) Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* ſet out the 23d of *May*, N. S. for *Gertruydenbergh*. Being returned the 26th to the *Hague*, they made, the next Day, their Report to the Great Penſionary, in the Preſence of the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Miniſters; importing, " That after many Proteſtations of the moſt Chriſtian King's ſincere Inclination to " Peace, the *French* Plenipotentiaries had told them, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty " had been prevailed upon to recede from the former Demand he had made of *Na-* " *ples, Sicily, Sardinia*, and the Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*; and therefore was " willing that *Naples* ſhould remain to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and that King *Philip* " ſhould content himſelf with *Sicily, Sardinia*, and the Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*. " The Deputies added, that they thought fit thereupon, without granting any Part " of the Propoſals, to aſk the *French* Plenipotentiaries, What Security they had to

† *May* 9.

* *May* 20. N. S.

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" propoſe to the Allies for the Evacuation of *Spain* and the *Indies*, by the Duke of " *Anjou*, ſuppoſing, that theſe Propoſals of a Partition, ſhould be accepted of? But " that they had declined to give them any ſatisfactory Anſwer: Whereupon the De- " puties had told them, that the Allies being daily more and more convinced, that " the *French* Court kept up the Negotiation, not out of a ſincere Deſire of Peace, " but only to encourage their Subjects to bear the more patiently the Burthen of " the War, they would be obliged to break off all further Conferences with them, " to remove all Occaſions of Jealouſy amongſt themſelves. And that the *French* " made great Proteſtations of the Sincerity of their Maſter; and ſaid, they " would ſend him another Expreſs, with an Account of theſe Conferences." The *Dutch* Deputies having made the like Report to the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, they took no final Reſolution thereupon, and thought fit to put it off to another Meeting, to give Time to the *French* Plenipotentiaries to receive new Inſtructions from their Court, which they did the 6th of *June*, and immediately writ a Letter to the Reſident of *Holſtein*, with one incloſed for the Great Penſionary; acquainting him, that having new Overtures to make, they deſired that Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* would, once again, return to *Gertruydenbergh*. Hereupon, the *Imperial* Plenipotentiary renewed his former Pretenſion of aſſiſting at the Conferences; and being again denied, for the Reaſons before-mention'd; and his Orders from *Vienna*, to inſiſt in his Demands, being poſitive, he ſent an Expreſs to Prince *Eugene*, for his Highneſs's Opinion, who adviſed him to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, whoſe Miſtreſs, tho' ſhe contributed more to the War than any other of the Allies, was yet ſo well ſatisfy'd of the Wiſdom and Integrity of the *States General*, as to truſt to them that Preliminary Negotiation of Peace.

Likewiſe unſucceſsful.

Prince *Eugene* adviſes the *Imperial* Miniſter not to inſiſt on his Demands.

Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* being abſent from the *Hague*, when the *French* Courier, ſent to Monſieur *Petkum*, arrived there, they did not ſet out for *Gertruydenbergh*, till the 14th of *June*, N. S. On the 15th and 16th, they had ſeveral Conferences with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who declared, " That the King, their Ma- " ſter, receded from the Demand made in the laſt Conference, of the *Spaniſh* Places " on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*; and would content himſelf with *Sicily* and *Sardinia* for " King *Philip*: Adding, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would uſe all poſſible " Means to perſuade his Grandſon to conſent to that Partition; that this required " ſome Time; but if that Prince would not acquieſce in this Propoſal, the moſt " Chriſtian King, tho' he could by no Means declare War againſt his Grandſon, " would, yet, furniſh a Sum of Money towards the Charge of a War to be continued " againſt him, till he had ſurrendred *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Au-* " *ſtria*." This Declaration of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, being reported to the Grand Penſionary, in the Preſence of the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Miniſters, occaſion'd Two or Three Conferences between them; and confirmed the general Opinion, that the *French* had no other Deſign, than either to amuſe the Allies, or to decoy them to a ſeparate Peace, excluſive of *Spain*, where, notwithſtanding their Promiſes to the contrary, they might, under-hand, aſſiſt King *Philip*, and carry on the War with ſuch viſible Advantages, as might, in the End, tire out, if not exhauſt the principal Members of the Grand Alliance. The *Imperial* Miniſter was ſtill of Opinion, that ſince the *French* Plenipotentiaries did not propoſe any Equivalent or Expedient for the Thirty Seventh Article of the Preliminaries, which was the main Intention of the preſent Negotiation, they ought to be immediately diſmiſſed; and therefore moved, that the Reſident of *Holſtein*, who, on the 21ſt of *June*, N. S. went to *Gertruydenbergh*, as he pretended, for ſome private Concerns, ſhould be deſired to ſignify to the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, that the Allies would not conſent to any further Conferences: But it was thought more adviſeable to ſend Mr. *Petkum* to make the following Declaration on the Part of the Allies, *viz.* " 1. That the laſt Propoſal " made by the *French* King, Of contributing a Sum of Money towards the Charges " of the War, to oblige the Duke of *Anjou* to quit the Monarchy of *Spain*, and con- " tent himſelf with *Sardinia* and *Sicily*, if he would not do it voluntarily, was not " acceptable to the Allies upon ſeveral Accounts; and namely, becauſe this would " produce but a Separate, and not a General Peace, which was the End the Allies " propoſed to themſelves. 2. That the Allies inſiſted to have *Spain* and the *Indies* " delivered up, according to the Tenor of the Preliminaries. And, 3. That this " Foundation being laid and agreed upon, the Allies would conſent to continue the " Conferences on other Articles.

New Conferences, *June* 15, 16. N. S.

The *French* Miniſters being ſomewhat dilatory in returning an Anſwer to this Home Declaration; Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* were directed to ſend an Expreſs to *Gertruyderbergh*. That Expreſs return'd to the *Hague* the 10th of *July*, N. S. at Eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, with an Anſwer; importing, *That by virtue of their Powers and Inſtructions, they were always in a Condition to explain the Sentiments of the*

*King their Maſter*; *and therefore deſired, that the Deputies would come once more to* Gertruydenbergh: Which being communicated to Count *de Zinzendorf*, and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, thoſe Miniſters met at the Great Penſionary's; where, after a long Debate, it was reſolved to ſend back the *Dutch* Deputies to *Gertruydenbergh*, with this Inſtruction; *That they ſhould inſiſt upon a plain and poſitive Anſwer to the Articles deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries by Monſieur* Petkum. Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* ſet out the * next Day, arrived there the 12th of *July*, and the 13th had a Conference with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, that laſted about Four Hours, tho' to as little Purpoſe as the former: For the *Dutch* Deputies inſiſting on the Declaration made on the Part of the Allies, by the Reſident of *Holſtein*; the *French* ſaid, they had no further Inſtructions; but would ſend another Expreſs to their Maſter, for a final Anſwer, which they would communicate upon the Return of the Courier; for whoſe Journey, Fifteen Days were allow'd by the *Dutch* Deputies. The latter being by this Time convinc'd of the Inſincerity of the *French*, Monſieur *Vanderduſſen* could not forbear making ſome warm Expoſtulations about it; to which the Abbot *de Polignac* reply'd, in very high Terms; not without reproaching the *Dutch* with *Ingratitude* towards the Crown of *France*, which had been their main Support upon their Defection from *Spain*: Whereupon the Conference, which prov'd to be the laſt, broke off unkindly. The *French* Miniſters, finding that their *Legerdemain* was diſcover'd, had not the Aſſurance to demand another Interview; but, *July* the 20th, *N. S.* wrote a Letter to the *Great Penſionary*; wherein they laid before him the *Propoſals newly ſtarted, unjuſt, and impoſſible to be executed, which the Deputies made in the laſt Conference*; *and complain'd of the ill Treatment they pretended they had received, in Contempt of their Character*; *of the injurious, falſe, and ſcandalous Libels, which had been ſuffer'd to be printed and diſpers'd, during their Stay at* Gertruydenbergh, *to inflame the Minds of thoſe they were endeavouring to reconcile*; *and of all the Letters, which they either received or writ, having been open'd, in Breach of the publick Faith.* This Letter being communicated to the *States-General*, their High-Mightineſſes came to a * Reſolution, importing, "That the Contents of it con-"cern'd not only their State, but likewiſe all the Allies; and therefore they "thought it their Duty to communicate it to their Miniſters reſiding at the *Hague*, "that every Thing might be done in Concert with them, as it had been hither-"to. That the *French* Plenipotentiaries rejecting, by their Anſwer, the Propoſi-"tions made to them, declaring that it was uſeleſs to hold any more Conferences "upon theſe Propoſitions, and thereby breaking off the Negotiations on that Sub-"ject; nothing more remained to be done on the Part of the High Allies, than to "acquieſce therewith, and to enter into no more Conferences, as long as the Ene-"my ſhould continue in ſuch Sentiments. Moreover, the Sieurs *Buys* and *Van-"derduſſen* were, by this Reſolution, required to ſignify the ſame by a Letter to "the *French* Plenipotentiaries, without entring into a Debate upon the Contents "of their Letter; notwithſtanding it might be eaſily confuted, as well with re-"ſpect to Things, as Words." Accordingly, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* returned a ſhort Anſwer to the *French* Miniſters, importing, "That ſince their "Court would not give a ſufficient Security for the delivering up of *Spain*, it "was to no Purpoſe to continue the Conferences:" Whereupon the *French* Plenipotentiaries † ſet out from *Gertruydenbergh*, to return home. It was obſerv'd, that about this Time, the *French* began to talk of Peace with Indifference; either, as ſome conjectured, in Hopes of a Diverſion in the *North*, or, which is more probable, from an Expectation, that the Ferment raiſed in *England*, by the late Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverel*, would be ſo induſtriouſly fomented and improv'd by their Friends, as to produce a favourable Turn: And, indeed, it was ſoon manifeſt, that by this Time, the Court of *France* had been tampering with thoſe buſy Heads, who took upon them to overturn the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and wholly to change the Face of Affairs in *Europe*. On the other hand, the *States-General* were ſo exaſperated by the late Shuffling of the Court of *France*, that, on the 27th of *July*, *N. S.* they came to another vigorous Reſolution, in Confutation of the Letter written by Meſſieurs *d'Huxelles* and *Polignac* to the Great Penſionary, and in particular, to ſhew, *That the Enemy had departed from the Foundation, on which the Negotiation had begun*; *and ſtudied Pretences to evade the Execution of the Capital Point*, viz. *the Reſtitution of* Spain *and the* Indies: *And, in ſhort, that* France *had no other View, than to ſow and create Jealouſy and Diſunion among the Allies. As to the Complaint of the Plenipotentiaries, relating to their Perſons, namely, the pretended Contempt of their Character, the Publication of abuſive Libels, the opening of their Letters, the hindring the making any Viſits to them, and their Lodging, as if they had been in a kind of Priſon*; their High Mightineſſes obſerved, and aſſerted, "That, purſuant to the Agreement, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries "came without any Character, to treat *incognito*; for which Reaſon, no Ceremo-"nial

The *French* Miniſters write an Expoſtulatory Letter to the Grand Penſionary.

* *July* 22. The *States-General*'s Reſolution thereupon.

† *July* 25. N. S.

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" nial was obſerved on either ſide: But that all manner of Conſideration was had " for their Birth, Quality, and Merit. That Libels were ſeverely forbidden in " *Holland*, and the Authors and Printers liable to Puniſhment. That none of the " many Couriers the *French* Plenipotentiaries had receiv'd and diſpatch'd, had " been ſtopt; nor were any of the Letters, they ſent by the ordinary Poſt, inter- " cepted. That no Perſon was ever hinder'd from going to them; nor was any " Order given, to take notice who viſited them: But as in all Frontier Towns, 'tis " the Cuſtom that none enter, unleſs they declare who they are, both at the Gate, " and to the Governor; it ought not to be thought ſtrange, nor ought Exceptions " to be taken, if this Cuſtom were not diſcontinued during the Stay of the *French* " Miniſters at *Gertruydenbergh*. And, in the laſt Place; that they could not call " a kind of Priſon, the Town they pitch'd upon for their Reſidence, and which " they preferr'd to *Antwerp*, a large and noble City." Not many Days after, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* * deliver'd to the *States-General* a Memorial, wherein he acquainted them, That the Queen entirely approved both their Reſolution, in Anſwer to the Letter of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and all the Steps they had taken during the late Negotiations: Which authentick Approbation, however obtain'd from the Queen, was extreamly grateful to their High Mightineſſes; as were alſo the freſh Aſſurances his Lordſhip gave them, of her Majeſty's firm Reſolution to proſecute the War with all poſſible Vigor, till the Enemy were brought to accept ſuch Terms of Peace, as might ſecure the Tranquillity of the Chriſtian World: But notwithſtanding this publick Declaration, it ſoon appear'd, that the Queen was of another Mind.

* *Aug.* 7. N. S. The Queen of *Great Britain* approves the Conduct of the *States*.

Campaign in *Flanders*.

By this Time, the Confederate Armies, under the Prince of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, had made a conſiderable Progreſs in *Flanders*. The Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, having * enter'd the *French* Lines without Oppoſition, the whole Confederate Army incamp'd, the ſame Night, in the Plain of *Lens*; and the Siege of *Douay* being reſolved upon, that Place was inveſted Two † Days after. The Trenches were open'd the 5th of *May*, *N. S.* and the Attacks carried on with ſo good Succeſs, that notwithſtanding either the vigorous Defence of a very numerous Gariſon, or the Mareſchal *de Villars* marching at the Head of a great Army into the Plain of *Lens*, with a faint Shew to relieve the Place, the Beſieged thought fit to beat a ‖ Parley, and demand an honourable Capitulation; which was granted, and agreed on the 27th of *June*. During this Siege, Prince *Eugene* form'd the Deſign of ſurprizing *Ypres*, which was not attended with Succeſs.

* *April* 21. N. S.

† *April* 23. *Douay* inveſted.

‖ *June* 25. *Douay* taken, *June* 27. N. S.

The Confederate Generals having allow'd their Troops ſome Days Refreſhment, in their reſpective Camps near *Douay*, caus'd the Trenches to be level'd, and put that important Place in a Poſture of Defence; the Two Armies march'd, on the 10th of *July*, *N. S.* to *Vitry*; and from thence, on the 12th, to *Villers Brulin*: Upon which Motion, the *French* Army retired within their new Lines from *Arras*, along the *Crinchen*, towards *Miramont*. The Enemy having, by this Situation, made it impracticable for the Allies, either to attack them, or beſiege *Arras*; the Confederate Generals turn'd their victorious Arms againſt *Bethune*, which was inveſted the 15th of *July*, *N. S.* and ſurrender'd on the 29th of the next Month. About this Time, a Medal was diſperſed in the *Netherlands*, by the Chevalier *de St. George*'s Friends, with that Prince's Head on the Right Side, and theſe Words, *CUJUS EST*; and on the Reverſe, the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, with this Motto, *REDDITE*. This Medal was, undoubtedly, ſtruck at this Juncture, upon the fond Hopes given by the *Jacobites* in *England*, to their Correſpondents in *France*, that the *Britiſh* Court and Nation were ready to invite the *Pretender*: To which, the Diſtractions occaſion'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s late Sermon and Tryal, and the Countenance given by the *New Miniſtry* to the Doctrine of *Divine, Hereditary*, and *Indefeaſible Right*, and of *Abſolute Paſſive Obedience*, (which are diametrically oppoſite both to the late *Revolution*, and to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*) gave an Air of Probability. But whatever Ground there was for ſuch an Expectation, Things were not yet ripe enough for the *Pretender*'s Friends to throw off the Maſk.

*Bethune* ſurrender'd, *Aug.* 29. N. S.

A Medal of the *Pretender* diſpers'd.

The *French* Army ſtill declining an Engagement, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, reſolv'd to improve the remaining Part of the fair Seaſon, by laying Siege to *Aire* and St. *Venant*, at the ſame Time: Both which Places were inveſted on the 6th of *September*, N. S. and both ſurrendred on honourable Terms; *viz.* St. *Venant* on the 30th of *September*, and *Aire* on the 9th of *November*. Six Days after, the Confederate Armies broke up, and march'd into Winter-Quarters. On the 28th of the ſame Month, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* being come to the *Hague*, and having held ſeveral Conferences with the Great Penſionary, and

*St. Venant* and *Aire* taken by the Allies.

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and the *States* Deputies, about the ſeveral Parts of the War, Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Vienna* the 11th of *December*, N. S. and the Duke of *Marlborough*, about Three Weeks after, for *England*.

Campaign on the *Rhine* inconſiderable.

The Campaign on the *Rhine*, afforded nothing material this Year: For the *French*, who in the Winter had threatned the *Empire* with a new Invaſion, were obliged to weaken their Forces on that Side, to cover their own Frontiers, and ſtrengthen their Armies in the *Netherlands*; and the *Germans*, through the uſual Ill-Management of their Affairs, were not in a Condition to improve that fair Opportunity of invading *France*; ſo that the Armies on both Sides, remain'd unactive.

The Elector of *Brunſwick* lays down the Command of the *Imperial* Army.

We may only take Notice, that the Elector of *Brunſwick* did wiſely lay down the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, his Electoral Highneſs being reſolv'd not to venture any more his Reputation on the Promiſes of ſuch as had ſo groſly and ſo often deceiv'd him, the preceding Campaigns: And that upon this Occaſion, he wrote a Letter to the *Emperor*, importing, in Subſtance, "That his Electoral Highneſs had heartily wiſh'd, that the Affairs of the *Empire* had been put into ſuch a Condition, that he might have had Cauſe to promiſe himſelf ſome Honour in the Command of the *Imperial* Army, and to procure ſome Advantage to the Common Cauſe, for which he would willingly, at any Time, venture his Perſon; but that he had ſufficient Reaſons to believe, that the Duke of *Wirtembergh* would not be brought to acknowledge, that he had Intrench'd on the Prerogatives of his Electoral Highneſs, as *Generaliſſimo* of the *Empire*, and to give him due Satisfaction for the ſame, becauſe the Miniſter of that Duke, and thoſe of the Circle of *Suabia*, had declar'd in the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, that they were ſo far from acknowledging the Pretenſions of his Electoral Highneſs, that they were reſolv'd to maintain what they had done." The Elector added, "That the Reinforcement, of Eleven Thouſand Men, promis'd by his *Imperial* Majeſty, muſt be look'd upon as uncertain, at leaſt as to the Time of their coming into the Field; it being very well known, that the Regiments appointed for that Service, were not compleat, and it being hardly poſſible to recruit them Time enough, to enable them to take the Field, and to act in Concert with the Confederate Forces in the *Netherlands*: That the Military Cheſt of the *Empire* would be this Year leſs provided with Money, than in the preceding Campaign; becauſe it was plain, from the Proceedings of the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, that few, if any States, were willing freely to contribute towards it; and that it was neither adviſeable, nor even practicable, to compel by Military Execution, the ſeveral Potent Princes, who, upon Pretence that they had Troops in the Service of the Allies, and other groundleſs Excuſes, refus'd to ſend their *Quotas* of Men to the *Upper-Rhine*; and to furniſh their reſpective Contingencies of Money, without which it was impoſſible to carry on the Operations of War. His Electoral Highneſs concluded from theſe, and ſome other Particulars, that their Deficiency of Troops and Money, would be as great, and greater, than in the former Campaigns, and the Contradictions in the Command, as diſagreeable and prejudicial as ever: And therefore he hop'd, that his *Imperial* Majeſty having duly weigh'd the ſame, would not inſiſt that he ſhould again take upon him a Command, from which he could not promiſe himſelf any Honour, nor the Publick expect any Advantage." This Letter having been examin'd in the *Aulick* Council, the Great Mareſchal of the Court, the Vice-Chancellor of the *Empire*, and Count *Wratiſlaw*, had a Conference with the Envoy of *Hanover*, wherein they us'd many Arguments to perſuade him, "That there was ſtill Reaſon to hope, that the *Imperial* Army would be put into a better Condition; That the Emperor had written to the Duke of *Wirtembergh*, and the Circle of *Suabia*, to induce them to give Satisfaction to the Elector; that the *Imperial* Regiments deſign'd for the *Rhine*, were partly on their March; that no Time would be loſt to recruit them, and that the Diet of the *Empire* having actually under Conſideration, how to ſupply the Military Cheſt, it was hop'd they would vote a ſufficient Sum; upon which Conſideration, they deſired the Envoy to uſe his good Offices with his Maſter, that he would be pleas'd to command again the *Imperial* Army on the *Rhine*: Adding, That as this would be a ſingular Service to the Common Cauſe, ſo would it advance his Electoral Highneſs's Intereſt in the *Empire*." The Envoy anſwer'd, That theſe being the ſame Reaſons that had already been offer'd to the Elector, and his Inſtructions being poſitive, he could not take upon him to write any further to his Electoral Highneſs on that Point: Whereupon Count *Gronsfelt* took upon him the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, as *Imperial* General; and about the beginning of *May*, poſted himſelf with ſome Troops, in the Lines of *Etlingen*, in order to obſerve the *French*; who about that Time paſs'd the *Rhine* near *Fort-Kehl*, to conſume the Forage on that Side. It was the Month of

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*July*, before the Troops of the Circles were join'd by the *Imperial* Reinforcements, upon which the *Imperial* Army paſs'd the *Rhine*, and at their Approach, the Enemy, who were deſtroying the Country about *Landau*, retired within their Lines at *Croon-Weiſſenburgh*.

Campaign on the Side of *Piedmont*, likewiſe inconſiderable.

Nor was the Campaign on the Side of *Piedmont*, more conſiderable, than on the *Rhine*. The March of the Confederate Troops met with ſuch Difficulties and Delays, that the Army was not form'd 'till about the middle of *July*; and the Duke of *Savoy*, beſides his former Pretences, for not putting himſelf at the Head of the Army, had now an indiſpenſible Excuſe, being, at this very Juncture, indiſpos'd, as well as the Prince of *Piedmont*, his eldeſt Son, and his Brother, the Duke of *Aoſta*. Hereupon Count *de Thaun*, Velt-Mareſchal of the *Imperial* Forces, took upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, the *Piedmonteze* Generals being directed to comply in every Thing with his Orders. But notwithſtanding the Preparations made to paſs the *Alps*, and penetrate into *Dauphiné*, the Zeal and Capacity of the General, and the Bravery of the Troops, they found it impoſſible to force their way though the Mountains; ſo that after having diſlodg'd the *French* from *Arches*, and ſome other Poſts at the Entrance of the Valley of *Barcelonette*, they gave over that Deſign, and the Army march'd to *Suza*, where they continu'd as long as the Seaſon did permit, to hinder the Duke of *Berwick*, who commanded the Enemy's Forces, from making any Detachments for *Spain*. The *French* were ſo apprehenſive of an Invaſion on the Side of *Dauphiné*, that beſides the Intrenchments they caſt up in the Mountains, with prodigious Labour and Expence, they were oblig'd to keep there Seventy Two Battalions, and a good Number of Horſe.

Campaign in *Spain*.

The moſt memorable Actions and Events, happen'd this Year in *Spain*; where the Inconſtancy of the Fortune of War, and Inſtability of human Proſperity, appear'd in a moſt ſurprizing Manner; both Parties being Conquerors, and conquer'd, by Turns. The Affairs of King *Charles* had but a diſmal Aſpect at the opening of the Campaign; for the Arrival of the Reinforcements he expected from *Italy* being retarded, by the Difficulties that always attend great Imbarkations, his Competitor was in a Condition to take the Field before him. The Marquis *de Villadarias* aſſembled the *Spaniſh* Army near *Lerida*; and King *Philip* having put himſelf at the Head of his Forces about the middle of *May*, paſs'd the *Segra* the 14th of that Month; advanc'd the 15th to *Balaguer*, and began to raiſe Batteries againſt that Place; but upon Advice of the approach of Count *Staremberg*, that Prince thought fit to repaſs the *Segra*, and to retire towards *Lerida*, to expect the Conjunction of the *Spaniſh* and *Walloon* Troops, which had been detach'd from the *Netherlands*; and ſome other Forces from *Valencia*, and other Places. In the mean Time, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* being arriv'd at *Barcelona*, with a great Sum of Money, and a Thouſand Men for Recruits from *Italy*, join'd the Army then encamp'd near *Agramunt*, on the 29th of *May*, N. S. and King *Charles* having reſolv'd to meet his Competitor in the Field, arriv'd at the Camp near *Balaguer*, the 7th of *June*. The next Day his Catholick Majeſty went to an Eminence, where he had a full View of the Troops, and was ſaluted with a Triple Diſcharge of the Artillery and Muſkets, and then deſcending into the Plain, he took a general Review of the whole Army; as he did in Particular of the *Spaniards* the 9th, of the *Portugueze* and *Dutch* the 10th, and of the *Engliſh* the 11th. On the other Hand, King *Philip* having made himſelf Maſter of the Caſtle of *Eſtadilla*, and receiv'd the Reinforcements before-mention'd, he repaſs'd the *Segra* the 10th: Upon Advice whereof, King *Charles* expecting to be attack'd, ſent his heavy Baggage to *Balaguer*. At the ſame Time, it being conſider'd, that the Enemy were very much ſuperior, both in Horſe and Foot, their Army conſiſting of Forty Battalions, and Sixty Squadrons, whereas King *Charles* had only Thirty Battalions, and Forty Three Squadrons; it was thought fit to fortify the Confederate Camp, by caſting up Intrenchments in the Places moſt expos'd, and planting Cannon on the Eminences, to ſecure the Plain. On the 12th, King *Philip* advanc'd with his whole Army, with a ſeeming Reſolution to attack his Competitor; but having obſerv'd his Diſpoſition, he retir'd, and encamp'd at *Eelcayre*, after his Army had ſtood Two Hours in Battalia, within half a League of the Allies. However, the latter lay on their Arms the following Night, and had Advice, that General *Nebot*, with Two Regiments of Miquelets, and ſome other Regular Forces, paſſed the *Ebro*; and attacking the little Town of *Mora*, carried it, after ſome Reſiſtance, making the Gariſon of Two hundred Men, and Seventeen Officers, Priſoners of War. The 13th, King *Philip*'s Army advanced again in Order of Battel, within half Cannon-ſhot of the Confederate Camp, inſomuch, that about Three hundred of their Men in the Right Wing were killed and wounded, by the Cannon King *Charles* had placed on his Left; and which were anſwered by the Enemy's Batteries: But after ſome Conſultations with his Generals, King *Philip* thought it

King *Philip* comes to his Army, *May* 12. N. S.

General *Stanhope* arrives at *Barcelona*.

King *Charles* arrives at the Camp near *Balaguer*, *June* 7. N. S.

King *Philip* repaſſes the *Segra*, and advances to *Balaguer*.

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it too dangerous to attack his Antagoniſt in ſo advantageous a Poſt; and, facing about, went back again to *Belcayre*, from whence he marched the next Day, and encamped between *Ibras* and *Barbens*. Thereupon, King *Charles* cauſed a Bridge to be laid on the *Segra*, near *Balaguer*, paſſed that River on the ſame * Day; marched to *Noguera*, and encamped between *Portella* and *Algueira*, in the Neighbourhood of *Corbins*. On the 18th, upon Advice that the Enemy had drawn out of *Lerida* ſome Pontoons, and Four Pieces of Cannon, deſigning to make a Detachment to paſs the *Segra*, and encamp between the *Noguera* and *Balaguer*, to cut off the Confederates Communication with that Town, which both ſecured his Retreat, and through which Proviſions muſt neceſſarily be brought to their Army, King *Charles* ſent a Detachment of Eight Companies of Grenadiers, and Eight Squadrons of Horſe, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions, and oppoſe their Deſigns. The Day before, King *Charles* received Advice, that the Enemy, having attempted to get into the Caſtle of *Calaf*, were repulſed with Loſs; but on the 23d, returning before the Place with Four Pieces of Cannon, they made themſelves Maſters of it. This ſmall Conqueſt was, however, of great Advantage to King *Philip*; for it gave an Opportunity to his Troops to raiſe Contributions in *Catalonia*, and incommoded King *Charles*'s Communication with *Barcelona*; ſo that the Confederates finding it difficult to ſubſiſt at *Portella*, marched back to their former Camp near *Balaguer*, expecting the Reinforcements lately landed at *Barcelona*, from *Italy*, and other Troops from the *Lampourdan*; upon the Arrival of which, it was reſolved to march in Queſt of the Enemy.

King *Charles* paſſes the *Segra*, * *June* 14. N. S. and encamps at *Portella*.

King *Philip*'s Troops take the Caſtle of *Calaf*.

King *Charles* marches back to *Balaguer*.

In the mean time, to give the Enemy's Forces in *Rouſſillon* a Diverſion, and hinder them from joining King *Philip*, the Confederate Generals reſolved to put in Execution the Deſign of a Deſcent upon the Coaſt of *Languedoc*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had, ſome time before, concerted with Major-General *Seiſſan*, a Native of that Province, who, upon a Diſguſt, had left the *French* Service during the Siege of *Tournay*. Accordingly, on the 20th of *July*, the Confederate Fleet, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, and Admiral *Somelſdyke*, ſailed from *Barcelona*; came on the 24th before the Port of *Cette*, and the ſame Evening landed at the *Old Mole* Seven hundred Men, and ſome Marines, without Oppoſition. The next Day, they made themſelves Maſters of the Town of *Cette*, and of the Fort on the *Mole*; and having left a ſufficient Gariſon for ſecuring the ſame, Major-General *Seiſſan* marched on with the reſt of his Troops to *Agde*, which ſurrender'd that very Night. This Succeſs having, by this Time, given the Alarm to the whole Country; the Duke of *Roquelaure*, Governor of *Languedoc*, put himſelf immediately at the Head of Four hundred Dragoons, and Two thouſand Militia; made himſelf Maſter of the Bridge of *Agde*, which was, on his Approach, too eaſily abandon'd by One hundred and fifty Men, that were left to maintain that important Poſt: And the Duke of *Noailles* having, on the other hand, marched with all Speed to his Aſſiſtance, with Two thouſand Horſe or Dragoons, having each a Foot-Soldier behind him, the Admirals and General reſolved to give over the Enterprize, and reimbark the Land-Forces. However, that Attempt had ſo far the deſired Effect, as it both hinder'd the Duke of *Noailles* from joining King *Philip*; and gave the Confederate Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Gironne*, an Opportunity of reinforcing King *Charles*, which made way for the Two Victories his Catholick Majeſty obtain'd ſoon after. The Account of the Firſt, brought to *Whitehall* (*Aug.* 26. O. S.) by Colonel *Crofts*, who was ſent Expreſs by Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, was as follows.

Deſign of a Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Languedoc*.

Tho' unſucceſsful, yet has a good Effect.

" On the 25th of *July*, his Catholick Majeſty having received Advice, that the " Baron *de Wetzel*, a Lieutenant-General in the Service of his *Imperial* Majeſty, was " advanced as far as *Camaraſi*, Three Leagues diſtant from *Balaguer*, with Reinforce- " ments drawn from the *Lampourdan*, and the Troops tranſported from *Italy*, ſent " him Orders to purſue his March the next Morning, and to join the Army. On " the 26th, ſome of our Parties, that were on the Patrole, ſent us Intelligence, " as ſoon as it was light, that they obſerv'd a great Fire in the Enemy's Camp; and " at Sun-riſing we were inform'd, that they were marching in Three Columns to- " wards *Lerida*; whereupon, ſeveral Parties of Huſſars, and other Detachments, " were ſent out to obſerve the Enemy, and diſturb their March. The ſame Morn- " ing, our Army decamp'd by the Dawn of the Day, paſs'd the River *Scio*, and took " Poſt in the new Camp that was mark'd out before *Balaguer*, near the Bridge of " that City. General *Wetzel* joined the Army before Noon, and all the Detach- " ments returned to the Camp: After which, his Catholick Majeſty, being adviſed " by his Parties, and by Priſoners, Deſerters, and Spies, that the Enemy had pitched " their Tents in the neighbouring Gardens of *Lerida*, immediately held a Council " of War; and after all the Generals of the Allies had given their Opinion, he or- " der'd the whole Army to ſtrike their Tents at Sun-ſet, and be in a Readineſs to " march. Accordingly, the Army decamped that Evening, paſs'd over the Bridge of

Battel of *Almenara*, *July* 27. N. S.

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" of *Balaguer*, and took the Rout towards *Alfaras*, which is ſituated on the other " ſide of the *Noguera*, Five Leagues diſtant from *Balaguer*. For the Execution of " the projected Deſign, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* was commanded to advance " with the utmoſt Expedition; having Orders to lay a Bridge over the *Noguera*, to " ſecure the Paſſes near *Alfaras*, and prevent the March of the Enemy. For this Service, " he had under his Command Major-General *Pepper*, with Four Regiments of Dragoons, " belonging to the Left Wing, Two of which were *Engliſh*, and Two *Dutch*, *viz.* One " Regiment of Guards, and thoſe of *Pepper*, *Matha*, and *Schlippenbach*; and alſo Count *d'* " *Eck*, Major-General of the Infantry in the Service of the Emperor, with Twenty " Companies of Grenadiers, Six Pieces of Cannon, and the neceſſary Pontoons. This " Diſpoſition being made for our March, thoſe Forces were immediately followed by " the whole Army. The Foot marched in Front, filing off from the Left, till both " Lines had paſſed the River, who were followed by the Infantry on the Right, the " Remainder of the Horſe of the Left moving after the Foot of the ſame Wing. " The Artillery marched after the Horſe of the Left; and the Cavalry of the Right " Wing brought up the Rear. The whole Army was obliged to paſs the River over " the Stone Bridge of *Balaguer*, the *Segra* not being fordable, and the Pontoons being " ſent before; but theſe Difficulties were ſurmounted by the Diligence of the Offi- " cers, and the Ardor of the Troops; for, before Eight in the Morning, of the 27th, " the whole Army had paſſed over that ſingle Bridge. As we were to take " the Rout through the *Sarſana*, we were obliged to march over another ſingle " Bridge, which was executed in the ſame Order, and with equal Expedition. On " the other ſide of that Bridge, we halted Two Hours on the Banks of the River, as " well to refreſh the Troops, as to give the Horſe Time to come up, that they " might march in the Front: The Cavalry having paſſed the *Sarſana*, advanced in " Two Columns towards *Alfaras*, being followed by the Infantry, in Two other Co- " lumns. Near *Allegre*, within a League of *Alfaras*, we received Advice from Ge- " neral *Stanhope*, that he had not only paſſed the *Noguera*, with the Detachment un- " der his Command, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the moſt advantageous Station near " *Alfaras*; but that he had alſo laid a Bridge over the River. At the ſame time he " adviſed, that the Waters were ſo low, that the Cavalry and Artillery might paſs " through the River it ſelf; adding, that if it ſhould be thought neceſſary, it was " fordable even by the Infantry. General *Stanhope* alſo acquainted us, that he had " then no Intelligence of the Enemy; but within half an Hour, he diſpatched an " Officer to inform us, that his advanced Guards had diſcovered Nineteen of the " Enemy's Squadrons, and ſome Infantry, marching towards *Almenara*, and a Cloud of " Duſt riſing behind them; upon which he had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Riſing Ground " on that Side; and, at the ſame time, the Front of our Cavalry had paſſed the " *Noguera*. While our Army was advancing, the Enemy began to form themſelves " near *Almenara*, being Two Brigades of Foot, beſides the Nineteen Squadrons. " According to the Account given by the Priſoners, thoſe Troops were detached " the Night before, to take Poſſeſſion of thoſe Paſſes, and to prevent our March; " but that Deſign being fruſtrated by the Diligence of General *Stanhope*, they re- " ſolved to maintain themſelves in the Poſts they had taken near *Almenara*, till " their whole Army came up; which was marching in Two Columns, to ſuſtain " them. They advanced with the greateſt Diligence; but our Forces having in- " tirely paſſed the *Noguera*, before Six in the Evening, had the Advantage to pre- " vent the Enemy: For altho' they had form'd the whole Body of their Horſe in " Two Lines, and were ſupported by Eight or Ten Battalions, yet the reſt of their " Infantry was ſtill on the March, in Two Lines. Notwithſtanding our Situation " was ſuch, that we could not extend our Forces, but were obliged to form the " Two Wings of our Cavalry one behind another, and to divide each into Two " Lines; ſo that the whole conſiſted of Four, and the Left Wing made the advan- " ced Guard, as being firſt come up; and that we could only draw up our Infan- " try in Four Lines, behind each other; yet his Catholick Majeſty took a Reſolu- " tion to attack the Enemy immediately; both becauſe it being then Seven in " the Evening, he ſuppoſed they would take the Advantage of the Night to " remove to a ſtronger Camp, or retire; and becauſe he obſerv'd that the " Enemy were diſcouraged on account of their Situation; whereupon his " Majeſty commanded a Battery of Fourteen Pieces of Cannon, to be erect- " ed on an Eminence, which commanded that where the Enemy were poſted. " The Majors-General *Frankenbergh* and *Pepper*, began the Attack with ſuch Reſo- " lution and Bravery, that the whole Cavalry of the Enemy was routed, even be- " fore the Aſſailants could be join'd by our Right Wing: Though they puſh'd on " with the higheſt Warmth, and expreſs'd an ardent Deſire to join in the Battel; " only a few Regiments of it, commanded by the Count *d' Atalaya*, were ſo fortu- " nate,

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" nate, as to ſhare in the Glory of this Action. The firſt Line of the Enemy " made very little Reſiſtance, excepting ſome particular Regiments, which be- " hav'd themſelves with great Bravery. Our Infantry came on with great In- " trepidity; but though they purſu'd the Enemy Two Hours in the Night, 'till " it was ſo Dark, that our Troops could not diſtinguiſh the Faces of each other, " it was impoſſible to come up with them. Although this Action can properly " be call'd but an Engagement of the Horſe, yet it was ſo furious, that not only " the Enemy's whole Cavalry was overthrown, and routed, with the utmoſt Con- " fuſion, but all their Infantry fled with the ſame Precipitation. The Foot re- " tir'd intermingled with their Horſe, obſerving no Order of Retreat, but many " throwing down their Arms in their Flight; the Army it ſelf leaving behind " them their Cannon, and loads of Ammunition, and abandoning their Baggage " and Equipage to the Peaſants. The Advantage obtain'd, ſeems to be of the " ſame Conſequence as an entire Victory, which was prevented only by the Dark- " neſs of the Night. On our Side, about Four Hundred Men were kill'd and " wounded; of whom the Regiment of *Jeorger* loſt Fifteen; the *Engliſh* Regiments " of *Harvey*, *Rochfort*, *Pepper*, and *Naſſau*, about Two Hundred; the *Dutch* Regi- " ments of *Mattha*, and *Schlippenback*, each Fifteen; the Regiments of *Ormiborn* " Thirty Nine; that of *Spee*, and Two other Regiments of *Palatines*, One Hundred. " The Lord *Rochfort*, and the Count *de Naſſau*, are amongſt the Slain, who being " Officers of great Merit and Diſtinction, their Loſs is univerſally lamented in the " Army. On the Enemy's Side, the Duke *de Sarna*, a Lieutenant-General, was " found among the Slain; what other conſiderable Officers were kill'd, we have " not yet an Account. We have taken Priſoners Lieutenant-General *Verboon*, *Don* " *Vito Fariſio*, Colonel of the Life-Guards; one Lieutenant-Colonel, Four Captains, " Fifteen Lieutenants and Cornets, and Three Hundred private Men. The Num- " ber of the Priſoners had been greater, if our Men, in the Heat of the Action, " could have charg'd themſelves with them. The Number of their kill'd and " wounded, cannot be leſs than Fifteen Hundred. We have alſo taken ſeveral " Cannon, Standards, and Kettle Drums, with a great Part of their Baggage, " among which is ſome of the Duke of *Anjou*'s Plate. The Regiments on " our Side, that had the greateſt Share in this Action, were the *Engliſh* Regiments " above-mention'd; Three Regiments of *Palatines*, Three *Dutch*, one of *Portugueze*, " and Three Squadrons of the Regiment of *Jeorger*: All which charg'd and fought " with great Bravery and Emulation of each other. His Catholick Majeſty, by " his Preſence, animated the Troops during the Heat of the Action, and all the " Generals, in their reſpective Poſts, obey'd his Orders with great Addreſs and " Gallantry." We may here obſerve, That though General *Stanhope*, who, un- doubtedly, wrote the foregoing Account, was ſo modeſt, as ſcarce to mention himſelf, yet 'tis certain, that as the Engagement at *Almenara* was the Reſult of his Diligence and Advice, ſo the Succeſs of it was principally owing to his Con- duct, Reſolution, and Perſonal Courage: Which King *Charles* did not fail thankfully to acknowledge.

The *Spaniſh* Army having, after their Rout, retir'd under the Cannon of *Lerida*, King *Charles* bent his March towards the *Cinca*, to hinder King *Philip*'s Retreat, and force him to a Second Fight; and, in his March, made himſelf Maſter of *Balbaſtro*, *Hueſca*, and ſome other Places in *Arragon*. Hereupon King *Philip* decamp'd from *Lerida*, with Deſign to retire into *Caſtile*, by the way of *Saragoſſa*; and having, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, paſs'd the *Ebro*, by the Bridge of *Villa-Franca*, poſted his Ar- my in an advantageous Place, at a Quarter of a League Diſtance from *Saragoſſa*. King *Charles*, who purſued him cloſe, advanc'd the ſame Day (*Auguſt* the 18th) to *Oſera*, from whence the Generals *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, and *Frankenberg*, were detach'd, with Two Thouſand Horſe, to diſcover the Situation of the Enemy. Up- on their Report, the next Day, his Catholick Majeſty reſolv'd to paſs the *Ebro*, to fight the Enemy; which was put in Execution the 20th, with ſo good Succeſs, that their Army was entirely defeated. The Relation of this Victory brought to the * Queen of *Great Britain*, by Colonel *Thomas Harriſon*, Adjutant-General of her Ma- jeſty's Forces in *Spain*, was as follows.

* *Sept.* 15. O. S.

Battel of *Saragoſſa*.

" On the 19th Day of *Auguſt*, N. S. at Six of the Clock in the Evening, his " Catholick Majeſty drew up his Army in Order of Battel, within Cannon Shot of " the Enemy. Mareſchal *Staremberg*, accompanied by the reſt of the Generals, " went to obſerve their Diſpoſition, and found them poſted with the *Ebro* on their " Left, the Town of *Saragoſſa* in their Rear, and the Right Wing of their Horſe " drawn up on the Brow of a ſteep Hill, with a Battery of Eight Pieces of Can- " non in their Front. The Day being far ſpent, and a great Part of our Foot not " come up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack 'till next Day. On the 20th, at

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" break of Day, both Armies play'd their Cannon; and General *Stanhope*, who " commanded our Left Wing, diſcover'd that the Enemy had march'd moſt of " their Horſe from their Left Wing to their Right; upon which he obtain'd of " Mareſchal *Staremberg*, Four Battalions of Foot, which he plac'd at the Left of " our Horſe; and Six Squadrons of *Portugueze* Horſe, which were brought from our " Right. He drew up beyond the Four Battalions, in order to ſtretch our Left " Wing as far as poſſible, towards the Extent of their Right: It is to be obſerv'd, " that the Enemy lay in an oblique Line from the *Ebro* upon the Hill; ſo that " their Troops on the Hill, lay much nearer to us, than thoſe on the Deſcent from " it, and on the Plain. At Twelve a Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battel was " made, and our whole Army being drawn up in Two Lines, march'd out at once, " to attack the Enemy in full Front, except the Four Battalions which General " *Stanhope* had interlin'd with the Horſe, whom he order'd to advance, and take " Poſt on the Brow of the Hill, by which Means he gain'd Time for his Wing of " Horſe to form, after they were got up. Our Left Wing, from their Situation, " coming firſt to the Enemy, began the Battel, which increas'd towards the Center, " and ſo continued to the Right, 'till the whole were engaged; but notwithſtand- " ing a Diſpoſition ſo properly made, and the Goodneſs of our Troops, the Enemy, " with their ſuperior Numbers, and Advantage of Ground, ſeem'd, at firſt, to have " the better of the Day, which probably they would have maintain'd, if all our " Generals, commanding on the Left, had not ſeaſonably led on freſh Troops, to " ſupport and rally ſuch as they ſaw puſh'd or diſordered, by which the Advantage " ſoon began to incline to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty. While the Affair " was obſtinately diſputed on the Left, our Foot being deeply engaged, made a " great Slaughter of the Enemy; and, at the ſame Time, their Left Wing of " Horſe making little Reſiſtance, within the Space of Two Hours, we gain'd a " compleat and glorious Victory. We have taken all their Cannon, and moſt of " their Colours; ſo that out of Forty Battalions, not above Four Thouſand eſcap'd, " and of Sixty Squadrons, about the like Number, all the reſt being kill'd, or ta- " ken Priſoners. The King, during the whole Action, gave the neceſſary Orders, " and, with his Royal Preſence, continued to encourage the Troops. His Majeſty " entred the Town of *Saragoſſa* the ſame Night, where he was receiv'd with " all imaginable Expreſſions of Joy. The ſame Night the Citadel of *Saragoſſa* " capitulated, and the Gariſon ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners of War.

This compleat Victory did not coſt the Allies above Two Thouſand Men, kill'd or wounded; and, which is very remarkable, not one General amongſt them: Whereas, the Loſs of the *Spaniards* was modeſtly computed at about Three Thouſand Men, kill'd and wounded; and between Five and Six Thouſand Priſoners, among whom were reckon'd near Four Hundred Officers: Beſides which, the Confederates took Seventy two Colours, or Standards, Twenty two Pieces of Cannon, and Part of the Enemy's Baggage. All the Troops of the Allies fought with great Courage and Reſolution: But the *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons, and the *Dutch* Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Belcaſtel*, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in a particular manner. On the other hand, the Enemy aſcrib'd the Loſs of the Battel to the ill Behaviour of the *Walloon* Troops: Nor did the Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded their Army, gain any Reputation by that Action; after which, he retired towards *Navarre*, with the broken Remains of his Troops, to the Number of about Seven Thouſand, Horſe or Foot. The ſame Evening, King *Philip*, who lay ſomewhat indiſpoſed in an Abbey near *Saragoſſa*, made the beſt of his way towards *Madrid*, under a Guard of a few Squadrons; and that very Night, the City of *Saragoſſa* received their victorious King, with loud Acclamations, and other Demonſtrations of Joy. This unexpected Turn of Affairs in *Spain*, caus'd an inexpreſſible Conſternation in the Court of *France*; where a Council being call'd, it was reſolved, That the Duke of *Vendoſme*, on whom King *Philip* had already beſtow'd the Command of his Forces, ſhould immediately ſet out for *Navarre*, to put himſelf at the Head of the Remains of the *Spaniſh* Troops; which were to be reinforc'd with Detachments from ſeveral Parts of *France*. That General arriving at *Bayonne*, in the Beginning of *September*, held there a Conference, and concerted Meaſures with the Mareſchal *de Montrevel*, and the Duke *de Noailles*; after which, the Mareſchal returned to his Government of *Guienne*, to give the neceſſary Orders for the Troops in that Province to relieve the Gariſons of *St. Jean de Pied-de-Port*, *Eſtalla*, *Pampeluna*, *Jaca*, *Fuentarabia*, *St. Sebaſtian*, and other Places in *Navarre*; which were order'd to march, and join the ſcatter'd *Spaniſh* Army; and the Dukes of *Vendoſme* and *Noailles* purſued their Journey into *Spain*.

King *Charles* holds a great Council of War, *Sept.* 4. N. S.

In the mean Time, King *Charles*, having allow'd his wearied Troops ſome Days Refreſhment, and made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Places of ſmall Importance, held a Coun-

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Council of War at *Calatayud*; in which, beſides his Majeſty, were preſent, the Count *d'Aſſumar*, Ambaſſador of *Portugal*, the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, Mareſchal *Staremberg*, and the Generals *Stanhope*, Count *de la Puebla*, *Belcaſtel*, *Frankenberg*, *Carpenter*, and *Wills*. The Particulars of this important and deciſive Council, were never perfectly known: But an Account of it, publiſh'd in *England* ſome Time after, imports, "That his Catholick Majeſty ask'd their Opinion upon theſe Four Points: Firſt, "Whether the Army had beſt march into *Caſtile*, or into *Navarre*? Secondly, If "they ſhould give their Opinion for advancing into *Caſtile*, whether it was practi- "cable to maintain the Army, and eſpecially the Horſe, as being a Country where- "in it would be very difficult to get all Neceſſaries? Thirdly, Since Admiral *Norris* "was then at *Barcelona*, in a Readineſs to do Service to the Common Cauſe, Whe- "ther he might not be employ'd to reduce the Kingdom of *Valencia*, and what "Forces he could take on Board? And Fourthly, What General Officer ſhould "have the Conduct of that Enterprize? That the Generals agreed in the Main, "That the Enterprize of reducing the Kingdom of *Valencia*, ought to be gone "about in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner: But as to the firſt and principal "Point, all the Miniſters and Generals declar'd their Opinion, That the Army "ought to march into *Caſtile*, and directly to *Madrid*, preſuming this would be ma- "king the beſt Advantage of the Conſternation and Diſorder the Enemy were "in; That they hop'd to find Proviſions ſufficient; and that in order to diſ- "poſe the People to ſubmit themſelves, and give them all Aſſiſtance, and to take "off the Impreſſions the *French* had made on their Minds, the King ſhould write "to all the Magiſtrates and Councils at *Madrid*, inviting and encouraging them to "embrace his Intereſts. That to this General *Stanhope* added, That after the ta- "king Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, it would be highly requiſite, for cutting off the Com- "munication betwixt *France* and *Spain*, to turn their March to *Navarre*, as well to "ſhut the Gate, on that Side, againſt *France*, as to open a Correſpondence directly "by Sea with *England*, whence they might expect to be ſpeedily ſupply'd, from "time to time, with all Succours and Stores of Proviſions. That Count *Stare*m- "*berg* agreeing entirely with the reſt of the Miniſters and Generals, expreſs'd his "particular Approbation of General *Stanhope*'s Propoſition of the March for *Na*- "*varre*; and added, that, in the mean while, it was neceſſary to maintain a good "Gariſon in *Gironne*; and to provide in the beſt manner for its Defence, that it "might ſtop the Enemy's Paſſage into *Catalonia* from *Rouſſillon*: That he ſaid like- "wiſe, that it was neceſſary to lay Blockades to *Lerida*, *Monſon*, *Mequinenza*, and "*Tortoſa*, which, 'twas likely, would oblige thoſe Places to yield for want of Sub- "ſiſtence. That the King having heard them all, deliver'd his own Opinion, to this "Purpoſe, *viz.* That it was certainly of the laſt Importance, to purſue the Enemy "without loſs of Time, and to cut off their Communication with *France*; that the "long March from *Saragoſſa* to *Madrid*, might give the Duke of *Anjou* Opportunity "to carry off what he pleas'd from thence, and to oblige the Grandees, the Councils, "and all Perſons of Diſtinction and Wealth, to leave that City, whereby the Hopes "of all the Generals to maintain the Army, would be, in very great Meaſure, "fruſtrated: But that remembring what had formerly paſs'd, with reſpect particu- "larly to *Madrid*, he would not now take any thing upon himſelf, contrary to the "unanimous Opinions of the Miniſters and Generals; but abſolutely conſented to "go to *Madrid*.

This Account was, in ſome Parts of it, contradicted by other Relations, and by Letters from the Conde *d'Aſſumar*, importing, "That Count *Staremberg*, General "*Belcaſtel*, and ſome others, inſiſted, not to advance into *Caſtile*; but to poſſeſs "themſelves firſt of *Navarre*, and ſecure the Paſſes of *Biſcay* and *Guipuſcoa*, toge- "ther with the Ports of *Bilboa* and *Paſſage*; whereby they not only ſhould cut off "all Communication betwixt *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, but ſhould thereby "facilitate the receiving of all manner of Succours and Supplies from the Mari- "time Powers, and, at the ſame Time, preſerve their Communication with *Arra*- "*gon* and *Catalonia*; which was of the utmoſt Conſequence, becauſe they had ſtill "in their Rear the Towns of *Jaca*, *Monſon*, *Lerida*, *Mequinenza*, and *Tortoſa*, all "ſtrongly gariſon'd by the Enemy. That notwithſtanding this Reſolution, whilſt "they were at the Camp of *Utebo*, in *Arragon*, a certain * Foreign General, toge- "ther with ſome *Spaniſh* General Officers, made ſuch preſſing Inſtances to his Ca- "tholick Majeſty to march towards *Madrid*, in hopes that the Grandees and Peo- "ple of *Caſtile* would ſide with him, that they over-perſuaded him to alter his "firſt Deſign, and advance towards that Capital." 'Tis certain, that whatever Reaſons the *Engliſh* Generals gave for it, the Plunder of *Caſtile* was none of the leaſt Motives, that induced them to inſiſt on the Marching directly to *Madrid*.

* Meaning Gen. *Stanhope*.

K. *Charles* marches into *Caſtile*.

On

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Gen. *Stanhope* takes Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, *Sept.* 21. *N. S.*

On the 20th of *September*, *N. S.* the Army arrived near *Alcala de Henares*; from whence General *Stanhope* was, the next Day, ſent to *Madrid* with a Detachment of the Army, and was well received by the Magiſtrates; who, upon Aſſurances of King *Charles*'s Clemency and Protection, ſent a Deputation to make a Submiſſion to his Majeſty. The 28th, King *Charles* made his Entry into that City; and then went to the *Quinta*, a Country-Seat belonging to the Conde *d' Aguilar*, where he took up his Quarters. Upon the Motions of the Allies towards *Madrid*, King *Philip* and the Duke of *Vendoſme* rightly concluded, that they deſign'd to join the *Portugueze*; whereupon the Duke immediately repair'd to the *Spaniſh* Army, which was advanc'd from *Arunda* to *Eſtevan de Gormas*; and being, by this Time, reinforced by ſome Gariſons drawn out of *Navarre*, and other Troops from *Caſtile*, *Galicia*, and *Valencia*, to the Number of about Fourteen Thouſand Men, made a Motion, and incamp'd at *Tordeſillas*, on the *Duero*. Here King *Philip* put himſelf at the Head of his Troops, the 3d of *October*, *N. S.*; and on the 6th, march'd and incamp'd near *Salamanca*, on the River *Tormas*; where having received Supplies of Money from *Cadiz* and *Seville*, and of Corn and Forage from other Places, he moved to *Placentia*, in order to poſſeſs the Bridge of *Almaraz*, and thereby prevent the Conjunction of the *Portugueze* with King *Charles*. It was the general Wiſh and Expectation, both in *Great Britain* and *Holland*, that *Portugal* would, on this Occaſion, ſhew ſome Vigor for the Common Cauſe, and give a helping Hand to drive King *Philip* out of *Spain*: And this Expectation was ſtill heighten'd, by the extraordinary Joy with which the *Portugueze* received the News of King *Charles*'s Second Victory near *Saragoſſa*, and the Meaſures they ſeem'd, at firſt, reſolved to take, in order to ſecond him. But tho' the Conde *de Villaverde*, who commanded their Forces, and paſs'd the *Guadiana* the 30th of *September*, might have join'd General *Stanhope* at *Almaraz*, ſeveral Days before King *Philip* could reach that Place, (ſince he did not arrive at *Placentia* till the 17th of *October*) yet the Hopes that were generally entertain'd on that ſide, were unfortunately diſappointed.

The *Portugueze* fail to join K. *Charles*'s Forces.

The Conjunction of the *Portugueze* being render'd impracticable, by the Arrival of King *Philip*'s Army in the Neighbourhood of *Placentia*, from whence he ſent a Body of Troops to ſecure the Bridge of *Almaraz*; General *Stanhope*, with the Detachment under his Command, rejoin'd the Confederate Army; and about the ſame Time, the Duke of *Vendoſme* advancing to *Oropeza*, to take a View of ſome Poſts on that ſide, fell into an Ambuſcade of Five Hundred Horſe of the Allies, and narrowly eſcap'd being taken. All this while, the Confederates were buſy in fortifying *Toledo*; as if they intended to winter in *Caſtile*, and open a Communication with the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in order to receive from thence the Supplies King *Charles* had Reaſon to expect from *Italy*: But this Deſign being found impracticable, and it being conſider'd, that Troops were marching from all Parts of *France*, to reinforce King *Philip*; whoſe Army, by the Conjunction of the Forces in *Eſtremadura*, was already equal, if not ſuperior in Number, to that of the Allies; the latter, tho' too late, began to repent the fatal Counſel of marching to *Madrid*, inſtead of ſecuring the Paſſes in *Navarre*, after the Victory of *Saragoſſa*. In this Exigency, it was thought fitting, that King *Charles* ſhould conſult betimes for the Safety of his own Perſon, and the Preſervation of *Catalonia*, by his immediate Return to *Barcelona*: Whereupon, the Confederate Army * decamp'd from *Villaverda*, within a League of *Madrid*; and his Catholick Majeſty, attended only by the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and the Regiment of Foot of *Staremberg*, conſiſting of a Thouſand Men, directed his March to the Town of *Cienpozuelos*, while the reſt of the Army march'd into their Quarters, appointed in the Places of *St. Martino*, *Pinto*, *Chinchon*, *Valdemoro*, *Colmenar*, *Xelaſt*, *Cienpozuelos*, and *Ballecas*, lying between *Madrid* and *Toledo*, and near the *Tagus*, without ſending any on the ſide of the *Mancha*. Upon his Arrival at *Cienpozuelos*, King *Charles* received Advice, that the marching of the Army from the Neighbourhood of *Madrid*, had reviv'd the Hopes, and rais'd the Spirits of the Partizans of *France*; who thereupon gave out, That the whole Confederate Army intended to march out of *Caſtile*; and began to threaten ſuch of the Inhabitants, as had ſhewn their Affection to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. To remove the Uneaſineſs of the latter, King *Charles* thought fit to continue at *Cienpozuelos* till the 17th; during which Time, his Majeſty held ſeveral Councils and Conferences with the Generals, about the neceſſary Meaſures for preventing all Dangers, both from the Enemy's Forces, and from the Country-People, who began to declare in their Favour. After this, his Majeſty went to *Puento Largo*, on the River *Xarama*; lay the 18th at *Colmenar*; the 19th at *Amanezor*, marching directly by the way of *Paſteana* to *Saragoſſa*, attended by ſome Lords and Grandees of *Spain*, who voluntarily offer'd themſelves to accompany him; and reach'd *Barcelona* the 15th of *December*, a Day before the *French* (under the Command of the Duke of *Noailles*) inveſted *Gironne*.

* *Nov.* 11. *N. S.*

K. *Charles* leaves his Army, and retires to *Catalonia*.

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King *Charles* had not been many Days in *Barcelona*, before he receiv'd a more mortifying Piece of News, than the Siege of *Gironne*. The Generals he had left with his Army, not thinking themſelves able, either to maintain their Ground, or to ſubſiſt in *Caſtile*, endeavour'd to make their Retreat; but were ſo cloſely purſued by the *Spaniards*, that on the 8th of *December*, N. S. General *Stanhope*, with Eight *Engliſh* Battalions, and as many Squadrons, was attack'd in the Town of *Bribuega*, and the next Day, forc'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War, after having defended that unfortify'd Place, as long as they had any Powder and Shot. Upon Notice that the *Engliſh* Troops were attack'd, Count *Staremberg*, who, by this Time, had reach'd *Cifuentes*, march'd back, with all poſſible Speed, to their Aſſiſtance, but came Two or Three Hours too late, to relieve them. And this whole Affair having been variouſly related by the Friends and Favourers, either of Count *Staremberg*, or of General *Stanhope*, I ſhall impartially endeavour to ſet it in as true a Light, as thoſe Accounts, and my private Informations will permit. The Confederate Generals having reſolv'd to retire between the *Tajus* and *Tajura*, the Neceſſity of getting Proviſions and Forage, obliged them to march in Three Columns, and by Three different Ways, the *Imperialiſts* on the Right, the *Dutch* in the Middle, and the *Engliſh* on the Left. The latter were caution'd by Count *Staremberg*, to march as near the *Dutch* as poſſible, in order to give each other mutual Aſſiſtance, in caſe of any ſudden Attempt from the Enemy: But, contrary to this Advice, the *Britiſh* Troops took the Road to *Bribuega*, for the Conveniency of Proviſions. Being heavy loaded with Baggage and Booty, they were obliged to march more ſlowly than the reſt, and as they brought up the Rear, ſo were they more expos'd to the Inſults of the armed Peaſants, and of the Parties of Horſe which the Enemy had ſent out to diſturb their March, and keep them in Play, 'till their main Forces could come up. Theſe Parties being join'd to the Number of about Twenty Squadrons, almoſt ſurrounded the *Engliſh* Foot, commanded by Major-General *Wills*, in their March to *Orcho*, and, in all Probability, would have cut them in Pieces, had not Major-General *Pepper*, who was driving ſome Militia from the Heights of *Orcho*, timely diſcover'd the Enemy, and only with Four Squadrons, extreamly weak, made a bold Stand, and kept the *Spaniards* in Awe, 'till the Regiments of *Harvey* and *Stanhope* came up to ſuſtain him; by which Time, the Foot got ſafe into the Gardens and Out-Houſes of *Orcho*. This narrow Eſcape ought to have put the *Engliſh* Generals more upon their Guard: But, inſtead of that, Two Days after, being the 9th of *December*, N. S. they went, with all their Troops, into *Bribuega*, a defenceleſs Town, with an old ruinous Caſtle; and, as if no Enemy had been near, reſolv'd to ſtay there Two or Three Days, to bake Bread. On the 8th, about Noon, the Enemy appear'd on the top of a neighbouring Mountain, of which Major-General *Pepper* having ſent Notice to General *Stanhope*, by Cornet *Lavergne*, his Aid-de-Camp, Orders were given for aſſembling the Troops. However, no great Apprehenſion was entertain'd of the Enemy, 'till towards the Evening, when they began to fire with Cannon on the Town: Whereupon General *Stanhope* detach'd Captain *Coſby* to Mareſchal *Staremberg*; and held a Council of War with the other Generals. In this Conſultation, Lieutenant-General *Carpenter* was of Opinion, that all the Horſe and Dragoons ſhould march out of the Town, over the Bridge, and that the Foot, with the heavy Baggage, ſhould be left in the Caſtle, where, by caſting up Intrenchments and Barricadoes, they might hold out Two or Three Days. This Counſel was the more to be regarded, in that they had not a ſufficient quantity of Powder and Shot for all the Troops; they who ſhould have taken Care of it, having neglected to provide them, before the Army ſeparated: But, whether upon the Expectation of being timely relieved, or out of fear of loſing their Baggage and Plunder, the Majority reſolv'd, that all the Troops ſhould ſtay in, and defend the Town. Count *Staremberg* march'd, with all poſſible Expedition, to their Reſcue; but before he could come up, they had been forced to yield Priſoners of War, for want of Ammunition. This Motion occaſion'd, the next Day *, a bloody and obſtinate Engagement, near *Villa-Vicioſa*, between the *Spaniſh* Army, commanded by King *Philip*, or rather the Duke of *Vendoſme*, and the Confederate Forces, under the Command of General *Staremberg*: But though both Parties claim'd the Victory, yet, 'tis certain, that the Confederates had only the Tokens, and the *Spaniards* the real Fruits of it. General *Stanhope* had the Misfortune to be generally cenſur'd, for marching ſo far out of the way, and ſhutting himſelf up in ſo defenceleſs a Place as *Bribuega*, with ſo conſiderable a Body of Troops: A Relation printed at *Barcelona*, importing, That upon his ſaying to Velt-Mareſchal *Staremberg*, *That finding no Subſiſtence upon his Rout, he intended to bend his March ſomewhat more to the Left*; the Velt-Mareſchal anſwer'd, *He might do as he pleas'd; but that the more he took to the Left, the more he ſhould be*

Eight *Engliſh* Battalions, and as many Squadrons, taken at *Bribuega*, *Dec.* 9. N. S.

Impartial Account of it.

Narrow Eſcape of the *Engliſh* Foot.

* *Dec.* 10. Battel of *Villa-Vicioſa*.

General *Stanhope* generally cenſured.

A. D. 1710.

*expos'd to the Enemy.* However, Captain *Cosby*, who some Time after †, arrived in *England*, gave that material Point a more favourable Turn, in the following Account of the Battel of *Villa-Viciosa.* (*a*)

† *March* 5. 17$\frac{10}{11}$. Captain *Cosby's* Account of the Battel of *Villa-Viciosa.*

" Before his Catholick Majesty left *Cienpozuelos*, it was resolv'd in a Council of " War, that the Forces should retire into Winter-Quarters on the Frontiers of *Ar-* " *ragon*; whereupon, the several Garisons were drawn out of *Toledo*, and the other " Posts, and the necessary Dispositions made for the March of the whole Army. " The Fatigues of a long Campaign, the badness of the Weather, in a Season so " much advanc'd, and the want of Tents and Provisions, made General *Staremberg* " judge it more convenient for the Troops to march in several Columns, with the " Commanders of each Nation at the Head of their own People; and accordingly " they began their March on the 3d of *December*, N. S. from *Chinchon* and *Villarrzo*. " By this Disposition, it was the Post of the *English*, under the Command of the " Generals *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, *Wills*, *Pepper*, and *Gore*, to direct their Course along " the *Tajuna*; and in Pursuance to the Orders they had received, they march'd the " 6th to *Brihuega*, a Village of about One Thousand Houses, situated on the Side of " a Mountain, near to *Tajuna*. Here they halted the 7th, as did all the rest of the " Troops in their respective Cantons. The same Night, General *Stanhope* expecting " Mareschal *Staremberg*'s Orders, commanded the Forces to be in a Readiness to " march at an Hour's Warning. The next Day, about Eleven a Clock, we disco- " ver'd on the top of a Hill that overlooks the Town, a Body of Two Thousand " Horse, and some Foot; but having been followed in the Two Days March before, " by several small Parties of the Enemy, whose Design was to intercept such " Stragglers as fell into their Hands, and not knowing any Thing of an Army they " had in those Parts, where the whole Country were our declar'd Enemies, and de- " priv'd us of all manner of Intelligence, we conceiv'd those Troops that appear'd " on the Hills, consisted only of the small Parties mentioned before, which were " now join'd in one Body. However, General *Stanhope* gave Orders to beat to Arms, " and immediately caus'd the Troops to be assembled. The Enemy having march'd " their Battalions and Squadrons under the Cover of the Hills, and having possess'd " themselves of all the Avenues to the Town, they planted a Battery of Five " Pieces of Cannon, on the Place where the Two Thousand Horse were drawn up, " and from thence play'd upon our People. When General *Stanhope* perceiv'd him- " self invested in this Manner, he order'd Captain *Cosby*, his Aid-de-Camp, to go to " Mareschal *Staremberg*, who then lay at *Cifuentes*, a Town about Four small " Leagues distant from *Brihuega*, and inform him of the Circumstances he was in, " particularly, that he had but very little Ammunition; which, however, he wou'd " manage in the best manner he cou'd, and not fire a Shot, but where there was an " absolute Necessity; and that he would endeavour to maintain the Place, 'till his " Excellency had Time to come to his Relief, or send him Succours. The Aid de " Camp left the General at Six in the Evening, and being oblig'd to quit the direct " Road, for fear of the Enemy's Parties, he came not up to Mareschal *Staremberg*, " 'till Eleven a Clock the same Night. So soon as the Mareschal had Notice of the " Danger the *English* were in, he order'd all the Troops that lay at *Cifuentes*, and " the adjacent Villages, to be assembled, and began his March the 9th, a little be- " fore † Ten in the Morning. Being arrived by Five in the Afternoon, at a Place " half-way between *Cifuentes* and *Brihuega*, he order'd Nine Pieces of Cannon to be " fir'd, as a Signal to General *Stanhope*, that he was marching to his Relief, and " there lay under Arms all that Night. Early the next Morning, being the 10th, " he dispos'd his Army into a Line, and so march'd in good Order, 'till One a " Clock, by which Time he perceiv'd the Enemy forming themselves into Order " of Battel, with their Right Wing at the Village of *Villa-Viciosa*, and their Left " at a Wood, on the Plains of *los Compos de los Mancebos*; and having, by this " Means, all the Advantage of the Ground, the Mareschal found himself obliged

† *N. B.* A great Fog prevented his marching sooner.

(*a*) A Letter from Count *de Salvaterra*, to *Don Jacinto de Puozzo Bueno*, intercepted by a Party sent out by the young Marquis *das Minas*, and publish'd in *England*, *had these very Words.*

" The Action was very fierce and bloody, beyond Imagination, for the Time it lasted, as may " appear by the Number of Men of Quality, and Officers of Note, kill'd and wounded in it. " General *Staremberg* gain'd a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be deny'd him, though " an Enemy, especially his Foot, which I don't believe the World can match; whether we con- " sider their Bravery in Fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat; the " like, perhaps, never seen before, as all that saw 'em must own. As for us, though we all en- " deavour'd to do our Duty, yet the chief Part of our Success must be attributed to God, and " the Justice of the King's Cause; and, under Heaven, to General *Stanhope*'s ill Conduct; for if " we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what would have become " of us.

" to extend his Left againſt ſome ſquare Walls, drawing the Horſe of his Right in " the Rear of his Firſt and Second Line, and covering his Flank with Four Compa- " nies of Grenadiers, Two Battalions, and Two Squadrons. In the mean while, the " Cannon play'd on both Sides, but ours with more Succeſs, till about Three a-Clock; " at which time, the Enemy attack'd our Right Wing with much Vigor, and made " them give way at firſt; but they ſoon recover'd, and form'd themſelves into good " Order. At the ſame time, our Left was ſo cloſely puſh'd by a much ſuperior " Number of Horſe, that they were diſpers'd * and purſu'd by the Enemy, who " meeting with our Baggage, which lay in the Rear of our Second Line, they left " the Purſuit, and fell to plunder. Whilſt this was doing, the Second Line of " Horſe in their Right, had taken our Left Wing of Foot in Flank, Front, and " Rear; and after a very hot Diſpute, had almoſt cut off Eight Battalions; after " which, thinking themſelves every way victorious, they alſo fell into Pillage. " This Marſhal *Staremberg* ſoon perceiv'd, and made an Advantage of it; for he " inſtantly form'd the Foot of his Right into hollow Squares, and poſting his " Cavalry on their Flanks, he charg'd their whole Body of Foot ſo vigorouſly, that " he entirely routed them, and our Men purſu'd them for above half a League " of Ground together. The Succeſs the Enemy had in the Beginning, had " ſo exaſperated our Soldiers, that they did not trouble themſelves to make many " Priſoners. However, ſome General Officers were taken, who declar'd, that they " had made Three Breaches in the Walls of *Bribuega*, and attack'd General *Stanhope* " Five ſeveral Times at each Breach, and were as often repulſed with great Slaugh- " ter; but renewing the Attack at Sun-ſet, they then obliged him, and the Troops " under his Command, to ſurrender Priſoners of War; which they had not done " even then, had they not ſpent all their Ammunition. Marſhal *Staremberg* pur- " ſued his Victory till more than an Hour after it was dark, and lay beyond the " Field of Battel till Eight the next Morning; at which Time, he found the Enemy " had retired in great Confuſion, by Favour of the Night; and that ſuch of our Bag- " gage and Artillery-Mules, as their Horſe had not been able to deſtroy or carry " off, the Peaſants of the Country had done for them; whereupon he was obliged to " burn all the Carriages, and nail up both our own Cannon, and thoſe we had taken " from the Enemy; after which, he purſued his March, without any Interruption, " towards the Frontiers of *Arragon*. The Enemy loſt above Six thouſand Men in " the Action; our Loſs does not amount to half the Number. Lieutenant-General " *Belcaſtel* is among the Slain, and is univerſally lamented. Marſhal *Staremberg* " ſent Three Trumpets, one after another, to get Information of the Priſoners " taken by the Enemy; who were ſo far from returning an Anſwer to the Marſhal, " that they would not ſo much as permit the Trumpets to come back; ſo that when " Captain *Coſby* came away, no particular Account could be had of them.

* Here *Lepel's* Regiment behav'd very ill.

*French* Accounts of the Loſs of the Allies, and of their own.

Theſe Accounts were contradicted by the Relations publiſhed by the *French*, who boaſted, that the *Spaniards* took either in the Battel, or, the Day before, in *Bribuega*, above Eight thouſand Priſoners, near Four thouſand Horſes, Ten Pair of Kettle Drums, Fourteen Standards, Fifty four Colours, Twenty Pieces of Cannon, Two Mortars, Ninety ſix Waggons, and above One thouſand Beaſts of Burden; that *Don Joſeph Vallejo*, who, with his Detachment, had march'd before, to endeavour to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, and ſo was not preſent in the Action, took, on the 11th and 12th, above Twenty five hundred Priſoners, moſt of them Cavalry; that he likewiſe took General *Staremberg*'s Baggage, which King *Philip* generouſly commanded to be reſtor'd to him; and that by the Liſts made by the *Spaniſh* Commiſſaries, it appeared that the Number of the Priſoners taken from the 9th to the 12th of *December*, incluſive, amounted to Eleven thouſand two hundred forty ſeven Men; which, together with about Three thouſand they had killed in the Defence of *Bribuega*, and in the Battel, amounted to above Fourteen thouſand. Nor were the *French* leſs induſtrious in extenuating their own Loſs, than in exaggerating their Victory; but notwithſtanding their Endeavours, it appeared by ſeveral intercepted Letters, of undoubted Authority, that they had near a Thouſand Men kill'd and wounded at the Attack of *Bribuega*, and above Three times as many in the Battel. However, tho' Count *Staremberg* got, certainly, the better of the Battel of *Villa Vicioſa*, conſider'd in it ſelf; yet, whatever was the Enemy's Diſadvantage, the ſame was abundantly made up to them, by the taking of that great Body of the Confederate Troops at *Bribuega*; and yet more by the Conſequences of thoſe Two Actions, which undiſputably decided the Victory on the Side of the *Spaniards*: For, upon the Approach of the Enemy's Forces, General *Staremberg* thought fit to leave *Saragoſſa* the Night between the 30th and the 31ſt of *December*, and to abandon the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*. However, he retired in very good Order; notwithſtanding he was cloſely purſu'd by the ſeveral Detachments commanded by the Generals *Mahony*,

The Conſequences of the Actions at *Bribuega* and *Villa-Vicioſa*, decide the Victory on the Side of the *Spaniards*.

General *Staremberg* abandons *Arragon*, and retires into *Catalonia*.

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bony, *Bracamonte*, *Vallejo*, and *Valdecanras*, and having paſs'd the *Circa*, and the *Noguera Ribagorſana*, arrived ſafe at *Balaguer*, where he left a ſmall Gariſon, and then marched to *Barcelona* with near Eleven thouſand Men. Some Days before he reach'd *Barcelona*, which was about the Beginning of *February*, Count *Tattenbach*, Governor of *Girone*, was obliged to capitulate, the *French*, under the Command of the Duke of *Noailles*, having carried on that Siege with a great deal of Reſolution and Obſtinacy; notwithſtanding the great Difficulties they met with in that Undertaking, both from the bad and rainy Weather, and the vigorous Defence of the Gariſon, who obtain'd very honourable Terms. Not long after, upon the Approach of the Marquis *de Valdecanras*, with a Body of Troops, in order to attack *Balaguer*, the Gariſon Count *Staremberg* had left there, conſiſting of Two Battalions and One hundred Horſe, thought fit to abandon the Place; ſo that King *Charles*'s Affairs had now a very diſmal Aſpect: And beſides his being confin'd within the narrow Bounds of the Principality of *Catalonia*, King *Philip* gain'd this Summer a very material Point, by having undoubted Demonſtrations of the Affections of the *Caſtilians* to his Perſon and Government; inſomuch, that neither his Two Defeats at *Almenara* and *Saragoſſa*, nor his Retreat from *Madrid*; nor the Preſence of King *Charles*, with a Veteran Victorious Army, were able to ſhake their Loyalty to the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

*Girone* ſurrenders to the *French*, *Jan.* 31. 1711. N. S.

*Balaguer* abandon'd by the Allies.

Campaign in *Portugal* inconſiderable.

Nothing material happen'd this Year in *Portugal*, ſave only, that about the Beginning of *July*, the Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Eſtremadura*, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Miranda de Duero*, by Surprize; took in it Four hundred Men of Regular Troops and Militia; and then form'd the Blockade of *Bragança*, which was raiſed by the Marquis *de Riſbourg*, upon the News of the Battel of *Saragoſſa*; and ſoon after, the *Portugueze* took from the *Spaniards Xerez-de-los-Cavaleros*, *Barcarota*, *Alcanza*, and *Puebla*, Places of great Name, tho' of very ſmall Conſideration, being ſcarce better than Villages. Some time before, the Earl of *Galway*, who found himſelf uſeleſs in *Portugal*, had deſired, and readily obtain'd Leave to return to *England*.

The Earl of *Galway* returns Home.

Four *Indian* Kings have Audience of the Queen.

On the 19th of *April*, this Year, Four *Indian* Kings, as they were vulgarly called, or rather Chiefs of the Six Nations in the *Weſt-Indies*, which lie between *New England* and *New France*, or *Canada*, who were lately brought over by Colonel *Nicholſon*, and Colonel *Vetch*, and who were cloath'd, and, for ſome Time, entertain'd at the Queen's Expence, had publick Audience of her Majeſty at St. *James*'s: Some time after, they embark'd at *Portſmouth*, on Board the *Dragon*, one of her Majeſty's Men of War, together with Colonel *Nicholſon*, Commander in Chief of the Forces deſign'd for an Expedition in *America*, which was crown'd with the Conqueſt of *Port-Royal* in *Nova Scotia*, to which General *Nicholſon* gave the Name of *Annapolis Royal*.

*Port-Royal* in *Nova Scotia*, taken *Oct.* 5. and called *Annapolis Royal*.

The *Czar* of *Muſcovy* made a very conſiderable Improvement of the great Victory he obtain'd the Year before at *Pultowa*; for in this Year's Campaign, he reduc'd to his Obedience *Elbing*, in *Poliſh Pruſſia*; *Wyburgh*, the Capital of *Carelia*, or *Carel-land*; *Kenholm*, in *Finland*; *Arembergh*, in the Iſland of *Oezel*; *Pernau*, *Revel*, *Riga*, the *Dunamunder-Fort*, and, in a word, the whole Province of *Livonia*, the fineſt Jewel of the *Swediſh* Crown. 'Tis very probable, that the United Forces of his *Czariſh* Majeſty and King *Auguſtus*, would have made a greater Progreſs; but the High Allies having, with great Wiſdom, taken early Meaſures, and interpos'd their good Offices and Power, to prevent the Flames of this *Northern* War from ſpreading into the *Roman* Empire, the Province of *Pomerania*, whither General *Craſſau*, had retired out of *Poland*, enjoy'd a perfect Tranquility. The Treaty, or Project of Neutrality, which was made for that Purpoſe, was accepted by the *Czar* and King *Auguſtus*, and by the King of *Denmark*, with ſome Exceptions; as it was by the Regency of *Stockholm*, for the *Swedes*; tho' 'tis obſervable, the laſt did it only to ſerve a Turn: For their *Czariſh* and *Poliſh* Majeſties demanding that the Troops under General *Craſſau*, ſhould either be diſbanded, or put into the Service of the High Allies; this laſt was not agreed to by the *Swedes*, tho' a Treaty was ſet on Foot for that Purpoſe. At the ſame time, the *Swediſh* Miniſters at *Vienna*, *Ratisbon*, and other Places, notify'd, that their Maſter, who ſtill continu'd at *Bender*, was diſſatisfy'd with that Neutrality: And, on the other hand, notwithſtanding the earneſt Endeavours of the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters at the *Ottoman Port*, to baffle the Artifices and Inſinuations of the *French* and *Swedes*, the *Grand Signior*, by the Advice of the Cham of *Tartary*, reſolv'd, at laſt, openly to eſpouſe the Quarrel of the King of *Sweden*: Hereupon, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople* was ſeiz'd and confin'd; and not long after, the *Grand Signior* declar'd War againſt the *Czar*, having, for that Purpoſe, written Circular Letters by way of *Manifeſto*, to the reſpective Baſhaws, and Governors, in his Dominions.

Great Succeſſes of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*.

Treaty for the Neutrality of the *North*, not accepted by the King of *Sweden*.

The *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople* ſeiz'd. *Novemb.* 28. N. S.

The *Grand Signior* declares War againſt the *Muſcovites*.

Manifeſto of the *Swedes* againſt the *Danes*.

About the Beginning of *April*, the *Swedes* publiſh'd alſo a *Manifeſto*, in Anſwer to one put out ſome Months before by the King of *Denmark*, upon his Landing in

*Schonen*; and pretending to ſhew, that the Reaſons alledg'd by the *Danes*, to juſtify that Invaſion, were ſo far from being a ſufficient Cauſe of War, that they did not amount even to a plauſible Pretence. Not long after, both the *Swedes* and *Danes* ſent out their reſpective Fleets to Sea; and the latter having, on the 14th and 15th of *September*, *N. S.* met with a violent Storm, whereby they were ſeparated, and ſeveral of their Ships ſuffer'd ſome Damage in their Rigging, they were obliged to return to the *Kioger-Bogt*. The *Swedes* imagining their Loſs to have been much greater, went in Queſt of them; and, on the 4th of *October*, attack'd them with Twenty One Ships of the Line of Battel, and Ten Frigats. Upon this Surprize, the *Danes* immediately cut their Cables, and endeavour'd to gain the Wind, ſo as to get between *Copenhagen* and the *Swediſh* Fleet; whilſt the latter endeavour'd to intercept them. This occaſion'd a Canonading between the foremoſt Ships; during which, a *Daniſh* Ship of Ninety Guns, call'd the *Danebrag*, blew up. But tho' the *Swedes* gain'd their Point, yet, advancing too far towards the *Daniſh* Coaſt, Two of their Flag-Ships (an Admiral, and a Rear-Admiral) ſtruck upon a Sand-Bank, near the Iſland of *Amack*; where the whole *Swediſh* Fleet came to an Anchor, to endeavour to recover them: This being impracticable, they ſav'd the Men, and ſet fire to their Two Ships; as they did to a *Daniſh* Tranſport. In the mean Time, the *Daniſh* Fleet return'd to their former Poſts before *Koeg*; and the Wind bearing very hard on the Coaſt, the *Swedes* were ſhy of attacking them a ſecond Time; and on the 7th of *October*, in the Morning, weigh'd Anchor, and ſail'd towards the *Eaſt Sea*. The *Danes* purſued them; but at ſuch a Diſtance, as ſhew'd they had no Mind to another Engagement.

*Swediſh* and *Daniſh* Fleets at Sea.

An Engagement between them, *Oct.* 4.

The *Imperial* Arms were this Year attended with great Succeſſes in *Hungary*, where they reduc'd the important Towns of *Leytſchau*, *Newhauſel*, *Zolnoch*, *Erla*, *Bartfeld*, *Eſperies*, and ſome other Poſts, which were ill provided, and not in a Condition to make any long Defence. Some of the Chiefs of the *Malecontents*, conſidering that their Affairs were deſperate, and in a manner paſt Retrieve, inclin'd to conſult betimes for their Safety, by making their Submiſſion to the Emperor; but upon the *Ottoman Port*'s declaring War againſt the *Muſcovites*, Prince *Ragotſki* encourag'd them to ſtand out to the laſt; feeding them with Hopes, that the *Turks* would aſſiſt them with Men, and the *French* with Ingineers and Money. As for the Affairs of *Italy*, they received this Year no viſible Alteration: For the Diſputes about *Comachio*, and the actual Recognition of the Title of King *Charles*, being ſtill in the ſame Condition, the *Imperialiſts* remained in Poſſeſſion of that Place; and the Ambaſſador of the *Emperor*, and his *Catholick Majeſty*, at *Rome*, did not appear in Publick with that Character; no more than did Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nephew, who, in the mean Time, continued at *Vienna*.

*Imperial* Arms ſucceſsful in *Hungary*.

Affairs of *Italy* in the ſame Condition as the Year before.

The *Imperial* Court perſiſting in their Reſolution, not to grant the Exerciſe of their Religion to the *Reformed* in *Sileſia*, upon Pretence that they were not included either in the *Treaty* of *Weſtphalia*, or in the *Convention* of *Alt-Ranſtadt*; the Queen of *Great Britain*, out of her extenſive Zeal for the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, order'd Lieutenant-General *Palmes*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor, to make new Inſtances in their Favour: And the *States-General* order'd the Sieur *Bruyninx*, their Envoy, to uſe his good Offices, in Concert with thoſe of the *Britiſh* Miniſter. Hereupon thoſe Two Gentlemen preſented a Joint-Memorial to his *Imperial* Majeſty; which, however, had but little Effect: Tho', at this Time, the *Imperial* Court had more Reaſon than ever, to keep Meaſures with the *Proteſtant* Potentates.

The Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States-General* interpoſe in Favour of the *Sileſian* Proteſtants.

We may here take notice, that, beſides the Miſeries inſeparable from War, ſeveral Countries in *Europe* continued, during the Year 1710, to be afflicted with the Plague; particularly, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, *Pomerania*, *Hungary*, and ſome Parts of *Sweden*.

The Plague rages in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*.

*England* remain'd, indeed, free from that Calamity; but was, by this Time, fallen into a no leſs diſmal and dangerous a Diſtemper, being torn in pieces by Factions and Party-Rage. Theſe inteſtine Diviſions, as was hinted before, were occaſion'd by the late Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverel*; which not only raiſed great Heats and Animoſities among Perſons of all Ranks, but gave an Opportunity to *deſigning Men*, to carry on their ambitious Projects; by ſuggeſting Apprehenſions, that not only the *Church*, but the *Monarchy* it ſelf were *in Danger*. The general Ferment ſoon after broke out into numerous *Addreſſes*, of very different Stile and Tenor, that were preſented to the Queen: Thoſe who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by the Name of *Tories*, or *High-Church*, made large Profeſſions of their Loyalty and Affection; diſclaiming all Principles inconſiſtent with *Paſſive-Obedience*, and *Non-Reſiſtance*; and *expreſſing their Indignation againſt ſuch Doctrines, as openly deny'd Her Majeſty's Hereditary Title, and inſolently invaded Her Juſt Prerogative*; *promiſing to de-*

Numerous Addreſſes of different Stile.

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*ſend both, as well as the Church of* England, *and the Rights of Monarchy*; and many of them, ſuggeſting the *Diſſolution* of the *Parliament*. On the other hand, the *Whigs*, or *Low-Churchmen*, profeſs'd the "utmoſt Deteſtation of the rebellious Tu- "mults and Diſorders, raiſed and fomented by *Papiſts*, *Nonjurors*, and other ſuch "like diſaffected Perſons; aſſuring her Majeſty, that they would defend her Perſon, "Government, and juſt Title, founded on the late *Happy Revolution*; Her Maje- "ſty's preſent Adminiſtration in Church and State, the Succeſſion in the Houſe "of *Hanover*, and the Toleration allow'd to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*. Nor did they "preſume to diſtinguiſh between her Parliamentary and Hereditary Title: But "wiſh'd, her Majeſty might always be ſerv'd by ſuch a wiſe and juſt *Miniſtry*, "ſuch a faithful and couragious *General*, and ſuch a dutiful and affectionate *Par-* "*liament*, as now made Her Majeſty's Reign the Glory of the *Britiſh* Monarchy, "the Envy of her Neighbours, and the Terror of her Enemies." The *High-Church* Addreſſes not only exceeded the others in Number, but were alſo far better received; as complimenting the Queen with a more extenſive Prerogative, and an *Hereditary Title*: And beſides, the Preſenters of them were countenanc'd, both privately by the New Favourite, Mrs. *Maſham*, and openly by the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, lately promoted to the Office of Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Marquis of *Kent*, who thereupon was created a Duke. This Change was, undoubtedly, owing to the private Infuſions of Mr. *Robert Harley*: But before the Queen declar'd her Intentions, She thought fit, for Form ſake, and, perhaps, to cover her further Deſigns, to communicate her new Choice of a Lord Chamberlain to the Earl of *Godolphin*; who being gone, in Diſguſt, to *Newmarket*, from whence he ſent a Letter to the Queen; Her Majeſty, with her own Hand, wrote * to him the following Anſwer:

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* made Lord Chamberlain, *April* 14.

* *April* 13. 1710. The Queen's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer thereupon.

*I am ſorry to find by your Letter, you are ſo very much in the Spleen, as to think you cannot, for the future, contribute any Thing towards my Quiet, but your Wiſhes; however, I will ſtill hope, you will uſe your Endeavours: Never was there more Occaſion than now; for, by all one hears and ſees every Day, as Things are at preſent, I think one can expect nothing but Confuſion. I am ſure, for my Part, I ſhall be ready to join with all my Friends in every Thing that is reaſonable, to allay the Heat and Ferment that is in this poor Nation. Since you went to* Newmarket, *I have received ſeveral Aſſurances from the Duke of* Shrewſbury, *of his Readineſs to ſerve me upon all Occaſions, and his Willingneſs to come into my Service; which Offer I was very glad to accept of, having a very good Opinion of him, and believing he may be of great Uſe in theſe troubleſome Times. For theſe Reaſons, I have reſolved to part with the Duke of* Kent; *who, I hope, will be eaſy in this Matter, by being made a Duke; and I hope that this Change will meet with your Approbation, which I wiſh I may ever have in all my Actions. I have not yet declared my Intentions of giving the Staff and the Key to the Duke of* Shrewſbury; *becauſe I would be the firſt that ſhould acquaint you with it.*

The Lord Treaſurer, who well underſtood the Meaning, and foreſaw the Conſequences of ſuch a Change, wrote to the Queen the following Letter:

*Newmarket*, April 15. 1710.

The Earl of *Godolphin*'s Letter to the Queen.

"I Have the Honour of your Majeſty's Letter of the 13th; by which I have the "Grief to find, that which you are pleaſed to call *Spleen*, in my former Letter, "was only a true Impulſe and Conviction of Mind, that your Majeſty is ſuffering "your ſelf to be guided to your own Ruin and Deſtruction, as faſt as it is poſſible "for them to compaſs it, to whom you ſeem ſo much to hearken.

"I am not therefore ſo much ſurprized as concern'd, at the *Reſolution* which your "Majeſty ſays you have taken, of bringing in the Duke of *Shrewſbury*: For when "People began to be ſenſible, it would be difficult to perſuade your Majeſty to diſ- "ſolve a Parliament, which, for Two Winters together, had given you above Six "Millions a Year, for the Support of the War, upon which your Crown depends, "and even while that War is ſtill ſubſiſting, they have had the Cunning to contrive "this Propoſal to your Majeſty; which, in its Conſequence, will certainly put you "under a Neceſſity of breaking the Parliament, tho' contrary, I yet believe, to "your own Inclination.

"I beg your Majeſty to be perſuaded, I do not ſay this out of the leaſt Prejudice "to the Duke of *Shrewſbury*: There is no Man, of whoſe Capacity I have had a "better Impreſſion, nor with whom I have liv'd more eaſily, for above Twenty "Years.

"Your Majeſty may pleaſe to remember, that at your firſt coming to the Crown, "I was deſirous he ſhould have had one of the Chief Poſts in your Service; and it "would have been happy for your Majeſty and the Kingdom, if he had accepted "that Offer; but he thought fit to decline it; and the Reaſons generally given

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" at that Time, for his doing ſo, do not much recommend him to your Majeſty's " Service. But I muſt endeavour to let your Majeſty ſee Things as they really are: " And to bring him into your Service, and into your Buſineſs, at this Time, juſt " after his being in a publick open Conjunction, in every Vote, with the whole " Body of the *Tories*, and in private conſtant Correſpondence, and Caballing with " Mr. *Harley* in every thing; What Conſequence can this poſſibly have, but to make " every Man that is now iu your Cabinet uneaſy, and run from it as they would do " from the Plague? I leave it to your Majeſty to judge, what Effect this entire " Change of your Miniſtry will have among your Allies Abroad, and how will this " War be like to be carried *in their Opinion*, by thoſe who have all along oppoſed and " obſtructed it, and who will like any Peace the better, the more it leaves *France* " at Liberty to take their Time of impoſing the *Pretender* upon this Country?

" Theſe Conſiderations muſt certainly make *Holland* run immediately into a ſepa- " rate Peace with *France*, and make your Majeſty loſe all the Honour, and all the " Reputation your Arms had acquir'd by the War, and make the Kingdom loſe all " the Fruit of that vaſt Expence which they have been at in this War; as well as " all Advantage and Safety which they had ſo much need of, and had ſo fair a " Proſpect of obtaining by it. And can any body imagine, that after ſo great a " Diſappointment to the Kingdom, there will not be an Inquiry into the Cauſes of " it, and who have been the Occaſion of ſo great a Change in your Majeſty's Mea- " ſures and Councils, which had been ſo long ſucceſsful, and gotten you ſo great a " Name in the World? I am very much afraid your Majeſty will find, when 'tis " too late, that it will be a difficult Taſk for any body to ſtand againſt ſuch an In- " quiry. I am ſure, if I did not think all theſe Conſequences inevitable, I would " never give your Majeſty the Trouble and Uneaſineſs of laying them before you; " perſuaded as I am, that your Majeſty will find them ſo, it is my indiſpenſible " Duty to do it, out of pure Faithfulneſs and Zeal for your Majeſty's Service and " Honour.

" Your Majeſty having taken a Reſolution of ſo much Conſequence to all your " Affairs, both Abroad and at Home, without acquainting the Duke of *Marlbo-* " *rough* or me with it, 'till after you had taken it, is the leaſt Part of my Mortifi- " cation in this whole Affair; though perhaps the World may think the long and " faithful Services we have conſtantly and zealouſly endeavour'd to do your Majeſty, " might have deſerved a little more Conſideration.

" However, for my own Part, I moſt humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, " I will never give the leaſt Obſtruction to your Meaſures, or to any Miniſters you " ſhall pleaſe to employ. And I muſt beg further, to make Two humble Requeſts " to your Majeſty; One, That you will allow me to paſs the Remainder of my Life " always out of *London*, where I may find moſt Eaſe and Quiet; the other, That " you would keep this Letter, and read it again about *Chriſtmaſs*, and then be plea- " ſed to make your Judgment, who has given you the beſt and moſt faithful " Advice.

This Letter made no Impreſſion on the Queen, who, Two Days before ſhe re-receiv'd it, being already fix'd in her Choice, gave * the Staff and Key to the Duke of *Shrewſbury*; and the latter, in return to Mr. *Harley*, readily aſſiſted him, and Mrs. *Maſham*, in diſpoſing the Queen to make further Alterations. All Men are naturally fond of Power, thoſe eſpecially who are born to it; and therefore 'tis no wonder that Princes, who are ſtiled, and think themſelves GOD's *Vicegerents on Earth*, ſo impatiently bear the leaſt Diminution of their Authority. The Queen, though good-natured, indulgent, and eaſily to be govern'd by thoſe about her, who uſed her with Obſequiouſneſs, Complaiſance, and becoming Reſpect, was yet extream jealous of her Prerogative; irreconcileable to thoſe who had once treated her irreverently, and ſullenly tenacious of her Reſolutions. The Contrivers of the intended Changes, being perfectly acquainted with the Queen's Temper, made her take Notice of ſeveral Expreſſions, ungrateful to a Monarch's Ear, which in the Courſe of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, had dropp'd from ſome of the Managers for the Commons; and, afterwards, induſtriouſly procured thoſe *Tory* Addreſſes, which, as was hinted before, both complimented her Prerogative, and Hereditary Title, and, at the ſame Time, gratify'd the Diſguſt ſhe had conceiv'd againſt the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and ſome of their Relations; and which her new Favourites were not wanting to cheriſh and improve. The Earl of *Sunderland*, the moſt zealous and moſt active of the Three Secretaries of State in the *Whiggiſh* Intereſt, and therefore moſt obnoxious to the *Tories*, being, at the ſame Time, implacably odious to Mr. *Harley*, and not very grateful to the Queen, it was reſolved to begin with him; and ſo joint Endeavours were uſed, totally to work him out of her Majeſty's Favour and Eſteem; for which, Pretences, if not Reaſons, were not wanting.

* *April* 14.

Sketch of the Queen's Character.

Arts uſed to make her change her Miniſtry.

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ing. The moſt plauſible was this: Some Time after the Death of the late Earl of *Eſſex*, the Queen deſign'd to have beſtowed his Regiment of Dragoons on Colonel *Hill*, a Gentleman, who, beſides the Intereſt of Mrs. *Maſham*, his Siſter, had a further Recommendation to her Majeſty, both as having been one of her Pages of Honour, and upon Account of his gallant Behaviour, and good Conduct at the Battle of *Almanza*; where he contributed to the rallying and preſerving the broken Remains of the Confederate Infantry. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* having promis'd that Regiment to Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, and it being rightly ſuppos'd, that this was a Trial of Power between his Dutcheſs and the growing Favourite; his Grace, and his Lady, abſented themſelves from the Court, and retired, for ſome Days, to the Lodge in *Windſor-Park*. It being given out, that his Grace was ſo highly diſguſted, that he deſign'd to lay down his Command, the chief Lords in the Miniſtry, conſidering what a vaſt Prejudice the Loſs of ſo great a General and Politician, would be to the common Cauſe, made their Application to the Queen, to incline her to alter her Reſolution; but her Majeſty being undoubtedly glad of an Opportunity to give ſome Mortification to a Perſon, who, of late, had not behav'd her ſelf towards her Royal Miſtreſs, and great Benefactreſs, with that Reſpect and Aſſiduity which Duty and Gratitude exacted from her, remain'd fix'd in her firſt Choice, and inſiſted on her Prerogative. It would have been but common Prudence in the Duke's and Dutcheſs's Friends, to have dropp'd the Contention, and acquieſced in her Majeſty's Pleaſure: But as moſt Men are intoxicated with Power, inſomuch that the ſame Perſon in a high Poſt, has ſeldom as clear Notions of Things, as he would have out of it; the ſanguine Miniſters fondly believ'd themſelves able to undertake and execute whatever they thought fit; and, in that Confidence, looking on Mrs. *Maſham* as their ſecret Oppoſer, a Deſign was laid to procure a † Vote from the Houſe of Commons, to have her remov'd from her Majeſty's Bed-Chamber. Upon a Hint of this intended Violence, the ſame was timely prevented, by Colonel *Hill*'s throwing himſelf at her Majeſty's Feet, and begging he might not be the unhappy Occaſion of any Uneaſineſs to her Majeſty; but that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to beſtow the Favour ſhe intended him, upon ſome other Officer. The Queen granted his humble Requeſt; and ſending for ſeveral * Lords, told them, ſhe would find another way to reward Colonel *Hill*; but juſtly reſenting this, and ſome other Inſtances of Diſreſpect and Neglect; and, at the ſame Time, Mr. *Harley*, and Mrs. *Maſham*, dextrouſly improving that Opportunity, and acquainting her Majeſty with the general Diſcontent at the immenſe Power and Greatneſs of Two Men, who ſeem'd to engroſs all the Authority; her Majeſty was eaſily perſuaded to make ſome Changes in her Miniſtry, and to begin with the Perſon who was ſuppoſed to have been the chief Promoter of the Deſign to deprive her of Mrs. *Maſham*'s Attendance. Hereupon the Seals were taken from the Earl of *Sunderland*: But becauſe no formal Neglect or Error in the Diſcharge of his Office, could be laid to his Charge; and it might appear ungracious to diſcard a Nobleman of an unblemiſh'd Character, and ſo near a Relation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Marks of Diſpleaſure; it was thought fit to mitigate his Diſgrace, by a Penſion: But when Word was brought to him, "That her Majeſty, as a Teſtimony of her Royal Favour, and of her being fully "ſatisfy'd in his Lordſhip's Services, deſign'd to preſent him with Three Thouſand "Pounds *per Annum*, to be ſettled upon him for Life; in ſome Meaſure, to "make up the Loſs of the Office of Secretary:" His Lordſhip, with the Generoſity of an old *Roman*, hardly to be parallel'd in theſe corrupt Times, anſwer'd, *He was glad her Majeſty was ſatisfy'd he had done his Duty, but if he could not have the Honour to ſerve his Country, he would not plunder it.* Before his Lordſhip was remov'd, the Queen was ſome Time in Suſpence, about the Choice of a Perſon to ſucceed him: But the Earl of *Powlet*, to whom the Seals were firſt offer'd, having declin'd ſo fatiguing an Employment, the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, and Son-in-Law to the Earl of *Nottingham*, was, at this Juncture, thought a fit Perſon to be Secretary of State; into which Office he was ſworn on the 15th of *June*.

The High-Church Party were wonderfully pleas'd, and elated, upon this Alteration, which they look'd upon as a ſure Earneſt, and Fore-runner of greater Changes; extolling her Majeſty for aſſerting her juſt Prerogative, and *ſetting her ſelf free from an arbitrary* Junto, *that kept her in an inglorious Dependance on their Will and Caprice.* And 'twas even ſaid, that the Duke of *Beaufort*, being, about this Time, come to Court, to pay his Reſpects to her Majeſty, told her, *He was extremely glad he could now ſalute her* QUEEN. On the other Hand, the *Whigs* were the more alarm'd, and caſt down, in that the beſt Part of their Wealth was lodg'd in the *Exchequer*, and publick Funds; and that they rightly conſider'd, that the Removal of

Contention at Court about the Diſpoſal of the late Earl of *Eſſex*'s Regiment of Dragoons.

† This was to have been mov'd on the 23d of *January*, 17$\frac{0}{1}\frac{9}{0}$.

† Particularly the Lord *Somers*, and the Duke of *Shrewsberry*.

The Queen reſolves to make ſome Change in the Miniſtry.

The Earl of *Sunderland* removed, *June* 14.

He refuſes a Penſion.

The Lord *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, *June* 15.

The High-Church Party elevated upon this Change.

And the *Whigs* alarm'd, and caſt down.

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of the Earl of *Sunderland*, was but a Step to come at the Lord *Treaſurer*, in whoſe Capacity, Punctuality and Integrity, the Mony'd Men repos'd an entire Confidence; and they foreſaw, that his being laid aſide, would very much affect publick Credit: What they dreaded, came to paſs, through their own Fears; for as upon theſe Surmiſes, they began to ſell their Shares in the Bank of *England*, the *Eaſt-India* Company, and Annuities, all the publick Funds fell gradually; and (with ſome inconſiderable Intermiſſions) continued ſinking all the remainder of this Year. We may here obſerve, That the moſt artful Method by which the ſinking Miniſtry endeavour'd to ſupport themſelves, was, by ſuggeſting and propagating the Notion, that the Credit of the Nation wholly depended upon the Lord Treaſurer; which, being in a great Meaſure confirm'd by the Conſequences attending the very Apprehenſion of his being remov'd, not only all the mony'd Men in *Great Britain*, but even the whole Confederacy ſeem'd to be concern'd in his Preſervation. Hereupon Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank of *England*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, Two of the Directors, (whether of their own Accord, or rather through the Suggeſtion of the Lord Treaſurer, is uncertain) thought fit to make their Application to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; to whom having repreſented the Dangers likely to attend the changing of the Miniſtry, his Grace introduc'd them to the Queen. Her Majeſty, having given them a favourable Hearing, was pleas'd to tell them, "That "ſhe, for ſome time before, reſolv'd to remove the Earl of *Sunderland*, for particular "Reaſons of State; but that ſhe had not yet determin'd to make any other "*Changes*; and whenever ſhe ſhould, ſhe would take Care, that the Publick Credit "might not be injur'd thereby." Hereupon, it was induſtriouſly given out, that the Queen had declar'd, ſhe deſign'd to make no more Alterations in the Miniſtry, which immediately reſtored the Publick Funds to their former Value; but they ſoon began to fall again, and many Foreigners withdrew their Effects from *England*, upon a ſtrong and better-grounded Report, that not only the *Lord-Treaſurer* would be laid aſide, but even the *Parliament diſſolv'd*.

Fall of the publick Funds.

Four Members of the Bank of *England* interpoſe in favour of the late Miniſtry.

The Queen's Declaration to them.

Her Majeſty's Allies, and in particular the Emperor, and the *States General*, were very attentive to what paſs'd in *Great Britain*; and being apprehenſive that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be remov'd, or ſo diſguſted, as to lay down his Command, which might bring a great Prejudice to the Common Cauſe; Count *Gallas*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, and Mr. *de Vryberge*, the *Dutch* Envoy, were directed, in a moſt reſpectful Manner, to repreſent to the Queen, what ill Influence the changing of her Miniſtry might have on Affairs abroad. In anſwer to their reſpective Memorials, the Firſt was told, he might aſſure the Emperor, "That whatever Changes the Queen "deſign'd to make, ſhe had reſolv'd to continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Em-"ployments; and deſired, that Prince *Eugene*, and the other *Imperial* Generals and "Plenipotentiaries, might act with him with the ſame Confidence as before." And tho' the Anſwer that was given to Monſieur *Vryberge*, was kept ſecret; yet, 'tis certain, the Queen put a favourable Conſtruction on the Interpoſition of the *States General*, in favour of the Miniſtry; looking upon it, as undoubtedly it was, as the Effect of their Zeal for the Common Cauſe. However, there were not wanting thoſe among the *High-Church* Party, who not only inveigh'd againſt the Members of the *Bank*, that had applied to the Queen on this Occaſion; but made ſevere Reflections on the *Dutch*, for preſuming to intermeddle in an Affair of that Nature: And, at the ſame time, they handed about a ſmart (*a*) Anſwer, which, they pretended, the Queen had given to Mr. *Vryberge*'s Memorial. But the ſoberer Part were inclin'd to excuſe her Majeſty's Allies; both becauſe they were engaged in a long, expenſive, and burthenſome War, upon Meaſures concerted with the late Miniſtry; and which they were reſolv'd to proſecute with Vigor, partly in the Confidence they repoſed in the Duke of *Marlborough*; and becauſe there ſeem'd to be a parallel Caſe, in the Queen's interpoſing at the Court of *Vienna*, in favour of ſome of the Emperor's Proteſtant Subjects; and even in the Parliament's Deſire, that an Application ſhould be made to the Emperor, for ſending Prince *Eugene* to command in *Spain*.

The Emperor and the *States General* interpoſe likewiſe, in favour of the late Miniſtry.

Anſwer given to Count *Gallas*.

Severe Reflections on the *Dutch*.

The Allies excuſed by the more ſober Part.

Beſides the Methods before-mention'd, by which the *Whig-Party* endeavour'd to prevent the Removal of the Lord-Treaſurer, and the calling of a new Parliament, they did not want ſtrong Arguments to prove the Danger of thoſe Alterations; for, both in their Diſcourſes and Writings they ſuggeſted, "That as all Seaſons are not "proper for Phyſick, ſo all Times are not fit for purging the Body Politick; and

Arguments of the Whigs, againſt the intended Change.

(*a*) Viz. *I am ſurpriz'd, a Matter of this kind ſhould come from the* States— *It is the greateſt Inſult that ever was offer'd to the Crown of* England. *However, it ſhall not leſſen my Eſteem of my Allies, nor alter my Reſolution in my own Affairs.*

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" therefore, even ſuppoſing the late Miniſtry to have been guilty of ſome Miſ-
" managements, yet ſince the War had hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully carried on under
" their Adminiſtration, it was prudent not to ſhift Hands before a Peace were con-
" cluded. That after ſo many Victories and Conqueſts gain'd by her Majeſty's Ar-
" mies, in Conjunction with thoſe of her Allies, which had obliged the *French* a
" ſecond Time to ſue for Peace, and ſend their Plenipotentiaries to *Holland*, it was
" reaſonable to believe, that our Heats and Diſturbances, occaſion'd by Dr. *Sacheve-*
" *rel*, together with the Hopes of an Alteration of our Miniſtry, which gave the
" Enemy a Proſpect of a Turn of Affairs here, in favour of the *Pretender*, encou-
" raged them to prolong, and, at laſt, to break off the Conferences at *Gertruyden-*
" *bergh*. And, in fine, that it was no leſs ungracious to diſſolve a Parliament, that
" had ſo readily voted the neceſſary Supplies for the War, than it was dangerous to
" call a new one, during the preſent Ferment. To this it was anſwer'd, That, as in
Contrary Arguments of the *High-Church* Party.
" Caſes of Neceſſity, Phyſick is adminiſter'd at all Times; ſo, for the ſame Reaſon,
" a Reformation in State is never out of Seaſon; that tho' it muſt be acknowledg'd,
" the War had hitherto been proſecuted with wonderful Succeſs, yet it could not be
" deny'd, that ſome Parts of it, particularly *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, had been no-
" toriouſly neglected; either with Deſign to ſpin out the War, or, at leaſt, to give
" the whole *Honour* and *Profit* of it to the *Favourite* General; and therefore it was
" neceſſary to put the Management of the *Treaſury* in the Hands of ſuch Perſons, as
" would impartially give Attention to all the Branches of the War, which was, cer-
" tainly, the moſt effectual Means to procure a ſpeedy Peace. They own'd, that
" conſidering the wrong Eſtimate the *Jacobite* Party here ever made of their own
" Strength, and the falſe Informations they gave to the *French* Court, it was not al-
" together improbable, that the Enemy might have been encourag'd to break off
" the late Negotiation of Peace, upon a Proſpect of a favourable Change of Affairs
" in *England*: But they might have been fortify'd in that Expectation, by the Supine-
" neſs and ill Management of our Miniſters. That they might flatter themſelves to
" ſucceed in a Second Attempt to bring in the *Pretender*; when, notwithſtanding
" the Proviſion made by Parliament towards the Security of *Scotland*, the Forts and
" Gariſons there were ſcarce in a better Condition, than Two Years before. That
" the *long Anticipations* on our old Funds, the Deficiencies of ſome new ones, and
" the immenſe Debts of the Navy, yet unprovided for, might reaſonably induce
" the Enemy to believe us involv'd in Difficulties, which they thought impoſſible
" for us to wade through. That our inteſtine Diviſions, induſtriouſly fomented by
" the Emiſſaries of thoſe *rapacious Miniſters*, whom nothing but *Confuſion* could any
" longer protect; and the ſcandalous Negligence that had been ſhewn in inſpecting
" and ſtating the Publick Accounts, muſt needs have leſſen'd our Reputation abroad;
" encourag'd the *French* to think us no dangerous Enemy; and made them expect to
" ſee, e'er long, the great Band of the Confederacy diſſolv'd. That thoſe very
" Conſiderations ſhew'd the Seaſonableneſs of bringing Abler, or, at leaſt, Honeſter
" Men, into the Adminiſtration. That the Debts being immenſe, it was highly ne-
" ceſſary to inquire how the Moneys appropriated by Parliament, had either been
" diverted, or embezzled; which Inquiry, before *unſucceſsfully attempted*, would un-
" doubtedly be once more *evaded*, if the preſent *Miniſtry* and *Parliament* were con-
" tinued. That the ſame Reaſons that ought to induce her Majeſty to *change* the
" one, ought, likewiſe, to incline her to *diſſolve* the other: For, in our Political
" Conſtitution, if the Miniſterial Part of the Government, and the Parliament, be
" not of a Piece, nothing can be expected from them, but continual Jars and Miſ-
" underſtandings, each obſtructing what the other moves for the publick Good. Be-
" ſides theſe general Reaſons, it was urg'd, that the *Junto* (or chief Men in the late
" Miniſtry) by bribing Members, by Penſions, Civil or Military Offices, and by
" winking at the immenſe Gains ſome private Men made out of the Kingdom's
" Treaſure, had bid fair for the largeſt Share of the Legiſlative Authority; and
" formed the Deſign of getting a GENERAL for LIFE, whoſe Power would be little
" leſs, than either of a *Roman Dictator*, or an *Engliſh Protector*, whereby they might
" govern arbitrarily both *Queen* and *Nation*; and, therefore, the *Diſſolution* of the
" Parliament was abſolutely neceſſary, to break that fatal *Combination*, and quaſh
" ſuch towring and ambitious Projects. That the People, at this Time, groaning
" under a great Variety of old and new Taxes; the Neceſſities of the State being
" ſtill more preſſing than ever; the Honour of the Nation being at Stake, to make
" good ſeveral Deficiencies and publick Engagements; and the late Miniſtry and
" Parliament having exhauſted their Stock of Schemes, it was neceſſary to call for
" the Aſſiſtance of another Set of Men to find out *new Ways and Means*. That a
" free Nation, abhorring to ſee a few private Men accumulating vaſt Riches to
" them ſelves, in this general Poverty of the Publick, the Voice of the People,
" expreſſed

" expreſſed in the numerous Addreſſes that were daily preſented to the Queen, call'd " for this Change. That the *High-Church* Party, or the *Landed Gentlemen*, having " born the chief Burden of the War, it was but Juſtice to give them an Opportu- " nity, in ſome Meaſure, to repair their Fortunes, by admitting them into Places of " Profit. That as they begun the War, it ſeem'd reaſonable to allow them the " Honour of finiſhing it; and as upon the Death of the late King *William*, 'twas " they that made good the Deficiencies of that Reign, 'twas not to be doubted, but " they would be as tender of the Honour of Parliamentary Engagements. That " as the *Junto* had reaſon to dread the Induſtry, Frugality, Vigor and Courage, of " thoſe Patriots, whom they had found Proof againſt Bribery, and heartily zealous " for the Conſtitution in Church and State; ſo all ſiniſter Methods were us'd, to " keep them under, by branding them with *odious Names*, and charging them with " the wild Deſign of bringing in the *Pretender*: But that nothing could be more " extravagant, than to imagine, that Men of *Eſtates*, and *Proteſtants*, would, out of " Gaiety, ſet up *Arbitrary Government*, and *Popery*. And, in the laſt Place, that " ſome of our Princes had, indeed, been juſtly cenſur'd for *Diſſolving Parliaments*; " but 'twas then only, when they ſeem'd reſolv'd to govern without Parliaments: " Wherefore it could not be thought ungracious in her Majeſty to part with the laſt, " (though, as was alledg'd in their Favour, they ſupplied the Neceſſities of the War " with great Readineſs) ſince another was to be immediately ſummon'd, to meet " about the uſual Time, ſo that Foreign Affairs could ſuffer no prejudicial Inter- " miſſion by a *Diſſolution*. Upon theſe laſt, and the like Reaſons, urged with great Weight by the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, and inſinuated with equal Addreſs by Mr. *Harley*, the Queen reſolv'd to make further Changes in her Miniſtry, and to call a new Parliament. Purſuant to this Reſolution, on *Tueſday*, the 8th of *Auguſt*, her Majeſty ſent the Duke of *Somerſet* to demand of the Earl of *Godolphin* the Staff of Lord High-Treaſurer; and, the next Day, it was declar'd, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint *John* Earl *Poulet*, *Robert Harley*, Eſq; *Henry Paget*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſell*, Baronet, and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; Commiſſioners for the Execution of the Office of Treaſurer of her Majeſty's *Exchequer*. At the ſame Time, her Majeſty appointed *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of her Majeſty's *Exchequer*, in the Room of *John Smith*, Eſq; who was afterwards made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*. The Queen was alſo pleas'd to appoint *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*, in the Room of the Earl of *Eſſex*, deceas'd; and leſt the Court of *Hanover* ſhould, either upon their own Obſervations, or the Suggeſtions of the diſcarded *Whigs*, take Umbrage at the late and intended Alterations, her Majeſty appointed *Richard* Earl *Rivers*, to go immediately her Envoy Extraordinary to that Court, to endeavour to remove all Jealouſies. On the 13th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Harley* was ſworn of the Queen's Privy-Council; and, about a Month before, the Earl of *Angleſey*, a young Nobleman of bright Parts, and growing Favour with the Queen, was made Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*, and Pay-Maſter of her Majeſty's Forces of that Kingdom, in the Room of the Lord *Coningſby*.

The Earl of *Godolphin* turn'd out of his Place of Lord High-Treaſurer, *Aug.* 8.

Five Commiſſioners of the Treaſury appointed, *viz.* the Earl of *Poulet*, Mr. *Harley*, Mr. *Paget*, Sir *Thomas Manſel*, and Mr. *Benſon*.

Mr. *Harley* made alſo Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

Lord Chancellor made Lord Lieutenant of *Hertfordſhire*, *Auguſt* 9.

Earl *Rivers* ſent Envoy Extraordinary to *Hanover*.

Mr. *Harley* made Privy-Counſellor, and the Earl of *Angleſey* Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*.

The Duke of *Somerſet* diſguſted.

The Death of Prince *George*, a great Loſs to the *Whigs*.

Endeavours uſed to perſuade the Lord Chancellor to continue.

Deſign of a *Coalition* impracticable

It is worth Obſervation, that the *Whigs* were, at this critical Juncture, unhappily deprived of the Support of Two Great Men, whoſe Advice had no ſmall Weight with the Queen. The one was the Duke of *Somerſet*, whoſe Son, the Earl of *Hertford*, being refuſed a Regiment by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the high-ſpirited Father bore this Repulſe with deep Reſentment; the other was the Earl of *Wharton*, who, of late, had inſinuated himſelf very far into the Queen's Favour: But who, at this Time, happen'd to be at his Government of *Ireland*. But above all, the *Whig* Miniſtry had now Reaſon to lament the Loſs of the late Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who, whilſt he lived, had a great Influence over the Queen, and kept her ſteady to the Meaſures ſhe was engaged in for the publick Good. However, after the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Lord Treaſurer, the Court pauſed a while to conſider, whether they ſhould keep in ſome Members of the old Miniſtry, or go on with a thorough Change. The new Favourites knew, in particular, that the Queen being entirely ſatisfy'd with the Wiſdom, Integrity, and Abilities of the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, and that ſhe would not, without great Reluctance, part with ſo great a Miniſter, who, upon all Occaſions of Perplexity and Intricacy, had found the Way to make her eaſy, all poſſible Means were uſed, to perſuade him to continue in his Poſt. Whether a *Coalition* of the moſt eminent Men of both Parties, was ever really intended by the new Managers, or heartily propoſed to the *Whigs*, is not eaſy to determine: But, however, that Deſign being found impracticable, both becauſe the Earl of *Rocheſter* refuſed to come in upon ſuch a Scheme, and becauſe the moſt eminent Perſons among the *Whigs*, could not act in Confidence with Mr. *Harley*; and rather choſe voluntarily to reſign their Poſts, the Queen was in a manner

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manner neceſſitated to follow the Second Counſel, and agreeably to that, to call a *New Parliament*: The Diſſolution of the Old, which was expected about the beginning of *September*, was, for ſome Days, put off, upon the Difficulties ſtarted by the Lord Chancellor. But on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, the Queen exerted her Royal Prerogative, and order'd a Proclamation to be iſſued out for that Purpoſe. The ſame Day the Earl of *Rocheſter* was declar'd Preſident of the Council, in the room of the Lord *Somers*; and the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*. The Honourable Mr. *Henry Boyle*, having, the Day * before, reſign'd his Place of Secretary of State, the Seals were immediately given to *Henry St. John*, Eſq; and Sir *Simon Harcourt* reſtored to his former Office of Attorney-General. Some Time before, *Robert Raymond*, an eminent Lawyer of *Gray's-Inn*, was appointed Sollicitor-General, in the Room of *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; who, on the 5th of *May*, had kiſs'd the Queen's Hand, and been knighted, in order to be made one of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, in the room of Sir *Henry Gould*, lately deceaſed. The Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, notwithſtanding the Queen's Declaration, that *ſhe was entirely ſatisfy'd with his Service, and deſign'd to continue him*; having, on the 23d of *September*, reſign'd the *Great Seal*, her Majeſty, the next Day, committed the Cuſtody of it to Three Lord Commiſſioners, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, *Robert Trevor*, Eſq; a Judge in the ſame Court, and Mr. *Scroop*, Baron of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*: But about a Month † after, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, who, at firſt, was reported to have declin'd the Office of Lord Keeper of the *Great Seal*, was prevail'd upon by Mr. *Harley*, to accept it. Some Days before, *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq; who, by the Death of his Brother, at this very Juncture, became Earl of *Angleſey*, was, jointly with *Henry* Lord *Hide*, Son to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, made ‖ Vice-Treaſurer, and Receiver-General, and Paymaſter of her Majeſty's Revenues in *Ireland*, vacant by the Death of the late Earl of *Angleſey*. At the ſame Time, *George Granville*, Eſq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Bath*, was appointed Secretary at War, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and *John Manley*, Eſq; was conſtituted her Majeſty's Surveyor-General, in the room of *Samuel Travers*, Eſq;. The next Day, to the great Surprize of many wealthy Citizens, *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; a Perſon of as mean Capacity as Extraction, was made one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. But what raiſed ſtrange Jealouſies among the Well-affected to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, was to ſee the Duke of *Hamilton*, an open Stickler for the *Pretender*, brought into Play, and firſt made ** Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*. A few Days after, the Duke of *Ormond* was declar'd Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*; and Sir *Edward Northey* made Attorney-General. Dr. *Robinſon*, Dean of *Windſor*, who, of late, grew into great Confidence with Mr. *Harley*, was nominated to ſucceed Dr. *Hall*, deceas'd, in the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*; and Dr. *Byſſe* to ſucceed Dr. *Bull*, deceas'd, in the See of St. *Davids*. Beſides theſe Changes, it was thought neceſſary to ſtrengthen the Hands of the *New Miniſtry*, and Church Party, by doing Juſtice to ſome Military Gentlemen, who had been unjuſtly diſregarded by the late Miniſtry. Hereupon the Earl of *Portmore*, an experienc'd General, who had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf on many Occaſions, in the late War, (under the Name of Sir *David Collier*,) and whoſe being laid aſide, (*a*) was lamented by all the Well-wiſhers to the Common Cauſe, was appointed Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of

The Parliament diſſolv'd.

Other Changes in the Miniſtry.

* *Sept.* 20.

Mr. *Raymond* Sollicitor-General.

Sir *Robert Eyre* one of the Judges of *Queen's Bench*.

† *Dec.* 19.

‖ *Sept.* 29.

∴ *Sept.* 30.

Duke *Hamilton* Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lancaſter*, ** *Oct.* 19.

Duke of *Ormond* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Eccleſiaſtical Promotions.

The Earl of *Portmore* Commander in *Portugal*.

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(*a*) To this Purpoſe I ſhall here relate the following remarkable Story, which I had (on the 1ſt of *October*, 1703) from Mr. *Cloyſterman*, a famous Face-Painter, who was principally concern'd in it. He had, it ſeems, by the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s Directions, drawn for her Grace a very large *Family-Piece*, in which were repreſented the Duke of *Marlborough*, (in a Corner, behind a thin Curtain) the Dutcheſs, their Son the Marquis of *Blandford*, and their Four Daughters. This Piece being much talk'd of, and admir'd, vaſt Numbers of Perſons went to ſee it; and, among the reſt, the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, a Lady of ſarcaſtick, poynant Wit, who, having view'd the Picture, turn'd off with this Expreſſion, *Oh! Generation of Vipers!* The Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* being inform'd of it, by ſome officious Talebearer or other, ſhe, and her Conſort, came to *Cloyſterman*'s, to enquire into the Truth of the Story, which he, at laſt, confeſs'd. The Dutcheſs, being nettled to the quick, was, at firſt, for having her own Figure rubb'd out of the Piece, and a Flower-Pot placed inſtead of it: But, at laſt, ſhe reſolv'd to leave the Picture upon Mr. *Cloyſterman*'s Hands, which went ſo near his Heart, (having ſpent many Months upon that great Piece, and loſt much of his Practice by it) that, at length, he grew melancholy mad, and pined away. Nor was the Counteſs's Taunt forgot: For this Paſſage falling out about the Time that the Earl of *Portmore*, (the Counteſs's Husband) was perſuaded to go and ſerve in *Portugal*, under the Duke of *Schonberg*, upon a Promiſe, that if his Grace were recall'd, he ſhould ſucceed him in the Command; yet when the Caſe happen'd, the Earl of *Galway* was ſent to command the Queen's Forces in *Portugal*, which the Earl of *Portmore* juſtly reſented, and thereupon quitted the Service.

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the Earl of *Galway*; whoſe advanc'd Age and Infirmities render'd him unfit for Action; not to mention his Intimacy with the late Treaſurer. On the other hand, the Lord *Windſor*, who, ſome Years before, had a Regiment of Horſe taken from him, (either for not Voting in the *Houſe of Commons* according to the Dictates of the Miniſtry, or for oppoſing the Election of the Lord Treaſurer's Son, the Lord *Rialton*) was now reſtor'd to Her Majeſty's Favour, and advanc'd to the Poſt of a Lieutenant-General. At the ſame Time, General *Webb*, to whoſe good Conduct, and Victory at *Wynendale*, the Conqueſt of the important Town of *Liſle* was principally owing, was appointed Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*.

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The Lord *Windſor* made a Lieutenant-General; And Gen. *Webb* Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*.

On the 26th of *September*, the Queen in Council order'd Two Proclamations to be publiſh'd; one for calling a New Parliament, the Writs to bear *Teſte* the 27th of that Month, and be returnable the 25th of *November* next; and the other, in order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*: And, at the ſame Time, Two other Proclamations were order'd to be publiſh'd, for a *Publick Thankſgiving, on the 7th of* November, *both in* England *and* Scotland; *for the wonderful Courſe of Succeſs in this Campaign, and, more particularly, the ſignal and glorious Victory in* Spain. Two Days * after, the Queen went to *Hampton-Court*; having, the ſame Day, order'd the Seals to be put to a Commiſſion for renewing the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*; in which, ſeveral *Whigs*, that were in the former, were left out, and *Tories* put in their Places. This new Commiſſion was chiefly deſign'd, both to prevent Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, an Alderman near the Chair, and Governor of the Bank of *England*, (who had given Offence to the Court, by his Application to the Queen, in Favour to the late Miniſtry) his being choſen *Lord-Mayor*; and to ſtrengthen the Intereſt of the *Church-Party*, in the Election of Parliament-Men for the Capital City, which generally has a great Influence upon other Elections. But that Commiſſion was open'd too late, to have the intended Effect: For the Election for a Lord-Mayor coming on the 29th of *September*, according to Cuſtom, the Majority appear'd for Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Sir *Robert Beachcroft*; and tho' a Poll was demanded, and great Intereſt made by the *Church-Party*, for Sir *Richard Hoare*, yet the Two firſt had the Majority of *Voices*; and being, on the 5th of *October*, returned by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen did, on the 11th, chuſe Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing, to the great Mortification of the *Church-Party*. However, Sir *Gilbert* had but common Juſtice done him: There being an Agreement made ſome Years before, between the Aldermen of *London*, to chuſe him who is next the Chair, to prevent Animoſities and Diſputes. On the 10th of *October*, the Queen's Commiſſion for a new Lieutenancy was open'd at *Guild-Hall*; when Sir *Samuel Garrard*, then Lord-Mayor, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *John Parſons*, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Sir *William Withers*, and Sir *Richard Hoare*, (all of the *Church-Party*) were choſen Colonels of the Six City-Regiments. About a Fortnight after, the new Lieutenancy of *London* * preſented a very dutiful Addreſs to the Queen; who gave them a very gracious Reception, and took that Opportunity to *deſire them, as they had great Fortunes of their own, that they would uſe their Endeavours to ſupport the Publick Credit.* It was expected that this Recommendation would have had a good Effect, and engaged the *Church-Party* in the City, either to advance Money to the Government, or to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to *ſupport* the *Publick Funds*: But neither of theſe happen'd; and ſo the *Bank*, *Eaſt-India*, *Annuities*, and other Stocks, continued ſinking; which gave the New Miniſtry no ſmall Uneaſineſs; the rather, becauſe ſome *Bills* of *Exchange*, drawn from *Genoa*, for Remittances into *Spain*, happen'd, at this Juncture, to be proteſted. Hereupon, the new Chancellor of the *Exchequer* (Mr. *Harley*) ſent his Agents into the City, who found Means to engage ſeveral rich Merchants and Bankers, particularly Mr. *John Lambert*, a *French* Refugee, to ſupply the urgent Neceſſities of the Government.

Thankſgiving appointed.

* *Nov.* 28. The Queen goes to *Hampton-Court*.

New Commiſſion of the Lieutenancy of *London*: Deſign of it.

Sir *Gilb. Heathcote* choſen Lord-Mayor of *London*.

New Commiſſion of Lieutenancy open'd: The Colonels of the City-Regiments choſen.

* *Nov.* 23.

Publick Funds continue ſinking.

By this Time, the Elections for Parliament-Men were over in ſeveral Places; and, by the firſt Returns, it appear'd, that, amongſt the New Members, the Number of the *Whigs* was near equal with the *Tories*; which, as was then given out, anſwer'd the Expectation and Deſires of the *New Managers*: For, having gain'd their chief Aim, (which was, to get the late Lord Treaſurer, and his Creatures, remov'd) it was by many believ'd, that they now deſign'd to carry Things fair and even between both Parties; and therefore wiſh'd only for ſuch a Majority of the *High-Church*, in the *Houſe of Commons*, as might countenance the *New Scheme*; and whom, on the other hand, they might eaſily check, by means of their own Creatures, if an Unſeaſonable Zeal for the *Church* ſhould prompt 'em to make any Motions againſt the *Toleration*. If this was the real Intention of the *New Miniſtry*, which ſeem'd agreeable to the *Moderate Principles* of the *Principal Contriver* of the late *Alterations*, it ſoon appear'd that they were either miſtaken in their Com-

Elections for Parliament-Men in Favour of the *Church-Party*.

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putation, or disappointed in their Wishes; and that the New Members of the *Church-Party*, far out-number'd those of the contrary Side: Which, besides the Influence of the Court, was owing to several other Causes. In the first Place, many of the *Whig Gentlemen*, who either could not be induc'd to believe that the *Last Parliament* should be dissolv'd, till the Blow was given; or, who, in Case of a Dissolution, thought themselves secure of being rechosen, had supinely neglected making an Interest; whilst those who design'd to oppose 'em, had early taken all the *necessary Measures* to carry their Point. Secondly, The Ferment rais'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, was now rather increas'd than abated; being industriously fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to *influence Elections*: Which it did effectually, and in a more visible Manner, in the Cities and Boroughs thro' which *that Divine* made his *Triumphant Progress*, the last Summer. Thirdly, All the *Inferior Clergy*, (a few excepted) thinking themselves attack'd thro' the Sides of Dr. *Sacheverel*, were more than ordinarily zealous and diligent, in promoting the *Interest* of such as they thought best affected to the *Church*; not only without any Regard to the necessary Qualifications of *Personal Merit*, or *Estate* in the Candidates; but, in several Instances, in Breach of the Common Duties of *Gratitude*; strenuously opposing their very *Patrons* and *Benefactors*. And, in the last Place, the *Mobility*, whose tumultuous Risings in Favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, seem'd, if not allow'd, at least conniv'd at, by the Impunity of their Leaders; and whose Spirits had wonderfully been inflam'd by a Multitude of *licentious Writings*, in which the *Whigs* were represented as *Atheists* and *Republicans*: The *Mob*, I say, appear'd now with unusual Confidence, and, as it were, arm'd with Authority, at the Elections, on the Side of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; and, not only by reproachful Language, and odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deterr'd those who came to vote contrary to the *Voice of the People*: Insomuch, that if the *Whigs* had not, on this Occasion, practis'd, as well as profess'd *Moderation*, these New Elections might have ended in (what was by many apprehended) a *Civil War*: So dangerous it is, to let loose a giddy, unthinking Multitude. The Influence of the *Mob* was, in a particular manner, remarkable in the Election for the City of *Westminster*; where Mr. *Medlicot* and Mr. *Cross* being set up by the *Church-Party*, some of those who offer'd to give their Voices for their Competitors, (General *Stanhope*, and Sir *Henry Dutton-Colt*) were knock'd down, and sorely wounded; which obliged many of their Party to return home, without Polling; whereby the Two first Candidates had a vast Majority. The *Whigs* expected, that the Election of the City of *London* would balance that of *Westminster*: And, indeed, the First Day of the Poll, their Candidates had a considerable Advantage; but such Industry was us'd by the then Lord-Mayor, and the Aldermen of the *Church-Party*, in bringing many Citizens upon the Livery, and engaging their Votes, that upon the Closing of the Books, Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Sir *George Newland*, and *John Cass*, Esq; (all Four of the *Church-Party*) having the Majority of Votes, were declar'd duly elected. After the Poll was ended, there were extraordinary Rejoicings throughout the City, by Illuminations, Bonefires, Ringing of Bells, *&c.* And the tumultuous *Mob* was so exalted, and enraged against those, who seem'd not to partake in the Publick Joy, that they broke all the Windows they saw unlighted, without Distinction; so that many Houses of the *Church-Party* were damaged, as well as those of the *Whigs*; and, in particular, that of Sir *Richard Hoare*, one of the Four, for whose Sakes these Rejoicings were made: Which shews, by what Spirit of *Blindness* and *Intoxication*, the Rascality is govern'd. Some Days before, the *Mob* committed a more barefac'd, and audacious Piece of Outragiousness: For, as Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the *Whig* Candidates, was going out of *Guild-Hall*, they not only insulted him by reviling Language, but one of them *spit in his Face*; an Affront which, perhaps, was never offer'd before, in any Civiliz'd Nation, to a Person of his Character; He being, at that Time, the Lord-Mayor of *London* Elect, and, as such, one of the most eminent Civil Magistrates in *Christendom*.

The Mob outragious.

Rejoicings in the City.

The Mob riotous and insolent.

Sir *Gilb. Heathcote* insulted.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Progress.

As for the Libellous Papers, and Pamphlets that were publish'd at this Juncture, on both sides; History disdains to rake into so much Filth: But it having been hinted before, that Dr. *Sacheverel* was the principal Tool used by the *Tories*, to influence the People; it will not be amiss, here to take notice of his *Progress*. About the Middle of *May*, he went from *London* to *Oxford*, with a numerous Attendance; and was welcom'd, and magnificently entertain'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*, Mr. *Charles Bertie*, Fellow of *All-Souls*, Mr. *Rowney*, one of the Members of Parliament for that City, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, and most Persons of *Distinction* in the University. Here he continued the Remainder of that Month; and on *Thursday* the 1st of *June*, set out for *Shropshire*, under Pretence of taking Possession of a Living, lately be-

ſtow'd upon him in that County by Mr. *Lloyd*; but, undoubtedly, with no other Deſign, than to make himſelf ſtill more popular, and to confirm the People in the *High-Church* Intereſt, in caſe, as they expected, the Queen ſhould diſſolve the Parliament. That Night, he came to *Banbury*, where the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation, in their *Robes* and *Formalities*, with their Mace before them, attended him at his Inn, congratulated him upon his *Deliverance*, making him a Preſent of Wine; and in the Evening, there were Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and all publick Expreſſions of Joy. The next Day, the Doctor dined at the Lord *Willoughby*'s, and from thence went to *Warwick*, being met at a Diſtance from the Town by a Body of Horſe, who conducted him in. The Mayor and Aldermen, with abundance of the Gentry and Inhabitants of that Place, paid their Reſpects to him at his Inn, preſented him with Wine, and would have entertain'd him the Day following; which he declin'd, and went that Night † to the Lord *Craven*'s, and continued ſome Days in that County. On the 12th of *June*, he was entertain'd at Dinner, by Sir *William Boughton*, together with the Lord *Willoughby*, Lord *Craven*, and divers other Gentlemen and Clergymen, who came to expreſs their great Joy and Satisfaction to ſee the Doctor. Some Days after, he continued his Progreſs, and on the 23d, went through *Wrexham*, in his Way to his Preferment at *Salatin*; being met within a Mile of the Town, by moſt of the Gentlemen in the County, and others, to the Number of about Two thouſand. He lay that Night at the Houſe of *George Shakerley*, Eſq; and next Day, the Chancellor of the Dioceſe gave Orders for his Inſtitution and Induction, which was perform'd ſome Days after. The Doctor having been invited to *Shrewsbury*, he went thither the 3d of *July*, being met at *Monford* Bridge, Three Miles from the Town, by *Corbet Kingſton*, Eſq; Mr. *Owen*, Mr. *Creſſet*, Mr. *Creſwell*, Mr. *Mitton*, and all the neighbouring Gentlemen, and others, and was conducted to *Shrewsbury* by about Five thouſand Horſe. After he had been nobly entertain'd there, he went to Mr. *Owen*'s, at *Condover*, where he was alſo magnificently treated; and then proceeded to *Bridgnorth*, in which Place he could not fail making a moſt pompous Entry; Mr. *R. Creſwell*, jun. a rakiſh Youth, and a profeſs'd *Jacobite*, who deſign'd to ſtand for Member of Parliament for that Place, having ſent a Circular Letter to the Clergy round about, *and others, who were Well-wiſhers to the Doctor's Doctrine*, deſiring them *to accompany him into Town, and favour him with their Company at Dinner*. According to this Invitation, moſt of the neighbouring Clergy and Gentlemen repair'd to * *Bridgnorth*; ſo that when Dr. *Sacheverel* came near the Town, he was met by Mr. *Creſwell*, at the Head of about Four thouſand Horſe, and near Three thouſand Foot, moſt of them with white Knots, edged with Gold, and Three Leaves of gilt Laurel in their Hats; the Hedges, Two Miles from the Town, being dreſs'd with Flowers, and lined with People; and the Two Steeples adorn'd with Fifty Pounds-worth of Flags and Colours. The Doctor being likewiſe invited to *Ludlow*, he repair'd thither the 7th of *July*, being met by great Numbers of Men on Horſeback, and a vaſt Multitude on Foot; with Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, and Colours flying; and being conducted to the Apartment prepared for him, was moſt nobly entertain'd. But as all Human Proſperity is generally fleeting and ſhort-liv'd, ſo *Ludlow* was, it ſeems, the laſt Stage of the Doctor's Triumph; and, indeed, it gave no ſmall Offence, even to the ſober Part of his own Party, to ſee a Clergyman, who had the Misfortune to be found *Guilty* of *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanors*, and who ſtill lay under the Cenſure of the higheſt Court of Judicature in *Great Britain*, daring the Juſtice of the Nation, and encouraging ſuch vaſt Numbers of Horſe and Foot to attend him: Which ſeem'd altogether inconſiſtent with the Doctrine of *Paſſive-Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, ſince his Triumphant Progreſs was but one Degree removed from a downright Inſurrection. The Doctor, expecting to be received at *Worceſter* with the ſame Honours and Reſpects that had been paid him in other Places, ſet out from *Ludlow*, in order to repair thither; but met with ſome Slights and Affronts in ſome Towns through which he had paſs'd. His Diſappointment and Mortification was ſtill more remarkable at *Worceſter*, Dr. *Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of that See, having given expreſs Orders to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, againſt paying any Reſpect to the Doctor, which were punctually obey'd.

† *June* 3.

* *July* 5.

To conclude our Obſervations upon the Elections in *England*, we ſhall only take Notice, that tho' the *Tories* had boaſted, that none of the Managers againſt Dr. *Sacheverel* would be rechoſen; yet, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Endeavours that were uſed to prevent it, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Walpole*, were return'd; as was alſo General *Stanhope* for *Cockermouth*, tho' he loſt his Election at *Weſtminſter*. As for the Elections in *Scotland*, thoſe of the Peers *(a)* went

Some of the Managers rechoſen.

Elections in *Scotland*.

(a) The Sixteen Peers return'd were, Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, Marquis of *Annandale*, Earls of *Marſhal*, *Eglingtoun*, *Mar*, *Loudoun*, *Hume*, *Kinnoule*, *Northeske*, *Orkney*, *Roſeberry*, *Ilay*, Lord Viſcount *Kelſythe*, and the Lords *Balmerino* and *Blantyre*.

according

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according to the Deſires and Dictates of the Court; and thoſe of the Commons, much upon an equal Foot, between *Whigs* and *Tories*.

The new Lord-Mayor inſtall'd without Solemnity.

On the 30th of *October*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, was, according to Cuſtom, ſworn at the *Exchequer* in *Weſtminſter*; but the Pageantry, and ſome other Parts of the uſual Solemnity, were omitted, his Lordſhip well knowing, that he was not acceptable to the Common People, ſome of whom were ſo audaciouſly inſolent, as to inſult him in his Cavalcade. On the 6th of *November*, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to St. *James*'s Palace; where, the next † Day, ſhe obſerv'd the General Thankſgiving in her Royal Chapel. Two Days after, a remarkable Advertiſement, ſign'd *Henry St. John*, was publiſh'd in the *London-Gazette*, importing, "That ſome evil-deſigning Perſons having unſcrewed and taken away ſeveral "Iron Bolts, out of the great Timbers of the *Weſt* Roof of the Cathedral Church of "St. *Paul*, her Majeſty, for the better Diſcovery of the Offenders, was pleas'd to "promiſe her moſt gracious Pardon, and a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to any Per-"ſon concern'd therein, who ſhould diſcover his Accomplices." This Advertiſement occaſion'd the Report of a Plot to deſtroy the Queen and the Court, by the Fall of the Roof of St. *Paul*'s on the Thankſgiving-Day; when, it was ſuppos'd, her Majeſty would have gone thither: Which pretended *Screw-Plot*, (as it was afterwards called) many of the *Tories*, and the Imiſſaries of the *New Miniſtry*, were ready enough to charge upon the *Whigs*. But, upon Inquiry, it appear'd, that the miſſing of the Iron Pins, was owing to the Neglect of ſome Workmen, who thought the Timbers ſufficiently faſten'd without them.

† *Nov.* 7. Thankſgiving obſerv'd.

Report of a pretended Plot.

The Parliament being met, on the appointed * Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual Solemnity; and the Commons being ſent for up, the Lord Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, notify'd to them her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him to her Majeſty the *Monday* following. The Commons being returned to their own Houſe, proceeded, accordingly, to the Choice of a Speaker; which, as 'twas generally expected, fell, without any Oppoſition, on *William Bromley*, Eſq; who, for many Years paſt, had been choſen Member for the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and who was ſure of all the Votes of the Church-Party, of which he had been one of the moſt conſtant, and moſt reſolute Leaders; particularly, in the Two firſt Parliaments of this Reign, when he brought in, and ſtrenuouſly ſtickled for, the *Occaſional Conformity-Bill*: Not to mention his natural and acquired Abilities, and conſummate Experience of Parliamentary Methods of Proceeding; which, alone, ſufficiently recommended him to that high Station. It is obſervable, that Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *John Smith*, (formerly Speaker) and another Member, were, at firſt, propos'd: But this was only to try the Temper and Affections of the Houſe; for as ſoon as Mr. *Bromley* was named, the general Voice was for him. The Queen being, on the 27th of *November*, returned to the Houſe of Peers, the Commons preſented their Speaker to her Majeſty, who, having approved their Choice, ſhe afterwards made the following Speech to both Houſes.

* *Saturday* *November* 25. The Parliament meets.

Mr. *Bromley* choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

His Character.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

"I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the "Duty and Affections of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greateſt "Satisfaction, having no Reaſon to doubt, but that I ſhall find ſuch Returns, as "will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the Hopes of our "Enemies.

"To this End, I ſhall recommend to you, what is abſolutely neceſſary for our "common Safety.

"The carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in *Spain*, with the "utmoſt Vigor, is the likelieſt Means, with GOD's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and "honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt I have "truly at Heart.

"For this Purpoſe, I muſt aſk from you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, the "neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service: And let me put you in Mind, that "nothing will add ſo much to their Efficacy, as Unanimity and Diſpatch.

"I cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, that the Navy, and other "Offices, are burthened with heavy Debts, which ſo far affect the publick Service, "that I moſt earneſtly deſire you to find ſome way to anſwer theſe Demands, and "to prevent the like for the Time to come. The Juſtice of Parliament, in ſatiſ-"fying former Engagements, being the certain way for preſerving and eſtabliſhing "National Credit.

"I am ſenſibly touched with what my People ſuffer by this long and expenſive "War, to which, when it ſhall pleaſe GOD to put an End, the flouriſhing Con-

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" dition of my Subjects ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at pre-
" ſent.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are upon you: The way to give Spirit
" to the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of the other, is to proceed in ſuch
" Manner, as becomes a *Britiſh* Parliament.

" I ſhall, in the plaineſt Words, tell you my Intentions; and I do this with the
" greateſt Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

" I am reſolved to ſupport and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law
" eſtabliſhed.

" To preſerve the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, according to the Union.

" And to maintain the *Indulgence* by Law allowed to ſcrupulous Conſciences.

" And that all theſe may be tranſmitted to Poſterity, I ſhall employ none but
" ſuch as are heartily for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, in the Houſe of *Hanover*; the
" Intereſt of which Family, no Perſon can be more truly concerned for, than my
" ſelf.

" Theſe are my Reſolutions: And your Concurrence with me in a ſteady Purſuit
" of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for our Religion, for the Intereſt of our
" Country, for your own Safety, and for my Hononr.

Addreſſes of both Houſes.

The Lords preſented a very dutiful Addreſs to the Queen; wherein *they entirely agreed with her Majeſty, in the ſeveral Reſolutions ſhe had declared ſo plainly, and ſo affectionately to her Parliament.* The Commons more particularly told the Queen, " That they brought both the Thanks of her whole People, whom her Majeſty had
" made happy, by that Confidence ſhe had been pleaſed to place in their Duty and
" Affection, and their own moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that they would make all
" ſuch Returns, as ſhould convince her Majeſty, that her Confidence had not been
" miſplaced. That they were ſatisfied they lay under all poſſible Obligations,
" both from their Duty to her Majeſty, and the Care they owed to their Country,
" effectually and ſpeedily to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution
" of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in *Spain*: Which they ſhould ſtudy to
" do, in ſuch a manner, as might beſt anſwer the publick Service, and be moſt eaſy
" to thoſe they repreſented; and the ſame they ſhould continue to do, 'till ſuch a
" Peace might be obtained, as her Majeſty, in her Royal Wiſdom, ſhould judge to
" be ſafe and honourable for her Subjects, and all her Allies. That they had no
" Reaſon to doubt of her Majeſty's Care in every Thing that concern'd the Intereſt
" and Welfare of her People; but they thought themſelves obliged in Juſtice to
" their Fellow-Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Chearful-
" neſs, the Burdens they ſhould find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to
" beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe would pleaſe to continue her powerful Influences
" with all her Allies, that they might exert themſelves in the Common Cauſe,
" with Reſolutions equal, and with Aids proportionable to theirs. That the Burden
" of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſed her People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, was,
" in ſome Meaſure, alleviated by her Princely Compaſſion; That they ſhould endea-
" vour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it.
" That the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhould, by them, be inviolably main-
" tained, and all ſuch other Meaſures purſued, by which the publick Credit might
" be preſerved and eſtabliſhed.

" Your faithful Commons, *added they*, are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's Wiſ-
" dom and Goodneſs in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared; and do moſt
" heartily concur in all which you have been pleaſed to recommend to them.

" We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for the firm Aſſurances you
" have given both by your Words, and by your Actions, of ſupporting and encou-
" raging the Church of *England* by Law Eſtabliſhed.

" As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concern'd for its
" Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are, by Affection and Principles, inclined to
" ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip.

" As we are Fellow-Chriſtians and Fellow-Subjects with thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters,
" who are ſo unhappy to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church, we
" are deſirous and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the
" Law hath allowed them.

" As we are *Britons*, it is our Common Intereſt, and ſhall be our Joint Endea-
" vour, to preſerve that *Union* between the Parts of *Great Britain*, on which the
" Safety of the whole depends.

" As we are Lovers of our excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State, and
" ſollicitous that our Poſterity may be as happy in future Ages, as we hope long to
" continue under your Majeſty's Auſpicious Reign, we ſhall always ſteadily adhere

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" to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and be moſt watchful to " prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Pre- " ſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

" Theſe are the Ends truly worthy your Majeſty's Purſuit; and we do, with all " all Humility, repreſent to your Majeſty, That the moſt effectual way to give " Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the reſtleſs Malice of your Enemies, will be, " by diſcountenancing all Perſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all Meaſures of " ſuch Tendency, as may weaken your Majeſty's Title and Government, the Set- " tlement of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and advance the Hopes " of the *Pretender*; and all other Principles and Meaſures that have lately threatned " your Crown and Dignity, which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our " whole Conſtitution, both in Church and State.

*Whigs*, and Monied-Men, uneaſy.

Though this Addreſs was generally approv'd, and abundantly ſhew'd the Commons good Diſpoſitions to anſwer all the Expectations of the Queen and Nation; yet it had little or no Effect, in Relation to the publick Funds: Moſt of the *Whigs*, and Monied Men, being ſtill uneaſy, whilſt the Doctrine of *Abſolute Paſſive Obedience*, and of *Hereditary Right*, altogether inconſiſtent with the late *Revolution*, and the *Hanover* Succeſſion, were openly countenanc'd: Not to mention their juſt Apprehenſions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be laid aſide, or made ſo uneaſy, as to be obliged to reſign his Command. This Jealouſy was increas'd, upon a Paſſage that happen'd on the 28th of *November*, in the Houſe of Peers: Where the Earl of *Scarborough* having made a Motion, That the Thanks of that Houſe be return'd to the Duke, ſome Objections were rais'd againſt it by the Duke of *Argyle*; and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Friends being apprehenſive, that if the Queſtion were put upon it, the Negative might carry it, ſaid, it would be Time enough to ſpeak to that Matter, when the Duke was come Home; whereupon the Houſe was adjourn'd. The next * Day a Complaint was made by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, againſt the Lord Keeper, for taking upon him to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, being himſelf no Peer by Patent: But the Lord Keeper excuſing his Miſtake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modeſty, and on the other Hand, the late Lord Chancellor maintaining, that he had Right to act as he had done; no further Notice was taken of it. As for the Commons, they made good their Aſſurances to the Queen, readily granted the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service; and gave ſuch Diſpatch to the *Land-Tax* Bill, that, on the 23d of *December*, it receiv'd the Royal Aſſent; after which both Houſes adjourn'd to the 2d of *January*.

Motion to return Thanks to the Duke *Marlborough* dropp'd.

* *Nov.* 29. Complaint againſt the Lord Keeper overruled.

Supply granted *Dec.* 1, 2, 4, 5, 22, 23. Land-Tax Bill paſs'd, *Dec.* 23.

About the beginning of *December*, the Queen appointed the Earl of *Peterborow* to go to *Vienna*, to concert Meaſures with the *Imperial* Court, for the vigorous Proſecution of the War, particularly in *Spain*, which, at this Juncture, ſeem'd to be the Court's Favourite Project, though not generally approved. For many obſerv'd, that this was the very Thing the moſt Chriſtian King had been aiming at, in the late Negotiations, *viz.* to make a ſeparate Peace, excluſive from *Spain*, in order to carry the ſtreſs of the War into that Country, where, whatever Engagement he enter'd into, he might, underhand, aſſiſt his Grandſon; who, having the Affections of the People, might proſecute the War with infinite Advantage over the Allies, whereby his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would eaſe himſelf of the War in *Flanders*, which gall'd him moſt, and threaten'd the very Heart of his Dominions. About the ſame Time, the Earl *Rivers* was appointed her Majeſty's Miniſter and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Hanover*, from whence he was lately return'd; and Captain *Delaval*, who had already been named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Portugal*, was alſo appointed Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Morocco*, with Inſtructions to treat for Horſes and Proviſions for the Confederate Armies in *Spain*. About this Time, likewiſe, *Charles Craven*, Eſq; Brother to the Lord *Craven*, was appointed Governor of *Carolina*, in the room of Major *Tynne*, lately deceas'd. It was alſo declared, That the Queen had † named *Richard Hill*, Eſq; to be her Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the *United Provinces*, and to the Council of State appointed for the Government of the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, (which Poſt he had formerly diſcharg'd with great Reputation) in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, whom her Majeſty had thought fit to recal from that Employment. The Military Men were not ſo ſurpriz'd at this Change, as when they heard, that the Commiſſions of Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Maccartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood*, were ſuperceded; upon an Information, (*by what Means procured, is yet a Secret*) laid before the Queen, that thoſe Three Gentlemen had, in their Cups, drank *Damnation and Confuſion to the New Miniſtry, and to thoſe who had any Hand in turning out the Old.* This implying a heinous Reflection, if not, as ſome maliciouſly endeavour'd to ſtrain it, an Imprecation on the Queen's ſelf, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War, was directed

The Earl of *Peterborow* appointed to go to *Vienna*, *Dec.* 4.

A Scheme of carrying the ſtreſs of the War into *Spain*, not generally approved.

Earl *Rivers* appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to *Hanover*.

Captain *Delaval*, Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Morocco*.

And Mr. *Craven* Governor of *Carolina*.

† *Dec.* 12. Mr. *Hill* named Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to *Holland* and *Flanders*.

The Commiſſions of three Generals ſuperceded, *Dec.* 10.

Their ſuppoſed Crimes.

directed to ſignify to them, *That the Queen had no further Occaſion for their Service; but that, out of her gracious Bounty, ſhe was pleaſed to allow them to ſell their reſpective Regiments.* Brigadier *Honywood* being then in *London*, her Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſignify'd to him here; and the Order for ſuſpending the other Two Generals, was ſent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, then at the *Hague*, who tranſmitted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready to embark for *England*. Some Perſons, who, about this time, came over from *Flanders*, extenuated the Crime of thoſe Three unfortunate Gentlemen; averring, *That they only drank a Health to the Duke of* Marlborough, *and Confuſion to all his Enemies*; which is uſual in all Armies, out of Reſpect to the Commander in Chief; but whether this Excuſe was well-grounded or not, the new Miniſters thought it neceſſary to make an Example, in order to keep within Bounds the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, ſome of whom, 'twas ſaid, dropt doubtful Expreſſions *of ſtanding by their General*: And this might adminiſter the greater Cauſe of Suſpicion, at this Juncture, becauſe the Deſign of making a *General for Life*, was laid to the Charge of the *Old Miniſtry*, in a Pamphlet † countenanc'd by ſome Great Men. Not many Days after, the Earl of *Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerſet*, was made Governor of *Tinmouth* Fort, in the Room of General *Meredith*, who, about this Time, had a further Mortification put upon him, his Place of Gentleman of the Horſe to the Queen, being given to *Coniers Darcy*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Holderneſs*. On the 13th of *December*, *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, and *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and about the ſame time, Sir *James Wiſheart*, and *George Clarke*, Eſq; were made Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in the Room of Mr. *Methuen* and Mr. *Doddington*. It is remarkable, that Mr. *Clarke* had formerly been turned out of his Place of one of the Prince of *Denmark*'s Council, as High Admiral, for not Voting in the Houſe of Commons as directed by a Great Man; ſo that his Preferment was now thought a Piece of Juſtice done him. About this Time alſo, *Charles Whitworth*, Eſq; who was Envoy to the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the ſame Court. The Queen was alſo pleaſed, about the middle of *December*, to appoint the Earl of *Abingdon* Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in *Eyre*, of all her Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaces, Parks, *&c.* on the *South*-ſide of *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*; and to make the Counteſs of *Abingdon* one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. Not many Days after, her Majeſty conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *Conſtantine Phipps*, Eſq; one of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Council, in his late Tryal, and appointed him Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and *William Jefferies*, Eſq; was named her Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of *Sweden*.

On the 20th of *December*, *Don Venturo Zary*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had a private Audience of the Queen, to whom he made ſeveral Preſents from his Maſter. Two Days after, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, Duke of *Cambridge*, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, were, with the uſual Solemnity, inſtalled at *Windſor*, Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; the Lord *Halifax* ſtanding Proxy for the Firſt. On *Chriſtmaſs-Day*, the Queen went out of Mourning, which ſhe had worn above Two Years, for the Loſs of her entirely beloved Royal Conſort; and the Court was extream Magnificent. But the wonted Rejoicings of theſe Holy-Days, were much appal'd, by the ill News that came * from *Spain*, by the way of *Paris* and *Holland*; which ſeemed to confirm their Opinion, who were for carrying on the War with all Vigor in *Flanders*, and ſtanding on the Defenſive in *Spain*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having embarked in *Holland* the 23d, and met with contrary Winds, did not reach *Solebay* till the 26th, at Five in the Afternoon; and having that Night lain at *Chelmsford*, arrived the 28th in *London*. Upon his Entrance into the City, about Five a-Clock in the Evening, his Coach was attended by Multitudes of People, with Links and Flambeaux; who, by their loud Acclamations, expreſſed their Joy at his Grace's happy Return. Tho' the Duke knew the Inſtability and Emptineſs of the Applauſe of the Vulgar; yet he could not but be well pleaſed to ſee himſelf ſo welcome to a Mobility, which, ſome Months before, was tumultuous in favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, the main Occaſion, or rather Pretence, of the late Diſtractions and Alterations, which were principally intended, if not directly againſt himſelf, at leaſt againſt his neareſt Relations. However, his Grace, who never affected Popularity, thought it Prudence, in this Juncture eſpecially, to avoid the leaſt Shew of it; and therefore, inſtead of going directly to St. *James*'s Houſe, bid his Coach drive to *Montague* Houſe; where, having reſted an Hour or Two, he went out by a private Door, leaving the Mobility behind. Immediately, upon his Arrival at St. *James*'s, he waited upon the Queen, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and diſcourſed with him about half an Hour; after which, his Grace went to his Apartment. The next Morning, his Grace aſſiſted at a Committee of the

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† Call'd, *Faults on both Sides.*

The Earl of *Hertford*, Governor of *Tinmouth* Fort.

Mr. *Darcy* made Gentleman of the Horſe to the Queen.

Duke of *Beaufort*, and Duke of *Hamilton* ſworn of the Privy-Council, *December* 13.

Sir *James Wiſheart*, and Mr. *Clarke*, Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Mr. *Whitworth* Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the *Czar*.

The Earl of *Abingdon* Juſtice in *Eyre*, on the *South*-ſide of *Trent*, and his Counteſs Lady of the Bed-Chamber.

Mr. *Phipps* knighted, and made Chancellor of *Ireland*, *December* 26.

Mr. *Jefferies* Reſident in *Sweden*.

Audience of the *Morocco* Ambaſſador.

Three Knights of the Garter inſtall'd *December* 22.

The Court goes out of Mourning, *December* 25.

* *Decemb.* 24. Ill News from *Spain*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives in *London*.

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the Privy-Council; and that Day, and the following, received the Viſits of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council; the Earl of *Poulet*, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; the Secretaries of State, and other Perſons in the Miniſtry. Nevertheleſs, the Uncertainty whether his Grace ſhould be continued in his Command in *Flanders*, caſt a freſh Damp upon the *Publick Credit*; and, therefore, it was the general Wiſh of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial Citizens, that, in order to remove that Doubt, his Grace ſhould receive the Thanks, if not of both, at leaſt, of either of the Two Houſes of Parliament. But his Grace's Friends having already been diſappointed in the Houſe of Lords, were ſhy of attempting it a ſecond Time; the rather, becauſe they found the Majority of that Houſe inclined to paſs that Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborow*; and thoſe his Grace had in the Houſe of Commons, thinking themſelves too few to attempt it at all; ſo that, inſtead of having the Thanks of either Houſe, his Grace had the Mortification to ſee an inviduous and ſcurrilous *Letter* publiſhed, ſuppoſed to be written *to the Mayor of St.* Albans, and containing, *Reaſons why a certain Great General had not the Thanks of either of the Two Houſes of Parliament*, &c. This, together with ſome dubious Expreſſions, that came out of the Duke's Mouth, in the ſubſequent Debates about the Affairs of *Spain*, increaſed the Apprehenſion of many, that his Grace would gratify his private Diſguſt, and lay down his Commiſſion; it being, they thought, natural for his Reſentment to ſuggeſt, "That he had acquired a ſufficient Stock of Honour and Wealth, "to deſpiſe the Frowns of Fortune; that it would be derogatory to his Character, "to ſtoop to the Authors of the Diſgrace of his Relations; who, whatever their Pre-"tences might be, would never heartily embrace his Intereſt, and contribute to the "Support of the Glory he had already gained; that the Fate of War being uncer-"tain, the leaſt Diminution of the Proſperity that had hitherto attended the Arms "of the Allies, might be charged on him as a Crime; whereas, if any Misfortune "ſhould befal them under another General, the Court would have Reaſon to regret "the Loſs of ſo proſperous a Commander, and to court him to ſerve again, which "would add a freſh Luſtre to his Reputation." But his Grace, who, upon his Departure from *Holland*, had promiſed the *States General*, and Prince *Eugene*, not to abandon the Common Cauſe, like an old Courtier, and conſummate Politician, reſolved to conceal his private Reſentment, by concerting Meaſures with the *New Miniſtry*, (tho' not with the ſame Confidence and hearty Zeal, as he did with the *Old*) wiſely conſidering, that the preſerving his Command in *Flanders*, was the moſt effectual Means to maintain his Credit Abroad, and to buoy up his declining Intereſt at Home. Purſuant to this Counſel, his Grace made a free Reſignation of his Dutcheſs's Places at Court, by delivering into her Majeſty's Hands, the Key of Groom of the Stole; which was ſo acceptable to her Majeſty, that ſhe was pleas'd, not only to renew his Commiſſion, but likewiſe to make his Grace eaſy in his Command, by a Diſpoſition of the other Generals. To this purpoſe, we may take Notice, that there being a Pique between his Grace, and the Duke of *Argyle*, the Queen named the latter her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*; tho' it was, for ſome time doubtful, whether he would accept of theſe Employments; his Grace being ſenſible, how difficult it would be for him to retrieve the deſperate Affairs of that Country; which, if he failed to do, it might afford his Enviers an Occaſion to cenſure his Conduct, as others had lately done, that of the Earl of *Galway*, and General *Stanhope*: But the Queen having fixed her Reſolution, and the Parliament made an Additional Proviſion for the Service of *Spain*; his Grace acquieſced in the Queen's Pleaſure, and ſome time after ſet out for *Holland*, in his way to *Barcelona*. Some Days paſs'd, before the Queen diſpoſed of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s Places; but, about the latter end of *January*, it was declared, that the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stole, Firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to her Majeſty; and, that Mrs. *Maſham* was made Privy-Purſe, in the room of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*; who, ſome time after, removed from her Lodgings in the Royal Palace at St. *James*'s to *Montague* Houſe, retaining, of all her former Places, only that of Ranger of *Windſor* Park, which was given her Grace for a certain Number of Years. About the ſame Time, Sir *John Leake*, Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet, in the room of *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Hardy* was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet. Not long before, the Regiments of Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Maccartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood*, who having incurred the Queen's Diſpleaſure, were ſuſpended from their Commands, were diſpoſed of; the Firſt to the Earl of *Orrery*, the Second to Colonel *Kane*, and the Third to Colonel *Clayton*. At the ſame time, Major-General *Sybourg*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of *Schomberg*'s

He is viſited by the New Miniſters. Expectation of his being thank'd by the Parliament, diſappointed.

Scurrilous Letter, why a certain General had not received the Thanks of either Houſe.

See *La Clef du Cabinet des Princes*, January 1711. p. 56.

The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolves not to lay down his Command.

He reſigns his Dutcheſs's Places, *Jan.* 19. The Duke of *Argyle* Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Commander in Chief in *Spain*. He declines theſe Employments, but the Queen being poſitive, he accepts of them.

The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* made Groom of the Stole and Lady of the Wardrobe, *&c. January* 25. And Mrs. *Maſham* Privy-Purſe.

Sir *John Leake* appointed Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, and Sir *Thomas Hardy* Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Regiments diſpoſed of.

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berg's Regiment of Horſe, was made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot that was the Earl of *Orrery*'s; and the Duke of *Schomberg* reſigned his own Regiment to his Son, the Marquis of *Harwich*, who had made Two Campaigns in *Flanders*, as Volunteer, and *Aid-de-Camp* to the Duke of *Marlborough*. We may alſo here take notice, that Mr. *Richard Hill* having excuſed himſelf from going Envoy Extraordinary to the *States-General* of the United Provinces, and Council of State in the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, either upon Account of his Indiſpoſition, or for ſome other Reaſon; the Queen appointed the * Earl of *Orrery*, in his room. About a Month † after, his Lordſhip was ſworn of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council; as was alſo the Earl of *Abingdon*: And on the 18th of *January*, the Queen was pleaſed to create *John Lambert*, Eſq; an Eminent *French*-Refugee Merchant in the City of *London*, a Baronet of *Great Britain*, in Conſideration of his late Services to the Government.

The E. of *Orrery* appointed Envoy Extr. to the *States-General*, &c.

* *Jan.* 11.

† *Feb.* 9. He is ſworn a Privy-Counſellor; as is alſo the E. of *Abingdon*.

Sir *J. Lambert* made a Baronet, *Jan.* 18.

The Queen's ‖ Birth-day was this Year ſolemnized with extraordinary Pomp and Magnificence: But it was obſerv'd, that the Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at this Feſtival, having, with her Majeſty's Leave, ſet out Four Days before for *Bleinheim*-Houſe, with the Marquis *de Paſcal*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, lately come over from *Flanders*, and Monſieur *de Soiſſan*, on whom the Queen did, afterwards, beſtow a Noble Gratuity, for his unſucceſsful Service the laſt Summer, on the Deſcent at *Port de Cette*.

‖ *Feb.* 6. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out for *Bleinheim*.

Let's now reſume the Proceedings in Parliament. As ſoon as the *Commons* † met again, Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd to them a Meſſage from the Queen, acquainting them, "That there had been an Action in *Spain*, very much to the Diſ-"advantage of King *Charles*'s Affairs; which having fallen, particularly, on the "*Britiſh* Forces, the Queen had immediately given Directions for ſending, and pro-"curing Troops to repair this Loſs; not doubting but the Parliament would ap-"prove thereof." The like Meſſage was ſent to the Lords; and both Houſes return'd the Queen their reſpective Thanks for it, aſſuring her at the ſame Time, *That they were perfectly ſatisfy'd in her great Care; entirely depended upon her Wiſdom; and would effectually ſupport Her Majeſty, in her Meaſures for retrieving the Loſs in* Spain. This Meſſage gave the Court-Lords a fair Occaſion for an Inquiry into the Affairs of that Country; and, at the ſame Time, (which they had principally in View) an Opportunity to give the Duke of *Marlborough* a ſide-wind Mortification, by calling the Earl of *Galway* to an Account, and paſſing a Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborow*. With this View, when the latter was thought to be on his Departure for *Vienna*, upon a Motion made by the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Lords deſir'd the Queen to ſtay his Lordſhip's Journey for ſome Days, that they might make uſe of ſuch Lights and Informations, as the Earl could give them, concerning the Affairs of *Spain*. This being all *Court-Juggle*, the Queen readily comply'd with the Deſire of the Peers; who having, on the 5th, taken the Affairs of *Spain* into Conſideration, the Earl of *Abingdon*, Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe, put, ſeverally, Five Queſtions to the Earl of *Peterborow*; to which his Lordſhip return'd diſtinct Anſwers, containing, in the main, a Relation of the Facts and Paſſages, publiſh'd ſome Years before by Dr. *Friend*, a Phyſician, who attended his Lordſhip in *Spain*, in a Book entituled, *An Account of the Earl of* Peterborow's *Conduct*, &c. wherein that Lord's Management was fully juſtify'd, and highly extoll'd; not without ſome glancing Reflections on the Conduct of the other Generals in *Spain* and *Portugal*; particularly, the Earl of *Galway*'s. After this, the Lords order'd the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, (formerly known by the Name of Sir *Charles O-Hara*) to appear before them the * next Day; which they did accordingly: And the firſt, having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reaſon of his Infirmities, was deſir'd by the Chairman, to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs of *Spain*. The Earl of *Galway*, having excus'd his Deficiency, in not expreſſing himſelf ſo properly as he could wiſh in the *Engliſh* Tongue, gave the Lords an ingenuous Account of his Conduct, from his firſt ſetting out for *Portugal*, till the Time he was recall'd; with which their Lordſhips appear'd to be well ſatisfy'd: And, as he alledg'd, that his Memory might have fail'd him, in ſeveral important Particulars, he deſired he might be allow'd to give in Writing, what he had deliver'd by word of Mouth; which was readily granted. The Lord *Tyrawley* being deſir'd to ſay what he knew, about the ſame Affairs, and not knowing either the Driſt of ſuch an Inquiry, or how far his own Reputation was concern'd; his Lordſhip ſtood more upon the Reſerve, and ſaid, *That when he was in the Army, he kept no Regiſter; and carry'd neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he uſed the beſt he could, upon Occaſion: And, that all he knew, in general, was, That they always acted according to the Reſolutions of the Councils of War.* The Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* being withdrawn;

† *Feb.* 2. Meſſage about the ill State of Affairs in *Spain*.

The Lords inquire into the Affairs of *Spain*, *Jan.* 5. Five Queſtions put to the Earl of *Peterborow*.

The E. of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* ſummon'd to appear before the Lords,

* *Jan.* 6.

The Earl of *Galway* gives the Lords an Account of his Conduct.

The Lord *Tyrawley* ſtands on the Reſerve.

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several Peers, particularly the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earls of *Wharton* and *Godolphin*, and the Lord *Halifax*, spoke in Favour of the Lord *Galway*; and, among other Things, the Duke of *Marlborough* (with the utmost Concern, and even Tears in his Eyes) said, *That 'twas somewhat strange, that Generals, who had acted to the best of their Understandings, and had lost their Limbs in the Service, should be examin'd like Offenders, about insignificant Things: And he could not imagine the Meaning of such Proceedings, nor where they would stop.* After a small Debate, the Lords adjourn'd to the * *Monday* following; when the Earl of *Galway* deliver'd his Narrative in Writing; as did also the Earl of *Peterborow*, the *Recapitulation* of his Answers, with several other Papers. The † next Day, the Lords resumed the Consideration of the Affairs of *Spain*; the Queen being in the House, *incognito*; and, after a long Debate, came to a Resolution, *That the Earl of* Peterborow *had given a very faithful, just, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in* Valencia. It was afterwards mov'd, to adjourn to the ‖ *Thursday* following; but before it pass'd into a Resolution, the Earl of *Poulet* gave in the following Question, to be debated in the next Committee of the whole House: "That the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and "General *Stanhope*, insisting, in a Conference held at *Valencia*, some Time in *January*, $17^{06}_{07}$, in the Presence of the King of *Spain*; and the Queen's Name being used, in Maintenance of their Opinions for an Offensive War, contrary to "the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers, and Publick "Ministers, except the Marquis *das Minas*; and the Opinion of the Earl of *Galway*, "Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, being pursued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battel of *Almanza*, and one "great Cause of our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Disappointment of the Duke "of *Savoy*'s Expedition before *Toulon*, concerted with Her Majesty?" The Earl of *Galway* and Lord *Tyrawley*, having Notice that this Question, which tended to censure them, was to be debated on the 11th of *January*, did (that Day) petition the Lords, to *give them Time to put in their Answers, before their Lordships came to a Determination*: But these Petitions were rejected; After which, the Lords debated the Question proposed by the Earl of *Poulet*; which was carried in the Affirmative. The next * Day, the Lords, in a Committee of the whole House, took into further Consideration the State of the War in *Spain*; the Queen being again present *incognito*; and, after a long and warm Debate, came to these Resolutions: *Viz.* "First, That it appear'd, by the Lord *Sunderland*'s Letter, that the carrying "on the War offensively in *Spain*, was approv'd and directed by the Ministers; "notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Toulon*, which the Ministers, at that "Time, knew was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*; and therefore, were justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Toulon*. Secondly, That the Earl of *Peterborow*, during the Time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in *Spain*, did "perform many great and eminent Services; and, if the Opinion he gave in the "Council of War at *Valencia*, had been follow'd, it might, very probably, have "prevented the Misfortunes that had happen'd since in *Spain*." The Lords of the *High-Church* Party having, by the Help of the *Scotch*, who voted every one of them on that side, carry'd all these Questions; the Earl of *Wharton* moved, That such Lords as were against them, might enter their Protests; which was readily granted: But the Earl of *Rochester* mov'd, on the other hand, *That such Lords as pleas'd, might make* Animadversions, *on the Protestations of such Lords as should protest*: Which was also agreed to. Then the Duke of *Buckingham* said, One Thing more was to be done, before they adjourn'd; and that he would propose a Question, which he was sure would be readily agreed to; *Viz. That the Earl of* Peterborow *have the Thanks of the House, for his Eminent and Remarkable Services; And that the Lord Keeper return him the Thanks of the House immediately?* This Question being unanimously agreed to; the Lord Keeper address'd himself to the Earl of *Peterborow*, in the following Speech!

Several Lords speak in Favour of the Lord *Galway*; particularly the D. of *Marlborough*. *Jan.* 8.
* *Jan.* 8. Debates and Resolutions of the House of Lords about the Affairs of *Spain*.
† *Jan.* 9.
‖ *Jan.* 11.

The E. of *Galway*'s and Lord *Tyrawley*'s Petitions rejected.
* *Jan.* 12.

Censure pass'd on the late Ministry.

The E of *Peterborow*'s Conduct approv'd.

Several Lords protest against all those Questions.

Thanks voted to the Earl of *Peterborow*.

The Lord Keeper's Speech to his Lordship.

*My Lord* PETERBOROW,

"I Am commanded, by my Lords, to return their Thanks to your Lordship, "for your many eminent and faithful Services to your Queen and Country, "during your Command in *Spain*.

*My* LORD,

"The Thanks of this illustrious Assembly, is an Honour, which has been rarely "paid to any Subject, but never after a stricter Inquiry into the Nature of any "Service, upon a more mature Deliberation, or with greater Justice, than at this "Time, to your Lordship. Such is your Lordship's known Generosity, and truly "Noble Temper, that I assure my self the Present I am now offering to your "Lord-

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" Lordſhip, is the more acceptable, as it comes pure and unmix'd, and is unattended " with any other Reward, which your Lordſhip might juſtly think would be an " Allay to it.

*My* LORD,

" Had more Days been allow'd me, than I have had Minutes, to call to Mind " the wonderful and amazing Succeſs, which perpetually attended your Lordſhip " in *Spain*, (the Effect of your Lordſhip's perſonal Bravery and Conduct) I would " not attempt the enumerating your particular Services, ſince I ſhould offend your " Lordſhip by the Mention of ſuch as I could recollect, and give a juſt Occaſion " of Offence to this honourable Houſe, by my involuntary Omiſſion of the far " greater Part of them.

" Had your Lordſhip's wiſe Counſels, particularly your Advice at the Council of " War in *Valencia*, been purſu'd in the following Campaign, the fatal Battel at " *Almanza*, and our greateſt Misfortunes which have ſince happen'd in *Spain*, had " been prevented, and the Deſign upon *Toulon* might have happily ſucceeded.

" I ſhall detain your Lordſhip no longer, than in Obedience to the Order I have " receiv'd, to return your Lordſhip, as I do, the Thanks of this Houſe, for your " eminent and remarkable Service to your Queen and Country, during your Com- " mand in *Spain*.

The Earl of *Peterborow*'s Anſwer was to this Effect:

*My* LORDS,

" FOR the great Honour and Favour I have receiv'd from your Lordſhips, I " return my moſt humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the greateſt Reſpect " and Gratitude. No Services can deſerve ſuch a Reward; it is more than a ſuffi- " cient Recompence for any paſt Hardſhips; and to which nothing can give an " Addition. I cannot reproach my ſelf with any want of Zeal for the publick Ser- " vice; but your Lordſhips Approbation of what I was able to do, towards ſerving " my Queen and Country, gives me new Life; and I ſhall endeavour, in all my " future Actions, not to appear unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have received " to Day from this Great Aſſembly.

The Earl of *Peterborow*'s Anſwer.

The Earl of *Peterborow* having thus carried his Point, ſet out the next Morning, to embark for *Holland*, in his way to the Court of *Vienna*. But though it was generally believ'd, that the Lords would have contented themſelves with having paſs'd a ſlight *Occaſional Cenſure* on the Earl of *Galway*; (of whom the moſt conſiderable Peers of both Parties, had ſpoke very honourably, and whoſe Wounds pleaded in his Favour) yet on *Friday*, the 17th of *January*, he was ſummon'd to attend again their Lordſhips the *Monday* following. My Lord *Galway* being then indiſpos'd with a Rheumatiſm, and the Gout, and unable to obey that Order, the Lords ſent him a Queſtion in Writing; *viz. Why, whilſt he commanded the* Britiſh *Forces in* Spain, *he gave the Right to the* Portugueze? To this the Earl of *Galway* ſent an Anſwer, importing, *That by the Treaty with* Portugal, *the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; and that, in order to engage them to march to* Madrid, *he was obliged to allow them the ſame Honour; for otherwiſe they would never have ſtirr'd out of* Portugal. Though this Reaſon ſeem'd very plauſible; and it is certain, that if the *Portugueze* had not march'd into *Caſtile*, upon my Lord *Galway*'s refuſing to give them the Right in *Spain*, his Lordſhip would certainly have been generally reflected on, for loſing the vaſt Benefit that was reaſonably expected from the Conjunction of the *Portugueze* with King *Charles*'s Forces, on a *Punctilio of Military Honour*: Yet the Lords thought fit to reſolve, by a Majority of Sixty Four Voices, againſt Forty Four, *That the Earl of* Galway, *in yielding the Poſt of her Majeſty's Troops to the* Portugueze *in* Spain, *acted contrary to the Honour of the* Imperial *Crown of* Great Britain. Moreover, to give this empty Clamour againſt the late Adminiſtration, the Air of a ſerious and important Affair, the Lords appointed a Committee to inquire into the Deficiency of the Forces in *Spain*; and, upon the Report of that Committee, agreed to a *Repreſentation*, which being laid * before the Queen, receiv'd a very gracious Anſwer.

He ſets out for *Vienna*, *Jan.* 13.

Queſtion put to my Lord *Galway*, Why he gave the Right to the *Portugueze* in *Spain*?

Which is voted diſhourable to the *Britiſh* Nation, *Jan.* 24.

* *Feb.* 10.

All this while, the Commons were no leſs intent than the Lords, on the principal Buſineſs of this Seſſion, which, it ſeems, was to caſt an Odium on the *late Miniſters* in order to *compliment* and fix the New. With this View, on the 3d of *January*, Mr. *Robert Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, inform'd the Houſe, That in Examinations relating to the Navy, ſome very conſiderable Abuſes were diſcover'd in the Victualling, and that a Member of the Houſe was nam'd therein: Whereupon an Addreſs was made to her Majeſty, to lay the ſaid Examinations before the Houſe: This being done accordingly, it appear'd, That Mr. *Ridge*, the Brewer at *Portſmouth*, was the Member therein mention'd, who being order'd to attend in his Place,

Proceedings of the Commons.

A. D. 1711.

Place, and a Committee appointed to examine thoſe Accompts; upon their Report, the Houſe voted *, "That there had been many notorious Embezzlements, and "ſcandalous Abuſes in the Management of her Majeſty's Brewhouſe, and in Con- "tracts for furniſhing Beer, to the defrauding of the Publick, and Injury to the "Seamen. That *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; having contracted to furniſh Five Thouſand "Five Hundred and Thirteen Tun of Beer upon his own Account, and Two Thou- "ſand Seven Hundred and Four Tun of Beer, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Dixon*, and "having receiv'd Bills for the whole, although he had deliver'd out but Three "Thouſand Two Hundred and Thirteen Tun on the firſt, and One Thouſand Two "Hundred Sixty Nine Tuns on the latter Contract, be expell'd the Houſe: And that "an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, to cauſe the ſaid Mr. *Ridge* to be proſe- "cuted for the ſame." Although this Mater appear'd extream odious, and the Cheat ſeem'd palpable, yet was not this Gentleman proſecuted, but, on the con- trary, continu'd to ſerve the Navy, as before: For upon Examination, it appear'd, that, in Truth, the Publick ſuffer'd no Wrong. The Caſe ſtood thus: The Service of the Fleet had, of late, lain for the moſt Part in the *Mediterranean*, where the difference of Climate render'd the Beer ſent hence uſeleſs, and the Seamen, being not able to drink it there, required Drink of a better Sort; *viz.* a Beverage of Wine and Water, which is ordinarily uſed on board the Fleet in thoſe Parts. But as the Victualling-Office can, in their Accounts, charge Beer only, it was allow'd to the Seamen, by the Office, to take Money of the Brewer, wherewith to buy Beverage in the *Streights*. Thus, therefore, although the Beer was not deliver'd, and the Seamen drank Wine, yet the Nation paid for no more than their Allowance of Beer.

* *Feb.* 15. Mr. *Ridge* cenſured for pretended Abuſes.

Petition againſt the poor *Palatines*.

On the 15th of *January*, upon the reading of a Petition of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Southwark*, and other adjacent Pariſhes, "Complaining of "the great Number of *Palatines* inhabiting in one Houſe, whereby it was fear'd "ſome contagious Diſtemper might happen; and having not wherewithal to ſub- "ſiſt themſelves, were likely to become chargeable to the ſaid Pariſh: The ſaid Petition was referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee, which was appointed for that Purpoſe, with Inſtructions to enquire, *Upon what Invitation or Encouragement* the Palatines *came over, and what Monies were expended in bringing them into* Britain, *and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid.* Nor did that Buſineſs reſt here: For, either upon a Suppoſition that the *Palatines* came over on the Encouragement of the Act for a *General Naturalization*, or on a Pretence taken from their coming over, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to *repeal* the ſaid *Act*: And the next † Day, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, for the Papers relating to the bringing over and ſubſiſting the *Palatines*. On the 29th of the ſame Month, the engroſſed *Bill, for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*, being read the Third Time, and the Queſtion put, that the Bill do paſs; it occaſion'd a Debate, in which ſeveral Members in the Court Intereſt, endeavour'd to have it thrown out: But the *Country Party* prevailing, the Queſtion was carried in the Affirmative, and the Bill ſent up to the Lords. The next Day, being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* the Firſt, the ſame was obſerv'd as uſual, and Dr. *Higden*, a High-Church Clergyman, preach'd in the Queen's Chapel at St. *James*'s, (though not before her Majeſty, who happen'd to be indiſpos'd;) the Biſhop of *Cheſter* before the Lords; and Dr. *Friend* before the Commons: And both Houſes being met again on the 31ſt, they order'd, ſeverally, their Thanks to be return'd to that Prelate, and Divine, with a Deſire to print their reſpective Sermons. The ſame Day, the Commons read the Third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, the Bill to repeal the *Naturalization-Act*: And the Queen, by reaſon of her Indiſpoſition, having, by her Commiſſion, authoriz'd ſe- veral Lords to give the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry*, &c. the Commons were deſired to attend the Houſe of Peers, where the Lords commiſſion'd by her Majeſty, gave the Royal Aſſent to that Act accordingly. Two Days after, the Lords rejected the *Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*, without allowing it a Second Reading: Tho' ſome Lords, particularly the Earl of *Sunderland*, inſiſted for it; alledging, "That the Commons had of late Years ſent up that Bill, for Form-ſake, and only "to throw the *Odium* of its being loſt on the Houſe of Peers; and therefore their "Lordſhips ought, at leaſt, to give it a Second Reading, to let the Commons "know, that if they ſhould ſend it up once more, the Lords would take them at "their Words, and paſs it." On the 3d of *February*, Mr. *Freeman*, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, reported ſeveral Reſolutions taken in that Commit- tee; particularly, that Sir *William Barker*, Baronet, *was duly elected a Burgeſs for the Borough of* Ipſwich, *in the County of* Suffolk; and that the *Petition* of *William Thomp-*

† *Jan.* 16. Debate about the Officers Bill.

Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.

Martyrdom of King *Charles* the Firſt ſolemnized.

Malt-Act paſs'd, *Jan.* 31.

*Feb.* 2. The Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons, rejected by the Lords.

ſon, Eſq; (a *Manager*, in the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*) *was frivolous and vexatious:* To which Reſolutions the Houſe agreed, and order'd, "That *William Thompſon*, Eſq; ſhould make Satisfaction to Sir *William Parker*, "for the Coſts and Expences he had been put to by reaſon of the ſaid Petition. However, Two Days after, the *Tories* received a ſmall Mortification; for the Lords, upon Reading the Bill *for repealing the Act for a General Naturalization*, rejected the ſame, by a Majority of Fourteen Voices, to the great Joy of all Proteſtant Foreigners. Moreover, it is remarkable, that if that Bill was deſign'd to prevent the *French* Refugees from enjoying the Benefit of the *Naturalization*, it had, in ſome meaſure, a contrary Effect; for whereas, ſince the paſſing of the Act, which, by this Bill, was to be repealed, ſcarce Eighteen hundred of them took the Advantage of it; above Two thouſand were naturaliz'd, ſince the Motion for repealing it was made, till it was rejected by the Lords. On the 16th, the Commons read a Third Time, an ingroſs'd *Bill for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliament, by the farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, and made ſeveral Amendments to it; after which, the ſame was paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords, who, on the 22d, gave their Concurrence to it. This Bill, however, was not generally approv'd; for many obſerv'd, that by reſtraining the Election for Knights of Shires to Eſtates of 600*l. per Annum*; and for Citizens and Burgeſſes to 300*l. per Annum*, Men, who by their natural and acquired Abilities, Experience, and Skill in Buſineſs, are the fitteſt to ſerve their Country in Parliament, may happen to be excluded; and Men of never ſo indifferent Parts choſen, if but qualify'd in *Land*. That this Act ſubjects the Titles, as well as the Value of a great many Eſtates, (upon controverted Elections) to the Inquiſition of the Houſe of Commons; that it may cauſe the frequenter ſplitting of Freeholds, either *Real*, to the Decay of good Families, or *Occaſional*, and thereby be a further Cauſe of *Land Stock-Jobbing*, and Perjury; that it may prove a great Detriment to Trade, by excluding the proper Truſtees for it, and committing the Protection of it to the Landed Men only, which is a great *Alteration of our Conſtitution*; it being originally intended, that Corporations ſhould be repreſented by ſome of their own Party. And in the laſt place, that if this Bill was deſign'd to exclude the *Military Officers*, it would, in great meaſure, miſs of the deſired Effect; moſt of thoſe Officers that were then Members of Parliament, particularly ſuch as belong'd to the Land-Service, owing their Elections to their real Eſtates, and Country-Intereſt. The Commons were ſo ſenſible of this, and, at the ſame time, how much the great Number of *Military Officers* might endanger the Freedom of Parliament, that they thought it proper to ſend *the Bill for limiting the Number of Officers* in their Houſe, (before-mention'd) not long before they ſent up the *Qualification-Bill*, in hopes, that their Lordſhips would have paſs'd the firſt, and rejected the latter; but, it ſeems, the contrary happen'd.

Mr. *Thompſon*'s Petition voted frivolous and vexatious.

The Lords reject the Bill for repealing the Naturalization Act, *February* 5.

Bill for qualifying Members of Commons, paſs'd by them, *February* 16. and by the Lords, *Feb.* 22. Objections againſt it.

On the laſt Day of *February*, the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to, 1. *An Act to continue the Act for recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year* 1711. 2. *An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons:* And to Two private Bills. Now, while the Commons were buſy about *Ways and Means*, Mr. *John Blunt*, a crafty *London* Scrivener, was employ'd by the Lords of the Treaſury, to draw up a *Scheme* of the intended *Lottery*; which having been publiſh'd on the 8th of *February*, and received with general Approbation, both at Home and Abroad, the ſame was recommended to the Houſe of Commons, who likewiſe approv'd, and inſerted it in the *Lottery-Bill*. The Queen having, on the † 6th of *March*, given the *Royal Aſſent* to that *Bill*; and it being advertis'd in the *London-Gazette* of the 10th, *That the Payments would begin to be taken in at* Mercers-Hall, *on* Tueſday *the* 13*th*: When the Receivers appointed for that Purpoſe, met, it was found, that about 2660000*l.* had been ſubſcribed at the Bank of *England*, above the Firſt Payment of the whole Sum of One Million, Five hundred thouſand Pounds: A remarkable Inſtance of the great Wealth of this Nation; and, at the ſame time, an undoubted Proof of the Recovery of the *Publick Credit*, owing to the Care and Induſtry of the preſent Managers of the Treaſury; and to the Juſtice and Publick Spirit of this Houſe of Commons, in their Reſolutions to make good all National Debts; which embolden'd the New Miniſtry to undertake ſome Things, which, perhaps, they never intended at firſt.

Acts paſs'd, *February* 28.

Lottery-Bill paſs'd, † *March* 6.

On the * Day the Parliament began to ſit, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met alſo at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, where, after a *Latin* Sermon preach'd by Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, the Lower Houſe proceeded to the Choice of a *Prolocutor*. That Part of the Clergy who called themſelves *moderate*, ſupported by the Intereſt of the Archbiſhop, and ſome of his Suffragans, who voted againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, would have advanced Dr. *Kennet* to that Poſt; but Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carliſle*, being put up by thoſe who profeſs'd a warmer Zeal for

* *Novemb.* 25. Account of the Convocation.

Dr. *Atterbury* choſen Prolocutor.

A. D. 1710-11.

for the Church, carried it by a great Majority. The Convocation being met again, on the 6th of *December*, the Lower Houſe preſented their *Prolocutor* to the Archbiſhop; on which Occaſion, Dr. *Smalridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury* himſelf, made eloquent Speeches in *Latin*, which the Metropolitan anſwer'd in the ſame Language, and then adjourn'd them to that Day Seven-night. In the mean time, it being apprehended that the old Diſpute between the Archbiſhop and the Lower Houſe might be unhappily revived, Mr. *Robert Harley* uſed his Endeavours to ſettle a good Correſpondence between them; and on the 12th of *December*, the Queen wrote a Letter to the Archbiſhop, importing in Subſtance, "That with great Grief of "Heart, ſhe obſerv'd the ſcandalous Attempts, which, of late Years, had been made, "to infect the Minds of her good Subjects, by looſe and prophane Principles, openly "ſcattered and propagated among them. That ſhe thought the Conſultations of the "Clergy particularly requiſite to repreſs theſe daring Attempts, and to prevent *the "like for the future.* That the juſt Abhorrence that her Subjects, from all Parts of "the Kingdom, had expreſs'd of ſuch wicked Principles, and their Abettors, gave "her good Ground to hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy, in this reſpect, would "not be unſucceſsful. That for her part, ſhe was ready to give them all fitting En"couragement to proceed in the Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as properly belong'd to "them; and to grant them ſuch Powers as ſhould be thought requiſite for carrying "on ſo good and deſirable a Work: And in Confidence that her Royal Intentions, in "that behalf, would not be fruſtrated, nor the Ends of ſuch Aſſemblies defeated, "by any unſeaſonable Diſputes between the Two Houſes of Convocation, about un"neceſſary Forms and Methods of Proceeding; ſhe earneſtly recommended, that "ſuch Diſputes might ceaſe; and that ſhe determin'd to do all that in her lay, to "compoſe and extinguiſh them. All which, ſhe required the Archbiſhop to commu"nicate to the Biſhops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation aſſembled.

Mr. *Harley* endeavours to ſettle a good Correſpondence between the Archbiſhop and the Prolocutor.

The Queen's Letter to the Archbiſhop.

Debates about an Addreſs.

The Convocation being met again, on the 13th of *December*, the Biſhops propoſed to the inferior Clergy an Addreſs to be *preſented to the* Queen; but though the Lower Clergy ſeem'd ready to agree to the main Parts of the Three firſt Paragraphs, yet they deſired to have ſome Expreſſions in the Fourth enlarg'd; upon which, a Debate ariſing, the Metropolitan communicated to them the Queen's Letter, before-mention'd; and then adjourn'd them for Two Days only. Being met again † accordingly, the Conſideration of the Addreſs was reſumed; and the inferior Clergy inſiſting on the enlarging the Fourth Paragraph, and upon anſwering the ſeveral Heads of the Queen's Letter, (which Method the Commons had followed with relation to her Majeſty's Speech) the Biſhops refuſed to comply with their Deſires. Hereupon, to prevent Diſputes, that might give *Offence* to the Laity, the Archbiſhop thought fit to adjourn the Convocation to the 17th of the next Month; tho' not without increaſing the Diſguſts of the *High-Church* Clergy. Among the Diſcontented would have been Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, but that he died juſt the Night before. He was, indeed, a learned and pious Divine; but a warm Zealot for the Church and Hereditary Right; which, of late Years, had made him deſcend ſo low, as to apply himſelf to the contriving of the hieroglyphical Figures of the *Oxford Almanack*, with Alluſions in favour of the *Pretender*.

† *Decemb.* 15.

The Convocation adjourn'd to the 17th of *January*.

Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, dies, *December* 14.

The Convocation meets, *January* 17. and further prorogued.

The *Convocation* being met the 17th of *January*, according to their laſt Prorogation, they were further prorogu'd to the 24th, when the Queen's Licenſe, under the Broad Seal, was brought by the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to impower them to ſit and do Buſineſs, in as ample a manner as was ever granted ſince the *Reformation*: This Licenſe was directed to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as Preſident and Metropolitan, or, in his Abſence, to the Biſhop of *London*; or, in the Abſence of both, to the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to preſide over them; and was received with great Joy and Satisfaction: Thoſe who formerly oppoſed the Prerogative claim'd by the Archbiſhop, looking upon it as a Sign of their Victory; and the others, who profeſs'd more *Moderation* than the reſt, not being ſorry that this Expedient was found, if not to extinguiſh, at leaſt to ſuſpend the late unhappy Differences between both Houſes of *Convocation*, which afforded juſt Matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew a Contempt upon the Clergy. An Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty, being ſent down from the Higher Houſe to the Lower, was unanimouſly agreed upon; and the whole Houſe went up with that Reſolution to the Preſident, and Ten Suffragan Biſhops, aſſembled in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber: Upon which, the Preſident told the Prolocutor, that he would, the next Day, know when her Majeſty would be pleaſed, that both Houſes ſhould attend with their Addreſs; and ſo adjourn'd till the 26th in the Morning, to which the Lower Houſe agreed, and adjourn'd themſelves to the ſame Time. On the 26th, the Preſident ſent for the Lower Houſe to the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, where he acquainted them, that her Majeſty would be attended with their Addreſs at One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The Queen's Licenſe received with univerſal Joy, *January* 24.

noon, the next Day; but that being a little indiſpos'd, it was her Pleaſure, a ſmall Number of each Houſe ſhould preſent it. Hereupon it was order'd, that only the Preſident, and Two Biſhops of the Higher Houſe, and the Prolocutor, and Four Members of the Lower, ſhould go up with it to St. *James*'s, which they did accordingly, the 27th, at the Time appointed, and preſented to her Majeſty the following Addreſs.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

The Convocation's Addreſs to the Queen.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſ-
" ſembled, having received your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Licenſe, by the Hands of
" the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold our ſelves bound in Duty and Gratitude, to return our
" moſt humble Acknowledgments for the ſame, and for the pious Zeal and Care
" your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs thereby, for the Honour of Religion in ge-
" neral; and particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline and Worſhip of the Church
" of *England*.

" And we humbly crave Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That according to the
" Truſt and Confidence you repoſe in us, we will apply our ſelves ſeriouſly to deli-
" berate upon, whatſoever ſhall appear to us neceſſary, fit and convenient, for the
" Honour and Service of Almighty GOD, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and
" the Government thereof, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

" We will alſo, with all Reſpect and Duty, receive and conſider whatſoever
" ſhall be ſent to us from your Majeſty, in Purſuance of your gracious Intentions,
" ſignified in the ſaid Licenſe; and will chearfully and conſtantly pay the Fidelity
" and Allegiance which we have all ſworn to your Majeſty, whom we pray God
" to continue long, and happily to reign over us.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was, " That having done her Part, ſhe
" expected they would lay aſide every Thing which might hinder the good Effect of
" her Licenſe; and apply themſelves heartily to thoſe weighty Matters, which
" tended to the Honour of our Holy Religion, and the Welfare of her Subjects.

The Convocation being met again, on the laſt Day of *January*, and the Lower-Houſe ſent for up to the *Jeruſalem-Chamber*, the Queen's Second Letter, * directed to the Preſident, was read over to both Houſes, directed, *To the moſt Reverend Father in God, her Right Truſty, and Right entirely beloved Counſellor*, Thomas, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan and Preſident of the Convocation of the Province of* Canterbury: And importing in Subſtance, " That
" whereas, by her Royal Licenſe, ſhe had, among other Things, impower'd and
" authoriz'd them to confer, treat, debate, conſider, and agree upon ſuch Points,
" Matters, Cauſes and Things, as ſhe, from Time to Time, ſhould deliver, or
" cauſe to be delivered to them in Writing, under her Sign Manual, or Privy-Signet;
" ſhe accordingly tranſmitted to them, the Heads of ſuch Matters as ſhe thought
" proper for the Conſideration of the ſaid Convocation; to wit, 1. *The drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Profaneneſs.* 2. *The regulating the Proceedings in Excommunications, and reforming the Abuſes by Commutation-Money.* 3. *The preparing a Form for the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly condemned Perſons.* 4. *For admitting Converts from the Church of Rome, and ſuch as ſhould renounce other Errors.* 5. *For reſtoring thoſe who have relapſed.* 6. *The eſtabliſhing Rural Deans where they are not, and rendring them more uſeful where they are.* 7. *The making Proviſions for preſerving and tranſmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices.* 8. *The regulating Licenſes for Matrimony, according to the Cannon, in order to the more effectual Prevention of Clandeſtine Marriages.*

* The Queen's Second Letter to the Convocation, dated *Jan.* 29.

The Convocation appoint Committees to conſider of the Points in her Majeſty's Letter.

Hereupon it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That an Order be made to return her Majeſty their moſt dutiful Thanks for her gracious Letter; and that they would endeavour heartily to purſue the Ends of it: In order to which, proper Committees were appointed by both Houſes; and then they adjourn'd to the 7th of *February*. Upon that Day, in Purſuance of her Majeſty's Letters, both Houſes proceeded on many weighty Affairs: After which, they adjourn'd to *Friday*, the 9th, when they met again, and adjourn'd to that Day † Sevennight. In the mean Time, the Queen thought fit to grant a new Licenſe, appointing the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*, Preſident of the Convocation, and during his Abſence, the Biſhop of *London*; during their Abſence, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; during their Abſence, the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and, in the ſame Manner, the Biſhops of *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, and St. *David*'s. This new Licenſe, which, on the 16th of *February*, was communicated to both Houſes of Convocation, occaſion'd ſome Obſtru-

Further Proceedings of the Convocation.

† *Feb.* 16.

A new Licenſe occaſions ſome Obſtructions in the Proceedings of the Convocation.

A. D. 1710-11.

Obſtructions in their Proceedings. For the Three Prelates named in the firſt Licenſe to be of the *Quorum*, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, and the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, happening all to be infirm; ſo that, for want of the Preſence of one of them, nothing could be done in the Upper Houſe; the Queen, by her Second Licenſe, thought fit to enlarge the *Quorum*, by adding the Biſhops of *Winchester*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, and St. *David*'s: But the Meaning of this Second Licenſe not being at firſt, either well explain'd, or apprehended, it rather increas'd, than remov'd Difficulties. For, the Upper Houſe ſtill look'd upon the nominating of the *Quorum* of their Committees, as derogatory from the Authority of the Metropolitan, and therefore, ſome were for enquiring how long the Crown had aſſumed and exerciſed that Power? And, at the ſame Time, it was thought unprecedented, that younger Biſhops ſhould be put over the Heads of Senior Prelates, as ſome had been. The Lower Houſe were in Doubt, whether the Committees appointed before the ſaid Second Licenſe, were to ſtand? And having made Application to the Higher Houſe for their Opinion, their Lordſhips return'd a dubious Anſwer. In order to clear theſe Doubts, the Upper Houſe reſolv'd to make Application to the Queen; and one of their Lordſhips having * laid before her Majeſty theſe Two Queſtions: Firſt, "Whether it was intended, That the firſt of the "*Quorum* preſent, ſhould preſide in the Abſence of the Archbiſhop? Secondly, "Whether he ſhould have a Negative, when preſent?" Her Majeſty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not her Intention to infringe the Right and Authority of the Archbiſhop's preſiding by himſelf, or his Commiſſary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Perſon or Perſons whom ſhe had named of the* Quorum, *ſhould have any* Negative *in the Proceedings of the Houſe, other than what every Biſhop has in his private Capacity; but only, that when any of the Buſineſs preſcrib'd by the Royal Licenſe was to be done, the Preſence of one of the* Quorum *ſhould then be neceſſary.* The Queen having, by this Declaration, given Satisfaction to the Biſhops, upon the principal Matters in Debate about her Licenſe, their Lordſhips † immediately revived the Two Committees, before appointed, to conſider the Two firſt Articles of her Majeſty's Letter. Two Days ‖ after, the Biſhops appointed Three other Committees, to conſider the Three laſt Articles; and the reſt, relating to ſeveral *Forms of Prayer*, was alſo put into a Method of being diſpatch'd. The joint Committee, which was to prepare a *Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion*, agreed upon the Heads of it; and another appointed to regulate *Commotions* of *Penance*, agreed to deſire an Act of Parliament, for changing the Writ *de Excommunicato*, into one *de Contumaci Capiendo*; and prepared the Draught of a *Canon*, for rectifying the Abuſes of Commutations. A *Committee* of *Charity*, appointed by the Lower Houſe, brought in a Report, *That the Charity Schools did highly deſerve the Cognizance and Encouragement of this Synod*: And the Lower Houſe made Application to the Upper, returning their Lordſhips Thanks for the Countenance they had given them; and deſiring, that Archdeacons might be directed to recommend them Miniſters in populous Cities, to promote them. That Committee gave alſo their Opinion, and the Lower Houſe agreed to it, *That the ſetting up Parochial Libraries, deſerv'd the Encouragement and Aſſiſtance of this Synod.* On the 1ſt of *March*, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons acquainted the Houſe, "That there had been with him, the Day before, in the Evening, the Prolocutor of "the Lower Houſe of Convocation, with Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*; Dr. "*Stanley*, Archdeacon of *London*; Dr. *Smalridge*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*; and Dr. *Delaune*, Proctor for the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, and brought him a "Meſſage, importing, That the Lower Houſe of Convocation had, with great Satisfaction, taken Notice of an Inſtruction given by the Honourable Houſe of "Commons to a Committee, (appointed to examine a Petition of the Miniſter and "Church-Wardens of *Greenwich*, praying Relief for the rebuilding of that Church) "To conſider what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and report the ſame to the Houſe. That it was in "their Thoughts to have done what in them lay, towards ſetting forward ſo pious "a Deſign; but they were glad to find themſelves happily prevented, by the Zeal "of that Honourable Houſe, which, at the Time that they plac'd him (Mr. "*Speaker*) in the Chair, gave them an Earneſt of their entire Diſpoſition, to do "every Thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of *England*. That they did, in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return "their unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons, for this Inſtance of "the affectionate Regard they had ſhewn to the Welfare of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, "and the common Intereſts of Religion. And that the Prolocutor was directed by "the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to ſignify their Readineſs to promote the good Work now in View, by imparting ſuch Lights as they were able "to afford, in relation to the extreme want of Churches, in and about theſe po- "pulous

* *Wedneſday, Feb.* 28. the Biſhops conſult the Queen about Two Queſtions.

† *Feb.* 28.

‖ *March* 2.

Proceedings of the joint Committee.

Committee of Charity in the Lower Houſe.

Solemn Meſſage from the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to the Houſe of Commons.

"pulous Cities." Hereupon, the Commons *reſolved*, "First, That this Houſe "would receive all ſuch Informations, as ſhould be offer'd to them from the Clergy "of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, with relation to the Want of Churches in "the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof. Secondly, That this "Houſe would, in all Matters immediately relating to Religion, and the Welfare "of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications, as "ſhould, at any Time, be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation aſſem-"bled, according to the ancient Uſage, together with the Parliament." Purſuant to theſe Reſolutions, quicken'd by a ſolemn Recommendation from the Queen, the Commons afterwards paſs'd a *Bill for the Building of Fifty New Churches, in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter; and gave the Duty of One Shilling *per* Chalder on Coals, from the 29th of *September*, 1716, to the 29th of *September*, 1719; for raiſing the Sum of 350,000 *l.* for that pious Service. And, indeed, none could wonder, that this Houſe of Commons ſhould ſhew an extraordinary Zeal for the Church, and expreſs their Gratitude to the Inferior Clergy, by whoſe Influence, chiefly, many of them carry'd their Elections.

Reſolutions of the Commons thereupon, *March* 1.

350,000 *l.* granted to build Fifty new Churches.

To make themſelves yet more popular, the Commons had, before * this Time, appointed a Committee to examine and ſtate the Publick Debts of the Navy, and other Offices, for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament; and to report, what Principal and Intereſt was due thereupon. This Committee having made their Report, the Houſe reſolved, on the 9th of *March*, that a Supply be granted to Her Majeſty, for the Payment of theſe ſeveral Debts: *Viz.* To the *Navy*, 5,130,539 *l.* To the *Ordnance*, 154,324 *l.* To the *Tranſport-Service*, 424,791 *l.* To the *Army-Debentures*, 1,018,656 *l.* To deficient *Tallies*, 12,025 *l.* To the *Navy*, for Debts incurr'd between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas* 1710, 378,859 *l.* To *Subſidies* due, 9,375 *l.* In all, 7,128,569 *l.* To which were added the *Tallies* of the laſt Year, which lay in the Offices. The Supply given afterwards for this, was a Continuation of the General Mortgage from 1716, to raiſe an Annuity of 568,279 *l.* being the Intereſt at Six *per Cent.* till the Principal be provided for: And with this Intereſt, was alſo given the Monopoly of a ſuppoſed Trade to the *South-Sea*, or Coaſt of *Peru* in *America*; the ſeveral Proprietors of the Navy-Bills, and other Publick Securities, being to be incorporated for that Purpoſe. And becauſe the Fund was ſo diſtant, it was declar'd, That the Parliament would annually make Proviſion for the Intereſt, till 1716. This was the grand Project which, on the 2d of *May*, Mr. *Robert Harley* propos'd to the Commons, in order to ſatisfy all Publick Debts, and to make good all Deficiencies: Which Scheme being generally approv'd, produced, afterwards, the *South-Sea Company*.

* *Jan.* 20. Publick Debts provided for.

Riſe of the *South-Sea* Company.

Some Time before, an Accident happen'd, which, by the crafty Management of it, very much advanc'd the Reputation of the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. The Marquis *de Guiſcard*, (whom we mention'd before) enjoy'd his Pay, as Colonel, till ſome Time after the Battel of *Almanza*; where his Regiment, having behav'd very well, was almoſt entirely defeated, and therefore never raiſed again. Hereupon the Marquis ſollicited a ſettled Penſion, to little Purpoſe; both by reaſon of his unpolitick Behaviour, and of his Intimacy with ſome Perſons that had been removed from their Imployments; particularly Mr. *Henry St. John*, with whom he had enter'd into a ſtrict Confidence, and Community of Pleaſures. The latter, by the Revolution before-mention'd, being now advanc'd to the Poſt of Secretary of State, the Marquis expected to have found a great Support in him: But, as all Friendſhips that are not grounded on Virtue, are ever fleeting, and generally ſhort-liv'd; the Secretary, who had (ſome Time before) quarrel'd with *Guiſcard* about a Miſtreſs, or rather, a Child, which neither of them would own, was hardly prevail'd with to ſpeak in his Favour. However, upon his faint Recommendation, the good-natur'd Queen order'd him a Penſion of 500 *l. per Annum*: But the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who never lik'd *Guiſcard*, not only reduc'd his Penſion to 400 *l.* but declin'd to have it put upon a fix'd Eſtabliſhment. The Marquis endeavour'd, ſeveral times, to apply to the Queen for Redreſs; but being denied Acceſs to Her Majeſty, and highly diſguſted with the Uſage he receiv'd, from thoſe very Perſons he had look'd upon as his intimate Friends, he try'd to make his Peace with the Court of *France*; and, in order to that, wrote to Mr. *Moreau*, a Banker in *Paris*. His Letters being directed to a Perſon in *Portugal*, under the Cover of the Earl of *Portmore*; his Lordſhip ſuſpecting ſomething, open'd one of the Pacquets, and finding in it a dangerous Correſpondence, ſent it back to his Lady, the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, who deliver'd it to Mr. *Harley*; and, by her Means, another Pacquet, which *Guiſcard* would have tranſmitted to *Portugal*, was intercepted. Some pretend, that thoſe Letters contain'd only looſe Reflections on the Weakneſs, and mean Capacity of the preſent Miniſtry; but, whatever was the Purport of them, (which has hitherto

Affair of the Marquis *de Guiſcard*.

A. D. 1711.

He is apprehended for *High-Treason.*

been a Secret) the Marquis *de Guiscard* was, on the 8th of *March*, apprehended in St. *James's Park*, for *High-Treason*, by Virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *St. John*. He was so surpriz'd and disorder'd, that, thinking it impossible for him to escape an ignominious Death, (which he ever dreaded) he desir'd the Messengers that disarm'd him, to *kill him*: And, being brought to the *Cockpit*, in the Height of Despair, he took the hellish Resolution to make his Ruin fatal to those who occasion'd it; and espying a Penknife in the Room, where he was confin'd, he laid hold of it, unperceiv'd by the Messengers that watch'd him. A Committee of Council being (*a*) summon'd on this extraordinary Occasion, and the Marquis brought before them to be examin'd; Mr. *St. John* ask'd him several Questions, about his Corresponding with *France*; to which he return'd evasive Answers, with an assur'd Countenance. But when Mr. Secretary ask'd him, Whether he knew Mr. *Moreau*, Banker at *Paris*? producing, at the same Time, Monsieur *de Guiscard*'s intercepted Letters; the latter appear'd very much surpriz'd, and disturb'd. Finding himself discover'd, and despairing of a Pardon, he resolved to put his black Design in Execution; and, thro' a false Notion of Honour, chose rather to commit a Villany, that he might fall by the Swords of Gentlemen, than, like a common Malefactor, to expect an ignominious Death, from the Hands of the Executioner. It is the general Opinion, that (as was hinted before) his Design was to make his first Attempt upon the Life of Mr. Secretary *St. John*; which appears the more probable, because, as soon as he thought himself in a manner convicted of the Crime for which he was apprehended, he desir'd to speak a Word with Mr. *St. John* aside: But Mr. Secretary told him, "That was impracticable, and unusual: That he was be-
"fore the Committee of the Council, as a Criminal; and if he had any Thing to
"offer, it must be said to them all." Mr. *de Guiscard* persisting in his Desire to speak only to Mr. *St. John*; they went to ring the Bell, to call in the Messengers to carry him away; which he observing, said, *Voilà qui est dur, pas un Mot*; *That's hard, not one Word.* Being disappointed in his Design against Mr. *St. John*, who ('tis observable) had chang'd Seats with Mr. *Harley*, that Mr. *de Guiscard*'s Face might be full in the Light, and his Countenance better perceiv'd, upon any Questions that should be ask'd him; *Guiscard* was not long in Suspence about the Choice of the Person, whom he should sacrifice to his wild Fury; but immediately pitch'd upon Mr. *Harley*; either, (as some have suggested, that he confess'd it afterwards in the Prison) *because not being able to come at the Secretary, as he intended, it was some Satisfaction to murder the Person whom he thought Mr.* St. John *lov'd best*; or, which is more probable, because he never found Mr. *Harley* inclin'd either to trust, or to favour him. Hereupon, he stept towards the Table, as if he design'd to say something to Mr. *Harley*; and, stooping down, said, *J'en veux donc à Toy, Then have at Thee*; and so stabb'd him about the Middle of the Breast: But, by a singular Providence, lighting on the Bone, the Penknife broke about Half an Inch from the Handle; of which the Assassin being unsensible, he redoubled the Blow, and, with a great Force, struck Mr. *Harley* not far from the first Wound.

He designs to kill Mr. Secretary *St. John.*

He stabs Mr. *Harley.*

What pass'd during the Horror, Surprize, and Confusion occasion'd by this barbarous Attempt, can hardly be distinctly related; since no Spectator could be so unconcern'd, as to observe every particular Circumstance of this Tragical Scene. Some will have it, that after the Assassin thought he had done Mr. *Harley*'s Business, he rush'd on towards Mr. *St. John*, and overthrew the Clerk's Table that stood between: But whether this be true, or no, 'tis certain, that when Mr. *St. John* saw Mr. *Harley* fall, he cry'd out, *The Villain has kill'd Mr.* Harley; and, drawing his Sword immediately, as did also the Duke of *Newcastle*, and some others, they gave *Guiscard* several Wounds. Mr. *St. John* was the most eager to revenge his Friend's supposed Murder; but when he saw that Mr. *Harley* got up, and walk'd about, and heard the Earl of *Powlet* cry out, not to kill *Guiscard*, he gave over making Passes at him. Some of the Privy-Counsellors secur'd themselves with Chairs, against the Rage of the Assassin, who seem'd to threaten them all: Others ran out of the Room, to call for Help; and the Messengers and Door-keepers having thereupon rush'd in, they went to lay hold on *Guiscard*. The latter, who was naturally strong, having gather'd still fresh Force from his *Frenzy*, struggled for a while, and overthrew some of his Assailants; but after having made all the Efforts that human Nature is capable of, he was, at last, got down, and conquer'd,

He receives several Wounds.

(*a*) The Privy-Counsellors that met on this Occasion, were, the Lord-Keeper *Harcourt*, the Earl of *Rochester*; the Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Newcastle*, and *Ormond*; the Earl *Powlet*; Mr. *Robert Harley*; and the Three Secretaries of State, *viz.* the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*.

principally by Mr. *Wilcox*, one of the Queen's Meſſengers; who being a very robuſt and ſtrong Man, ſtoutly grappled with him, and gave him ſeveral Bruiſes, particularly one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to have occaſion'd his Death. Whilſt they were binding him, being ſtill apprehenſive of dying by the Hands of the Executioner, he addreſs'd himſelf to the Duke of *Ormond* in theſe Words: *My Lord Duc d'* Ormond, *pourquoy ne me depêchez vous?* That is, *Why don't you diſpatch me?* But the Noble Duke made this memorable Anſwer: *Ce n'eſt pas l'Affaire des Honnêtes Gens; C'eſt l'Affaire des autres*: *'Tis not the Work of a Gentleman; 'tis the Work of others.* On the other hand, 'tis certain, that his Grace was never ſo ſenſibly touch'd with any Thing, as he was, at this ſad Juncture; to ſee a Perſon, whom, out of Gratitude to his Brother, he had taken under his immediate Protection, involv'd in ſo much Guilt and Villany.

He deſires the D. of *Ormond* to kill him. The Duke's Anſwer.

The very next * Day, both Houſes of Parliament agreed upon an Addreſs to the Queen; wherein they expreſs'd *their great Concern for the moſt barbarous and villanous Attempt, made upon the Perſon of* Robert Harley, *Eſq*; ; adding, *That they had Reaſon to believe, that his Fidelity to Her Majeſty, and Zeal for her Service, had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of* Popery *and Faction*: And *beſought Her Majeſty, to take all poſſible Care of her Sacred Perſon; and, for that Purpoſe, to give Directions for cauſing* Papiſts *to be remov'd from the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter. The Queen took this Advice very kindly; promis'd to give the proper Directions, according to the Deſire of both Houſes; and recommended to them, to *make a Law, to puniſh with Death, ſuch villanous Attempts on the Lives of Magiſtrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office; tho' the Miſchiefs deſign'd ſhould not take Effect*: Upon which, an Act was paſs'd this Seſſion, to *make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counſellor, to be Felony without Benefit of the Clergy.* On the other hand, a Proclamation was publiſh'd, *ſtrictly to put in Execution the Laws againſt* Papiſts: And, when Mr. *Harley* came firſt to the *Houſe of Commons*, after his Recovery, he was, by their Order; † congratulated upon it, by Mr. *Bromley*, their Speaker, in a ſet, flattering Speech; wherein he *devoutly* pray'd, *That the ſame Providence that had wonderfully preſerved him from ſome unparallel'd Attempts, and had rais'd him up to be an Inſtrument of great Good, at a very critical Juncture, when it was much wanted, might continue ſtill to preſerve ſo invaluable a Life, for the perfecting of what was ſo happily begun; that they might owe to his Counſels, and to his Conduct, the Maintenance and firm Eſtabliſhment of our Conſtitution in Church and State.* Blown up with this ſolemn *Congratulation*, and the *general Prepoſſeſſion* in his Favour, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* did, about a ‖ Week after, propoſe, in the Grand Committee on *Ways and Means*, the Scheme before-mention'd, to ſatisfy all National Debts. Tho' there was nothing in this Project, but what a Man of the meaneſt Capacity might eaſily have found out; and tho' the Pretence of paying the National Debts without any Charge to the Nation, and yet allowing a large Intereſt, till the Capital Sums, or the Debts themſelves, were redeem'd and paid by Parliament, was a groſs, palpable Illuſion; Nevertheleſs, the ſame being gilded over by the glittering Proſpect of having a Share in the Trade of the *South-Seas*, (by which the *French* got immenſe Riches) Mr. *Harley*'s Scheme was received with general Applauſe; and the Commons brought in a Bill, on the Reſolutions that had been dictated by the Projector. It happen'd very luckily for the latter, that the ſame Day he laid his Scheme before the Commons, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Maternal Uncle to the Queen, Preſident of the Council, and a Man of great Integrity and Wiſdom, died ſuddenly; whereby Mr. *Harley* was rid of the only dangerous Competitor he had in the Queen's Favour; and became *Prime Miniſter*. The Parliament having already worſhipp'd the Idol of their own making, the good-natur'd Queen thought no Honours or Preferments, too great to reward his Eminent Services: For, in the firſt place, ſhe created him Baron *Harley*, of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*; and on the 29th of *May*, the Anniverſary of the RESTORATION of King *Charles* the Second, the Queen appointed him Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*. On the 1ſt of *June*, he took the Oaths for that Office in the Court of *Chancery*; upon which Occaſion, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, that he might not be out-done by Mr. *Bromley*, complimented him on his Title, in a Strain ſuitable to the Pomp and Magnificence of his Patent; addreſſing himſelf to him in the following Speech:

* *March* 9. Which turns to Mr. *Harley*'s Advantage.

† *April* 26. Solemn Congratulation of the Commons on his Recovery.

‖ *May* 2. Mr. *Harley*'s Great Project of the *S. Sea* Company.

The E. of *Rocheſter* dies.

Mr. *Harley* made Lord Treaſurer.

*My Lord* OXFORD,

"THE Queen, who does every Thing with the greateſt Wiſdom, has given a "Proof of it, in the Honours ſhe has lately conferr'd on you; which are "exactly ſuited to your Deſerts, and Qualifications.

The Lord Keeper's Speech to him.

My LORD,

"The Title, which you now bear, could not have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any "other of Her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that Ancient Blood, which fills your "Veins,

A. D. 1711.

" Veins, is derived from the *Veres*; and you have ſhew'd your ſelf as ready to ſa-
" crifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country; and as
" fearleſs of Danger, on the moſt trying Occaſions, as ever any of that brave and
" loyal Houſe were.

" Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the
" chief Seats of Learning; for even your Enemies, my Lord, (if any ſuch there
" ſtill are) muſt own, that the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of thoſe
" who excel in them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of your Character.

My LORD,

" The high Station of Lord-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, to which her Majeſty
" has call'd you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent Services: You have been the
" great Inſtrument of reſtoring Publick Credit, and retrieving this Nation from the
" heavy Preſſure and Ignominy of an immenſe Debt, under which it languiſh'd;
" and you are now entruſted with the Power of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the
" ſame ill State, out of which you have reſcued us.

" This great Office, *my Lord*, is every way worthy of you; particularly on the
" Account of thoſe many Difficulties, with which the faithful Diſcharge of it muſt
" be unavoidably attended; and which reqtire a Genius like yours, to maſter them.
" The only Difficulty, which even you, *my Lord*, may find almoſt inſupportable, is,
" how to deſerve better of the Crown and Kingdom, after this Advancement, than
" you did before it.

*April* 14. Reſolutions againſt the bringing over the *Palatines*.

Some time before, the Commons agreed to the Reſolutions of their Committee, about the *Palatines*, *viz.* " That the inviting and bringing over into this Kingdom
" the poor *Palatines*, of all Religions, at the Publick Expence, was an extravagant
" and unreaſonable Charge to the Kingdom; and a ſcandalous Miſapplication of the
" Publick Money, tending to the Increaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this King-
" dom, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitution in Church and State.
" 2dly, That whoever adviſed the bringing over the poor *Palatines* into this King-
" dom, was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom." On the 16th of *April*, the

Bill to prevent Bribery in Elections, dropt.

Commons read the Third Time an engroſſed *Bill for the better preventing Bribery and Corruption; and other undue Practices in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*: And the Speaker having opened the Bill, ſeveral Amendments were made to it; but a great Debate ariſing thereupon, the ſame was adjourn'd to the next Day, when the Queſtion being put, that the Bill do paſs, it was carried in the Negative. The ſame Day, the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Commiſſioners for examining the Value of Lands, and other Intereſts granted by the Crown, ſince the 13th Day of *February* 1688, and upon what Conſideration ſuch Grants were made, in order to reſume the ſame, and apply them to the Uſe of the Publick; and the Clerk, and Clerk-Aſſiſtant, went on each ſide the Houſe, with Glaſſes, to receive from the Members the Liſts of Perſons Names to be Commiſſioners. A Committee being afterwards appointed to examine the Liſts, they made their Report the 18th, and it appear'd, that the following Perſons had the Majority, *viz.* Sir *Simon Stuart*, Mr. *Everſfield*, Mr. *Hind Cotton*, Mr. *Bulteel*, Mr. *Hewetſon*, Mr. *Blackmore*, Mr. *Wrightſon*, and Mr. *Mackenſie*. The Two laſt having an equal Number of Votes, the Commons ballotted again for a Commiſſioner, on the 21ſt of the ſame Month; and upon examining the Liſts, it was found, that *William Wrightſon*, Eſq; had the Majority. On the 24th, the Commons read the Third Time the Bill for reſuming the Grants made by the Crown, ſince the 13th of *February* 1688; and having inſerted in it the Commiſſioners Names, reſolv'd that the Bill do paſs, and ſent it to the Lords for their Concurrence; but on the laſt Day of *April*, their Lordſhips rejected that Bill, which was generally thought partial, and injurious to the Memory of the late King *William*.

Commiſſioners of the forfeited Eſtates.

The Bill to reſume King *William*'s Grants rejected.

On the 17th of *April*, at Night, Captain *Powel* arrived at *Whitehall* from the *Hague*, being ſent Expreſs from the Lord *Raby*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary there, with an Account, that the Emperor *Joſeph* I. died of the Small-Pox at *Vienna*, the 17th of that Month, N. S. Hereupon, her Majeſty reſolved to concert Meaſures with her High Allies, to advance King *Charles* III. to the *Imperial* Throne; and on the 26th, the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Marſhal, made an Order to ſignify the Queen's Command, " That upon the Death of the Emperor,
" her Majeſty intended to go into Mourning the *Sunday* * following, and did expect,
" that the Peers, Peereſſes, and all other Perſons, ſhould wear ſuitable Mourning."
On the 20th of the ſame Month, the Queen ſent a Meſſage to both Houſes, importing, " That ſhe had come to a Reſolution to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Au-*
" *ſtria*, and to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to get the King of *Spain* made Emperor.
" That the *States General* had concurr'd with her Majeſty; and that ſhe had taken
" the moſt proper Meaſures to engage all thoſe who had a Share in this Election,
" and

The Emperor *Joſeph* dies.

The Queen goes into Mourning, * *April* 29.

The Queen's Meſſage to the Parliament thereupon.

" and were in the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, to join with her in bringing " this great Work to a good Iſſue: And ſhe had an entire Confidence in the Affe- " ction and Duty of her Parliament, that with their Aſſiſtance ſhe ſhould be *enabled* " *to make a happy Concluſion of this War, in a ſafe and honourable Peace.*" This produc'd a joint Addreſs from both Houſes to her Majeſty, wherein they return'd their moſt "Humble Thanks for her Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage; acknowledg'd " the early and wiſe Care ſhe had been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Conſe- " quences of the Emperor's Death, by reſolving to ſupport the Intereſt of the " Houſe of *Auſtria*, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of " *Spain* to the Empire; and aſſured her, that they could not be diſcourag'd by this, " or any other Misfortune, from *ſupporting her* Majeſty *in all the* Meaſures, which, " in her great Wiſdom, *ſhe ſhould judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Conclu-* " *ſion, by a ſafe and honourable Peace.* The Queen *thank'd them heartily for this Addreſs; and told them, it was of great Importance that the World ſhould know, that both Houſes of Parliament did ſo unanimouſly approve the Meaſures ſhe had taken on the Emperor's Death; which would very much encourage her Allies to continue united in the Common Cauſe.* Both the Queen's Meſſage, and the Addreſs of the Two Houſes thereupon, are the more remarkable, in that the firſt gave the Diſcerning a Glimpſe of the Project the *New Miniſtry* form'd upon the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*, and which they afterwards publickly avow'd, *viz.* to make a Peace, by yielding *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, to King *Philip*; not only becauſe the regaining of them for King *Charles*, was (as they pretended) attended with inſuperable Difficulties, but alſo becauſe, in their Opinion, the ſame, if poſſible, would deſtroy the Balance of *Europe*, the ſettling of which was the main Object of the Grand-Alliance: And both Houſes of Parliament having, in that Addreſs, ſhew'd a Diſpoſition to approve any Meaſures her Majeſty ſhould think proper to procure a Peace, the Miniſtry thought themſelves arm'd with ſufficient Authority to purſue their Scheme.

Their Addreſs to her Majeſty.

The Miniſtry forms a Project to make a Peace, by leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, to King *Philip*.

A Committee having been appointed to inſpect the Miſmanagements in the ſeveral Offices, and having made their Report, the Commons, to compleat the grand Buſineſs of this Seſſion, reſolved *, " That an humble Repreſentation be laid before " her Majeſty, of the ſeveral Reports and Reſolutions of the Houſe, upon the ſaid " Miſmanagements:" And a Committee was appointed to draw it up. It is worth Obſervation, that *Edward Harley*, Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſt Accounts in the *Exchequer*, who owed his Preferment to the Earl of *Godolphin*, was the principal Agent employ'd by his Brother, *Robert Harley*, in all theſe odious and ſtrain'd Proceedings againſt the late Miniſters; and the intended Repreſentation being, by his great Care, cook'd up, and approved by the Commons, the ſame was, on the 4th of *June*, preſented to her Majeſty by the whole Houſe; as follows:

* *May* 24.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

Repreſentation of the Commons to the Queen.

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in " Parliament aſſembled, have, with the utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity, applied our ſelves " to the Diſpatch of thoſe great and important Affairs, which your Majeſty was pleaſed to re- " commend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, that we have in every Reſpect, an- " ſwer'd your Majeſty's Expectations, in calling this Parliament.

" In making ſuitable Proviſion for the publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties " from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the Publick Revenues ſtand " charged for long Terms to come: However, we have not been diſcouraged, but have, with " greater Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raiſe ſuch Supplies, as, we truſt, will be ef- " fectual, not only for the Service of the preſent Year, but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy " Debts, ſo long, and ſo juſtly complained of. And as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying on the " War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport the publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Juſtice " of Parliament, have obliged us to increaſe the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects, ſo " we are perſuaded, that the ſame Reaſons will induce them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearful- " neſs and Satisfaction.

" At the ſame Time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the " Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that great Evil, as " what we thought would, in ſome Degree, ſatisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the " like Miſchief for the future.

" This was a Promiſe, and an Aſſurance, which we preſumed to give your Majeſty, at the " beginning of this Seſſion: And now, at the Concluſion of it, we beg Leave to lay before your " Majeſty, the Reſult of our Inquiries, which we hope your Majeſty will not judge to be un- " worthy of your Royal Conſideration.

" In examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the beginning of it, we " find that in ſeveral Years the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it increaſed, be- " yond the Bounds preſcribed, and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament; to this new and " illegal Practice we muſt, in a great Meaſure, aſcribe the Riſe and Growth of the heavy " Debts that lie upon the Nation. Nor does the Conſequence of it end there; for we muſt alſo " repreſent it to your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament. The " Commons muſt ever aſſert it as their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to " adjuſt and limit the Proportions of it: And when your Majeſty has recommended to them to

A. D. 1711.

" conſider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the Annual " Services, and conſidered and determined what the Nation is able to bear, their Proceedings " would be very vain and ineffectual, if after the reſpective Sums are ſtated and granted, thoſe " through whoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allow'd, in any Meaſure, to alter " and enlarge them. This is an Attempt, which very little differs from levying Money without " Conſent of Parliament, as will appear to your Majeſty from this one Conſideration: That a " Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other publick " Office, is ſo far binding upon Parliament, that how little ſoever they approve of the Means by " which it was contracted, yet the publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without " the Ruin of that, refuſe to provide for it.

" This alſo has been an Occaſion why great Sums of unappropriated Money, ariſing from the " Exceedings and Surpluſages of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been ap- " plied, as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this juſt " Care been obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could not have increaſed to ſo exorbitant an " Height; but other Uſes were found out, ſuch as were neither voted, nor addreſſed for, by " Parliament; which, therefore, we adjudge to have been *a Miſapplication of Publick* " *Money.*

" With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, that one great Diſcouragement, and Bur- " den, which that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty that has been " uſed, of diverting ſeveral Sums iſſued to that Service, and transferriug them to other Pur- " poſes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six " Thouſand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds, Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, belonging to the " Navy, has been paid for Proviſions ſupplied to Land-Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for " the Gariſon of *Gibraltar*; for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of thoſe " Forces, nor any Part of that Sum reaſſigned to the Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral " Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Repreſentations made to the " *Treaſury* in that Behalf. This unjuſtifiable Proceeding has been *a Diſcouragement to the Seamen,* " *occaſioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to ſink the Credit of* " *the Navy.*

" To this we muſt add the many notorious Embezzlements, and ſcandalous Abuſes, which ap- " pear to have been practiſed, as well in the Management of your Majeſty's Brewhouſe, as in " the Contracts for furniſhing the Navy with Beer. We have already preſumed to addreſs your " Majeſty, That ſeveral Perſons, whom we diſcover'd to have been guilty of thoſe Frauds, " ſhould be proſecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon your Majeſty's moſt " gracious Aſſurance, That thoſe Proſecutions ſhall be effectually carried on; but we muſt alſo, " upon this Occaſion, beg Leave farther to repreſent to your Majeſty, *That the Commiſſioners ap-* " *pointed to take Care of the Victualling your Majeſty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and* " *Remiſneſs in their Duty:* For the Inſtructions which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well " adapted to the preventing theſe very Abuſes which have been committed, that nothing but a " notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe In- " ſtructions, could have given way to the great Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained in that Part of the " Service.

" The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in publick Offices and Miſapplication of Parlia- " mentary Supplies, have been increaſed by the very Methods of bringing in the publick Mo- " ney: For, it has appeared to us, that the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Re- " venues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received in, in due Time, " as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remiſneſs, and unaccountable Indulgence " of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, " that on the 8th Day of *December*, 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-Taxes, for " Five Years, ending the 24th of *March*, 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy " Two Thouſand, Five Hundred Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shilling and Eight Pence, ſome " Part of which was paid into the *Exchequer*, after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into " that Matter; yet the Sum ſtanding out, at the beginning of *April*, 1711, was One Hundred " Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings and Six-pence " Half-penny. From theſe Omiſſions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Inte- " reſt, for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; ſo that the Sup- " plies granted to your Majeſty, however large or well proportioned to the Occaſions of " the War, could never prove effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilſt " they were neither collected, nor diſburſed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods de- " ſigned by Parliament.

" Thus far have we proceeded, in diſcovering ſome of thoſe Cauſes which have brought ſo " great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation; and we might have made a much greater Progreſs " in our Inquiries, if the Accounts of the publick Money had been regularly paſſed; but to our " great Surprize and Concern, we find, *That they who of late Years have had the Management of your* " *Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compelled the ſeveral Accomptants, duly to paſs their reſpective Ac-* " *counts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation, that* " *of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the Publick Service to* Chriſtmas, 1710, *there re-* " *mains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thouſand, One Hun-* " *dred and Seven Pounds; for a great Part of which, no Accounts have ſo much as been laid before the Au-* " *ditors: And for the reſt, though ſome Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by* " *the Acomptants, and finiſhed.* This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at ſo exact a know- " ledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the publick Money, as we wiſh'd, and might " have expected; and your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider, in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted " for, how many Embezzlements may be concealed, and how juſtly it is to be ſuſpected, that " ſo ſcandalous a Remiſneſs has been allowed with no other Deſign. We humbly beſeech your " Majeſty, that you will give immediate and effectual Directions for the compelling the ſeveral " impreſt Accomptants ſpeedily to paſs their Accounts; and, in the mean Time, we humbly " hope your Majeſty will approve the Reſolution of your Commons, *That ſuch of the Accomptants* " *who have neglected their Duty, in proſecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be intruſted with receiving* " *the publick Money,*



" We

" We cannot omit taking Notice to your Majeſty, of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which " the publick Money has been miſapplied, by bringing over the poor *Palatines*, to inhabit and " ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom: This was not only *an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence* " in it ſelf, but many other ways uneaſy and grievous to your People; for as it was viſible that " ſuch Numbers of neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners muſt unavoidably tend to the Increaſe and " Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom, ſo being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it " was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the quiet of our Government, and " the Conſtitution of our eſtabliſh'd Church. Upon what Incouragement and Invitation they " came over, we have not been able to diſcover; but we look upon it as certain, That the cal- " ling over ſo many Families from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without In- " duſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe who were concern'd in it, ſeem'd to have been conſcious of " the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secrecy with which they purſued them. Your Majeſty, " in your great Wiſdom, will beſt recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded; " and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, *That the Authors of it were Enemies to your Majeſty* " *and your Kingdom.*

" We beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty's Conſideration, but one Thing more, which has " alarmed your People with juſt Fears. The Arbitrary Attempt of new modelling Corporations, " by impoſing a Charter upon the Borough of *Bewdley*; *a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted* " *by the Corporation then in Being, deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament, in transferring the Rights* " *of Electors to others, and injurious to your Majeſty's Subjects, in diveſting them of their Franchiſes and* " *Freeholds*, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the vigorous Proſecutions of " *Quo Warranto's*. We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for putting a ſtop to ſo " pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken for *Repealing the ſaid Char-* " *ter, and quieting the Borough in the Poſſeſſion of their ancient Privileges.* We are truly ſenſible of " your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Rights of all your People; and we cannot, without In- " dignation, reflect upon the oppreſſive Deſigns of thoſe evil Counſellors, who endeavour- " ed to have brought a Blemiſh of this kind upon your Majeſty's moſt juſt and gentle " Reign.

" From all theſe evil Practices, and worſe Deſigns of ſome Perſons, who had, by falſe Pro- " feſſions of Love to their Country, inſinuated themſelves into your Royal Favour, irreparable " Miſchief had accrued to the Publick, had not your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, ſeaſona- " bly diſcovered the fatal Tendency of ſuch Meaſures; and out of your ſingular Goodneſs to " your People, removed from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, thoſe who had ſo ill anſwered the " favourable Opinion your Majeſty had conceived of them, and in ſo many Inſtances groſly " abuſed the great Truſt repoſed in them. Your People could with greater Patience have ſuf- " fered the manifold Injuries done to themſelves, by the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch Evil " Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded to treat your Sacred Perſon with UNDUTIFULNESS " and Diſregard; but as the Intereſts of your Majeſty and your People are inſeparable, and are " by your Majeſty, and your good Subjects, inſeparably purſued, the Wrong which thoſe Men " had done to the Publick, drew upon them your Royal Diſpleaſure; and their Irreverence to- " wards your Majeſty, juſtly expoſed them to the Indignation of your People.

" Your Majeſty had, from the beginning of your auſpicious Reign, *expreſſed a truly Chriſtian* " *Moderation*, by Promiſes of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects, and of Coun- " tenance and Favour to thoſe who ſhould moſt *recommend themſelves by their Zeal for the eſtabliſhed* " *Government in Church and State*; but theſe Miniſters framed to themſelves wild and unwarranta- " ble Schemes of *Balancing Parties*, and under a falſe Pretence of *Temper* and *Moderation*, did " really encourage *Faction*, by diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zealouſly affected to your " Majeſty, and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage, to Men of licen- " cious and impious Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Foundation of all Government, and all " Religion.

" Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Majeſty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection " to the publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earneſtneſs, to beſeech your " Majeſty, that you would avoid, as the greateſt Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your " People's Safety, all Perſons who ſhall endeavour to engage you in ſuch pernicious Meaſures, " and that you would employ in Places of Authority and Truſt, ſuch only, as have given good " Teſtimonies of their Duty to your Majeſty, and of their Affection to the true Intereſt of your " Kingdom.

" Theſe are the humble Deſires of your faithful Commons, and theſe we know to be your Ma- " jeſty's gracious Intentions. From your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from " what you lately have done, and are going on to do for the Happineſs and Satisfaction of your " People, we promiſe our ſelves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our " Duty to your Majeſty, and our Fidelity to our Truſt, your Majeſty may confide in us, that we " will, upon all Occaſions, defend and ſupport your Majeſty, and our happy Conſtitution, againſt " all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

*To which the Queen return'd the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Anſwer.

" THIS Repreſentation gives me freſh Aſſurances of your Zeal for my Service, and for the " true Intereſt of your Country.

" It contains many Particulars, I will take them all into my ſerious Conſideration, and give " the neceſſary Directions to redreſs the Grievances you complain of.

" Be aſſur'd, That your Advice, upon all Occaſions, has the greateſt Weight with me.

Addreſs for inquiring into the State of the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

" On the 7th of *June*, the Speaker reported Her Majeſty's Anſwer, after which " the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, to appoint Perſons to inquire into the " Number and Quality of the Forces in Her Majeſty's Pay, in *Spain* and *Portugal*, " and to examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the ſaid For- " ces; and to the Gariſons and Fortifications of *Gibraltar*, and Port *Mahon*; and

" alſo

" alſo the Accounts of the Agent Victuallers, and Commiſſaries of Stores in thoſe " Parts. The Lords having paſſed the laſt Money Bill for raiſing Two Millions, without Amendment, it was generally expected, that the Queen would that * Day, have come to the Houſe of Peers, to put an End to this long Seſſion: But it was thought fit to let the Commons ſit ſome Days longer, to give them an Opportunity, to make Orders for the iſſuing out new Writs, for Electing Members in the Room of ſuch as were advanced to Places of Truſt and Profit. Accordingly, the Commons order'd, that very † Day, a new Writ to be made out, for a Citizen of the City of *York*, in the Room of the Honourable *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; made Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*; and another new Writ, for the Electing a Burgeſs for the Borough of *Thirſk*, in the County of *York*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Frankland*, appointed to manage the Duties of the *Poſt-Office*. Then the Commons adjourned to the 9th of *June*, when new Writs were order'd to be iſſued out, for Electing a Knight for the County of *Surrey*, in the Room of the Honourable *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; who was made Maſter of Her Majeſty's Jewel-Houſe; and another for Electing a Knight for the County of *Somerſet*, in the Room of Sir *William Wyndham*, advanc'd to the Office of Maſter of Her Majeſty's *Hart* and *Buck-Hounds*. This done, the Commons adjourn'd again to the *Tueſday* * following, when they order'd other new Writs to be made out for Electing, 1. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Droitwich*, in the Country of *Worceſter*, in the Room of *Edward Jeffreys*, appointed one of Her Majeſty's Juſtices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmaerthen*, and *Cardigan*; 2*dly*, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Ilceſter*, in the County of *Somerſet*, in the Room of *Edward Philips*, made Comptroller of the *Mint*: 3*dly*, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Hertford*, in the Room of *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; 4*thly*, A Knight for the County of *Glamorgan*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baronet advanced, or rather reſtor'd, to the Office of Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *John Holland*; 5*thly*, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Droitwich*, in the Room of *Edward Foley*, Eſq; made Receiver of the Duties upon Hides and Skins: 6*thly*, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *New Radnor*, in the Room of *Robert Harley*, now Earl of *Oxford*, &c. called up to the Houſe of Peers. 7*thly*, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *New-Town* in *Lancaſhire*, in the Room of *John Ward*, Eſq; made one of the Juſtices of the Counties of *Cheſter*, *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomery*, within the Principality of *Wales*, and One of Her Majeſty's Council, Learned in the Law, in the Room of Mr. *Lechmere*: And in the Eighth and laſt Place, a Burgeſs for the Borough of *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*, in the Room of *Francis Gwyn*, appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. After this, Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the Commons, that Her Majeſty had readily comply'd with their Deſires in the three laſt Addreſſes, about the Commiſſioners to be ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*; the Trade to *Africa*, and the Debentures to be given to the Sufferers in the Iſlands of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*. The next Day ‖, the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons ſent for up, and attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to Ten Publick, and to Seven Private Bills; after which Her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" IT is with great Pleaſure I tell you, at the End of this Seſſion, That you have fully made good all the Aſſurances you gave me at the beginning of it.

" This I look upon as a further Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which " is the firmeſt Support of my Throne.

" I thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, in a particular manner, for " what you have done. You have complied with my Deſire, in granting, a Supply for building many new Churches; and you have not only enabled Me to carry " on the War, but have made effectual Proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts " which were almoſt grown an inſupportable Burthen to the Publick; and this at a " time, when our Enemies, every where, pleaſed themſelves with the Hopes, that " the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found. You " have diſappointed them in all reſpects; and by the great Sums you have raiſed, " the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in one Seſſion, you have reſtored the pub- " lick Credit, which I will take Care to preſerve by a frugal Management.

" The World muſt now be ſatisfied, that nothing can be too difficult for a Par- " liament, fill'd with ſo much Zeal for the true Intereſt of the Nation in Church and " State.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which GOD has intruſted me, is to " employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whoſe Proſperity I have " as much at Heart as ever any of my Predeceſſors had.

" You

* *June* 7. Orders for new Writs in the Room of Members advanc'd to Places.

† *June* 7. Mr. *Benſon* made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, And Sir *Thomas Frankland* appointed to manage the Duties of the *Poſt-Office*.

Mr. *Finch* made Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe; and Sir *William Wyndham* Maſter of the Hart and Buck-Hounds.

* *June* 12. *Edward Jeffreys*, Eſq; made one of the Juſtices for the County of *Pembroke*.

*Edward Philips*, Eſq; Comptroller of the *Mint*.

*Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy.

Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Comptroller of the Houſhold.

*Edward Foley*, Eſq; Receiver of the Duties on Hides and Skins.

*John Ward*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Counties of *Cheſter*, and *Flint*, &c. and one of the Queen's Council Learned.

*Francis Gwyn*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade.

‖ *June* 12. Acts paſs'd. The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.





" You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects; " I ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards diſſolving my Go- " vernment.

" The Temper you have ſhewn, will, I hope, convince thoſe who have the Miſ- " fortune to differ from our Church, that their Liberty is not in Danger.

" It is needleſs for me to repeat the Aſſurances of my earneſt Concern for the " Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*; and of my fixed Reſolution to ſupport and " encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

" You are now returning to your ſeveral Countries; and I expect from you, that " you will further recommend your ſelves to me by ſtudying to promote the publick " Peace and Quiet.

*Then the Lord-Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to* Tueſday *the Tenth Day of* July *next*: But, before we leave this Seſſion, it will not be amiſs to take notice of an Affair that made great Noiſe in it. On *Monday* the 19th of *February*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Suſſex*, and a great Stickler for High-Church, made a Complaint to the Houſe of Commons of a Letter, which he was inform'd, had been written by Sir *James Montague*, a Member of the Houſe for the City of *Carliſle*, in order to promote his Election there; and which he conceived, reflected on her Majeſty's Honour. Being ask'd, Whether he had ſeen the Original of that Letter; he ſaid, He had not, but only a Copy of it; for the Truth of which, he was ready to produce his Voucher. Sir *James Montague* denying the Fact, and offering to prove the contrary; the Inquiry into that Matter was put off to the next Day *: When the Houſe being inform'd, that Colonel *Gledhill* was at the Door, and had ſomething to offer to the Houſe, he was call'd in, and at the Bar charg'd Sir *James Montague* with writing the Letter before-mentioned. This occaſion'd a long and warm Debate; Sir *James Montague* ſtill denying the Writing of ſuch a Letter; and deſiring that the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to whom he had indeed, written a Letter about his Election, and who waited in the *Lobby*, might be examined about it. Colonel *Gledhill*, on the other hand, deſired Time to produce his Witneſſes; which, he ſaid, were in the Country, to prove his Charge: Whereupon, by a Majority of One Hundred Fifty Three Voices againſt One Hundred Fifty One, it was ordered, That that Matter be taken into Conſideration on that Day Three Weeks. On the 9th of *March*, the Commons being inform'd, That the Queen had order'd the Officers of her Army in *Spain*, to repair to their Commands there, reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Leave to Colonel *Gledhill* to ſtay ſome Days longer; which her Majeſty readily granted. The Ground of his Accuſation was only this: When the late Election for *Carliſle*, where Sir *James Montague* uſed to be choſen, and now ſtood Candidate, came on, the Friends of his Competitors, (as 'tis uſual in ſuch Caſes, to take all Advantages) gave out, that Sir *James* being removed from his Place of Attorney-General, the chuſing of him again might be interpreted a Diſrepect to the Court; of which Suggeſtion Sir *James* being inform'd, he wrote to his Friend, the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, " That tho' the Queen had thought fit to put another in his Place, yet he was ſo " far from having incurr'd her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, that, on the contrary, her " Majeſty had graciouſly been pleaſed, in Conſideration of his former Services, to " *beſtow upon him a Penſion of a Thouſand Pounds* per Ann." This Letter being communicated to ſome of the Electors, Sir *James Montague*'s Opponents took from thence Occaſion to object, That ſince he had a Place of *Profit*, meaning the *Penſion*, he could not be choſen Member: Of which, Sir *James* having Notice, he wrote a ſecond Letter to the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to remove that groundleſs Objection; intimating, That he had no Place of Profit, but only a Penſion for Life, which did not diſqualify him to be choſen. Sir *James Montague*'s Friends having thought it neceſſary to have part of this Letter diſpers'd, Colonel *Gledhill* took a Copy of it; and ſhewing afterwards his Notes to ſome Acquaintance, he was told, That he had omitted the moſt remarkable Part of the Letter; *viz. That the Queen had given Sir* James Montague *a Penſion, to enable him to carry his Election*: Whereupon he reform'd his Notes, according to this *wrong Information*, and ſhew'd 'em to ſome Parliament Men, who, to curry Favour at Court, thought fit to lay that Matter before the Houſe of Commons, in order to wipe off the *ſuppoſed Scandal* caſt on her Majeſty's Honour. On the 14th of *March*, the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration, the Matter of the Charge of Colonel *Gledhill*, upon Sir *Montague*; and the Colonel was call'd in, and ſome Witneſſes were examin'd, as well on his Part, as of Sir *James*'s; and being withdrawn, the Houſe being inform'd, that the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, (who had been mention'd in the Evidence given at the Bar,) deſired to be admitted to be heard; he was heard accordingly. And his Lordſhip being withdrawn, Sir *James Montagne* was heard likewiſe. This occaſion'd a warm De-



The Parliament prorogued.

Groundleſs Complaint rais'd againſt Sir *James Montague*.

* *Feb.* 20.

Colonel *Gledhill* charges him at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; but not being able to make it good, that Matter is put off.

Ground or Pretence of the Accuſation againſt Sir *James Montague*.

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bate, that lasted till late at Night; after which, the Commons resolv'd, "That it "appear'd to them, that *William*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, had dispersed several "Copies of a Letter, pretended to have been received from Sir *James Montague*, "(a Member of this House) in order to procure Sir *James Montague* to be elect- "ed a Citizen of the City of *Carlisle*, reflecting on the Honour of Her Majesty; "and, by concerning himself in the said Election, had highly infringed the Liber- "ties and Privileges of the Commons of *Great Britain*." Then the Question being put, "That Colonel *Gledhill* had made good his Charge against Sir *James Mon-* "*tague*; it pass'd in the Negative." But, nevertheless, it was resolv'd, "That Co- "lonel *Gledhill* had sufficient Grounds for bringing the said Charge before this "House.

The Bishop of *Carlisle* censur'd for dispersing Sir *J. Montague*'s Letter.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having been continued in the Command of the *British* Forces in *Flanders*, and a young * General (who had given his Grace some Uneasiness) being recall'd from thence, and sent to *Spain*; many were inclined to hope, that a Reconciliation was effected between his Grace and the New Ministry: But the † Author of *Four Letters*, written in Vindication of the late Ministry, *as to the Management of the* WAR, *and the Negotiations of* PEACE; and who, undoubtedly, received Hints and Instructions from his Patron; plainly insinuated, "that "little more Harmony was to be expected between Two Rivals in Power, than "between a *Falling* and a *Rising Favourite*. Some Persons, says that Writer, would "still pretend to put a good Face upon the Matter, and do not question, from the "Duke of *Marlborough*'s past Successes, that he will yet frighten our Enemies into "an Honourable Peace: But, I am afraid, he is not likely to do so much at this "Time, when the Enemy are encouraged to take Heart afresh; the Allies are full "of Jealousies and Fears, and himself extreamly mortified. Things are not the "same, any more than the Usage he meets with: When he is uneasy in his "Thoughts, undermin'd in the Favour of his Sovereign, and vilely misrepre- "sented to the People; when his want of Interest at Home, makes it impossible "for the Allies to depend upon the Hopes he gives them; when he is without Au- "thority in his Army, where it is made criminal to espouse his Interest; and to "fly in his Face, is the surest Means to Advancement: When 'tis meritorious in "his Officers to *cabal* against him; and the *most factious*, will be thought the *most* "*deserving*: With what Heart can a Man, in these Circumstances, serve? Or, "what Success can be expected from him, when he is to depend upon *profess'd* "*Enemies* for his Support? 'Tis little, I think, we can hope for even from *him* "hereafter; tho' *that little* be more than any body else could do." Upon these Considerations, the Duke's Friends concluded, that his Grace resolved to sacrifice his *private Disgusts* to the *publick Good*, by concerting Measures with the *New Ministry*, if not with equal Confidence, at least with the same hearty Zeal for the Common Cause, as he did with the late Lord Treasurer: Which, if real, were, indeed, *Heroick Motives*. But his Grace's Enemies were not wanting to ‖ suggest, That nothing but his predominant Passion, an insatiable Desire of Wealth, kept him in his Command; and that he rather chose to make a Surrender of his Dutchess's Places, than to part with his own, which were far more profitable. Be that as it will; about the Beginning of *February*, the Queen was pleas'd to write a very obliging Letter to the *States-General*, about the Duke of *Marlborough*; *Whose Conduct, Her Majesty declar'd her self to be entirely satisfied with*; and assur'd them, *that, according to their Desires, she would order the Duke forthwith to go over to* Holland. Accordingly, the 18th of that Month, his Grace set out from St. *James*'s, with a positive Assurance, that the Payment of the Troops under his Command, would be as effectually taken care of by the *New Ministers*, as it had been by the *Old*; and imbarking at *Harwich*, the next Day, arriv'd at the *Hague* on the 4th of *March N. S.* to the great Satisfaction of the *States-General*. While all Things were preparing on both sides for the opening of the Campaign, many Consultations were held on several weighty Affairs; particularly in relation to the Assembling a Body of Troops, to preserve the Neutrality of the *Empire*, which was in imminent Danger of being broke, by the King of *Sweden*'s refusing to come into the Measures already agreed on for that Purpose. After several Conferences, it was, at length, resolved, That Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the *States-General*, should employ in that Service the Eight *Palatine* Battalions in their Pay, and provide the other Four, that would still be wanting to compleat their Quotas, where they might best be spared, without affecting the Common Cause. On the 22d of *March*, *N. S.* the *Polish* Minister received an Express from the King his Master, with Orders to press the March of those Troops; and having, the next Day, had a Conference with the Ministers of the Allies, it was resolv'd, that, by the 15th of the next Month, they should be at *Gronenburgh*, on the *Oder*, the Place appointed for their

* The D. of *Argyle*.

† Dr. *Hare*, then the D. of *Marlborough*'s Chaplain. Remarkable Passages in the 4th Letter about the *Management of the War*, and the *Negotiations of Peace*.

‖ See the *Conduct of the D. of* Marlborough, *during the present War*, p. 283.

The Queen writes to the *States-Gen.* in favour of the D. of *Marlborough*.

His Grace sets out for *Holland*, *Feb.* 18. and arrives at the *Hague*, *March* 4. N. S.

The Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, order the March of their Quotas, to maintain the Neutrality in the *North*.

general Rendezvouz. Some Time before, Sir *James Wiſhart* arrived at the *Hague*, from *England*, under Pretence of concerting the Operations at Sea, with Commiſſioners appointed by the *States-General* for that Purpoſe; but, in reality, to find fault and expoſtulate with the Admiralty of *Holland*.

A. D. 1711.

Sir *J. Wiſhart* arrives at the *Hague*, *Feb.* 25. N. S.

There was, at this Juncture, another Affair, of no ſmall Conſequence, agitating at the *Hague*: For, when the High Allies expected to hear that the King of *Pruſſia*'s Troops were on their March into the Field, the Sieurs *Grumbow* and *Hymmen*, that Prince's Miniſters, declar'd, That unleſs their Maſter had full Satisfaction given him, as to the Arrears due to his Forces, and the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, as Prince of *Orange*; his Troops ſhould not march out of their Winter-Quarters. The Allies were ſomewhat ſtartled at this unexpected Declaration; but the Deputies of the *States* having had ſeveral Conferences with the *Pruſſian* Miniſters, an Agreement was concluded, containing in Subſtance, "That the Arrears due to his "*Pruſſian* Majeſty, ſhould be paid in Four Months Time: That notwithſtanding "the Houſe of *Dieren* had been adjudg'd, by Sentence of a Court of Judicature, "to the Prince of *Naſſau*, the *States* conſented, that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſhould "continue to make uſe of it; and that the Council, who had adminiſtred the Re-"venue of the Succeſſion of *Orange*, ſince the Death of the late King, ſhould be "obliged ſpeedily to give an Account of the ſame." As ſoon as the Deputies had made this Declaration, and promiſed, that ſome other Articles, inſiſted upon by the King of *Pruſſia*, ſhould be regulated with all Speed; the King of *Pruſſia* approved this Agreement, and his Troops began their March for the *Netherlands*.

Unexpected Demands of the *Pruſſian* Miniſters.

Satisfaction given to their Maſter.

The Duke of *Argyle* arrived at the *Hague*, the 4th of *April N. S.*; and having made a Viſit to the Penſionary, and another to the Lord *Townſhend*, continued his Journey for *Spain*. His Grace did not think fit to viſit either the Duke of *Marlborough*, or the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the *States*; on Pretence of being very much in Haſte: But their High Mightineſſes ſent their Agent, to compliment him, and wiſh him a good Journey, and Succeſs in his Command. About this Time alſo, the Lord *Raby*, who was appointed to ſucceed the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of *Great Britain* to the *States-General*, being arrived at the *Hague* from *Berlin*, and having deliver'd his Credentials in the uſual Form; the Preſident of the Aſſembly, upon returning the Viſit his Excellency had given him, ſignified to him, That Her Majeſty's Choice of his Excellency, to repreſent her Royal Perſon, was highly acceptable to the *States*: But notwithſtanding this Compliment, when the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſet out from the *Hague*, in order to embark for *England*, he left behind him a general Regret, and the moſt ſolid Reputation that ever was gain'd by any *Britiſh* Miniſter with that wiſe Republick.

The D. of *Argyle* arrives at the *Hague*, and proceeds on his Journey to *Spain*.

The Lord *Raby* Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, arrives there *April* 8. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough* expected, with great Impatience, the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who was ſome time detain'd at *Vienna* by the coming thither of a Turkiſh *Aga*, with a particular Commiſſion from the *Ottoman Port*, to remove any Jealouſy that might be entertain'd at the *Imperial* Court, from the warlike Preparations the *Turks* were at this time making againſt *Muſcovy* and *Poland*. In the mean while, his Grace was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of War; and it being thought of utmoſt Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy, it was reſolv'd to cauſe Detachments from all the Gariſons to canton along the *Scarpe*, and between that River and the Canal of *Douay*, whereby a great Body might, in few Hours, be form'd, and be in a Readineſs to march; which, with great Diligence and Secrecy, was put in Execution, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*. At the ſame time, vaſt Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Proviſions and other Neceſſaries were to be ſent up the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe* to *Douay*, for the Subſiſtence of the Troops; and, on the other hand, the *French* Forces began about the middle of *April* to aſſemble near *Cambray* and *Arras*. The Mareſchal *de Villars* being expected at either of thoſe Places the 25th of *April*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out from the *Hague* the 23d of the ſame Month, and embark'd at *Streyn Sas*, on Board a Yatcht of the *States*, which conducted him to *Ghent*, where his Grace arrived the 25th, and the next Day reach'd *Tournay*, near which Place the Troops were encamp'd in ſeveral Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of War, it was reſolv'd, that thoſe ſeveral Bodies ſhould join, and form the Army, which was done accordingly on the 30th; and the Army encamp'd with the Right on the *Marque*, and the Left on the *Scarpe*, the Town of *Orchies* being in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters. Upon theſe Motions, the *French* Troops drew likewiſe together, and encamp'd behind the *Senſet*, the Right to *Oiſy*, and the Left to *Monchy le Procuſe*; having diverted the Courſe of the *Scarpe* at *Bioche*, whereby that River fell into the *Senſet*, and render'd their Camp almoſt unacceſſi-

P. *Eugene* detain'd ſome Time at *Vienna* by the *Turkiſh Aga*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out from the *Hague*, *April* 23. N. S.

The Confederate Army incamps at *Orchies*, *April* 30. N. S.

And the *French* behind the *Senſet*.

A. D. 1711.

unacceſſible on the Left, and on the Front; beſides which, their Flank was cover'd by the *Scheld*. Hereupon, the *Britiſh* General broke up from *Orchies* on the 1ſt of *May*, N. S. and his Army having paſs'd the *Scarpe*, partly at *Pont-à Rache*, and partly at *Marchienne*, encamp'd all along the Road from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*, the Left to *Sommain*, and the Right to *Goulezin*, *Warde* being almoſt in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters: But nothing material happen'd till the 9th of the ſame Month, when Three thouſand *French*, detach'd from *Valenciennes* and *Condeé*, attack'd at *Tuns*, between St. *Amand* and *Mortagne*, a Convoy of Forty five Boats, laden with Hay and Oats for the Confederate Army, which ſet out from *Tournay*, under a Guard of Two Battalions, commanded by Brigadier *Chambrier*. The Action was very hot; but notwithſtanding the vigorous Reſiſtance of the Guard, the Enemy burnt Twelve Boats. However, the Gariſon of St. *Amand* coming to the Aſſiſtance of the Guard, the *French* retir'd, having had about a Hundred Men killed and wounded: The Loſs on the Side of the Allies was near the ſame; and all the other Boats having eſcaped, the Damage the Confederates ſuſtain'd on this Occaſion, was very inconſiderable.

The Confederates march to *Warde*.

Several Boats laden with Hay and Oats deſtroy'd by the *French*, *May* 9.

Before this Time, the Prince of *Savoy* was ſet out from *Vienna*; but, by reaſon of the unexpected Death of the late Emperor *Joſeph*, had been obliged to ſtay ſome Days about *Franckfort*, to concert with the Elector of *Mentz*, the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the Empire, and to view the Lines, and other Poſts. Having given ſuch Directions as he thought convenient, his Highneſs proceeded to the Court of the Elector *Palatine*, to regulate ſeveral Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the Empire, was to have the chief Adminiſtration thereof, during the *Interregnum*; and arriv'd at the *Hague* the 5th of *May*, where he was oblig'd to tarry ſome time; ſo that he did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* till the 21ſt of that Month. Thoſe Two Generals reſolv'd to continue in their Camp as long as poſſible, in hopes that the Scarcity of Forage would oblige the Enemy to decamp; for after the ſeveral Attempts that were made at the Poſt of *Arleux*, which was taken and retaken, there was no Likelihood to force their Lines. In the mean time, the *French*, hoping that the Elector of *Bavaria* had many Friends in the Empire, who would declare for him; and believing that the *Germans*, being depriv'd of their Chief, would hearken to a Neutrality, if that Elector appear'd in *Germany* at the Head of a powerful Army, reſolved to ſend him thither; and in order thereto, reinforced their Army on the *Rhine*, both from their Gariſons on the *Maeze* and *Moſelle*, and from their Army in the *Netherlands*; for Monſieur *de Villars* thought his Lines ſo ſecure and impenetrable, that he boaſted, they were the *Ne plus ultrà* of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Thoſe Lines began at *Bouchain*, on the *Scheld*, and were continued along the *Senſet* and the *Scarpe* to *Arras*; and from thence along the Upper *Scarpe* and the River *Ugy*, to the *Canche*, the Opening between thoſe Rivers being intrench'd and fortify'd with all poſſible Care by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts, and other Works.

The Enemy's Preparations alarming the Empire, Prince *Eugene* received poſitive Orders from *Vienna*, to march with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops to the *Upper Rhine*, in order to ſecure *Germany*; and, accordingly, the Two Armies decamp'd from the Camp before-mention'd the 14th of *June*, and repaſs'd the *Scarpe*, Prince *Eugene* taking his Way towards *Tournay*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* marching towards the Plain of *Lens*, in ſight of the *French*, who did not offer to inſult his Rear. His Grace continued there till the 20th of *July*, when he advanc'd towards *Aire*, to make the Enemy believe, that he deſign'd to beſiege St. *Omer*, or attack their Lines on that Side. This obliged the Mareſchal *de Villars* to reinforce the Gariſon of that Place, and to draw all the Troops to defend his Lines between the *Scarpe* and the *Canche*, which both Armies believ'd his Grace deſign'd to attack. The Confederate Army encamp'd at *Villers Brulin*, in the Beginning of *Auguſt*; and on the 4th, by Break of Day, my Lord Duke advanc'd with a great Detachment to take a nearer View of the Lines; and being returned to his Camp, order'd Faſcines to be provided, and made ſuch other Diſpoſitions, as confirm'd every body in the Opinion, that his Deſign was againſt the Lines. The Army had Orders to march about Nine of the Clock at Night; but as ſoon as they were in Motion, his Grace put himſelf at the Head of the Horſe of the Left Wing, and march'd back towards the *Senſet*, with ſo much Diligence, being follow'd by the reſt of the Army, that having paſs'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*, at Five of the Clock the next Morning, he march'd directly to ſupport the Detachment from the Gariſon of *Douay*, which had already paſs'd the *Senſet*, and was join'd there by the reſt of his Army; which, without the Loſs of One Man, got, by that well-manag'd Stratagem, into the formidable Lines of the Enemy.

Prince *Eugene* marches to the *Upper Rhine*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſurprizes the *French* Lines.

The Mareſchal *de Villars*, being ſenſible of his Miſtake, uſed all imaginable Diligence to retrieve it; and advancing with his Army, made a Shew, as if he deſign'd to

to attack the Allies, whilſt he was ſending Troops over the *Scheld* at *Cambray*, to poſt themſelves between that Place and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of this laſt Town; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſuſpecting his Deſign, and the Siege of *Bouchain* being reſolved upon in a Council of War, paſſed the *Scheld*, and cauſed that Place to be inveſted, and the Lines of Circumvallation to be made, (tho' in ſome Places they were expoſed to the Cannon of the Town, and the Batteries of the *French* Army) and to be continued from the *Senſet* to the *Upper Scheld*, through a Moraſs and Inundation, which was thought impracticable. The Trenches were open'd the 18th of *Auguſt*, and the Gariſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War the 12th of *September*, in the ſight of Monſieur *de Villars*; and this Conqueſt ended the Campaign on that Side.

And takes *Bouchain*.

The Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, with the Reinforcements before-mention'd, diſappointed the Deſigns of the *French*, who thereupon gave over the Thoughts of invading *Germany*, and had Recourſe to their uſual Artifices to gain ſome Members of the Empire; but the Electors, encouraged by the powerful Recommendation of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the *States*, rejected thoſe Offers; and, without any Regard to the Requeſt and Proteſtations of the late Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, tho' ſupported by the *French* and the *Pope*, unanimouſly elected his Catholick Majeſty King *Charles*, Emperor of the *Romans*, by the Name of *Charles* VI. That Prince having given the neceſſary Directions for the Regency of *Catalonia*, which he left to his Queen, embark'd on Board the Confederate Fleet, and was crown'd Emperor on the 22d of *December* at *Franckfort*, in great Solemnity. As ſoon as that important Election was over, Prince *Eugene* ſent the *Imperial* Forces, and thoſe of the Empire, into Winter-Quarters, without being able to make any Enterprize againſt the Common Enemy; for tho' the Troubles of *Hungary*, which had occaſion'd a fatal Diverſion, were pacify'd in *April*, yet the *Imperial* Court could not make any Detachments from thence to reinforce their Army, for want of Money; and by reaſon of the War that broke out the laſt Winter between the *Czar* and the *Turks*, which obliged the Court of *Vienna* to keep a good Number of Troops in *Hungary*.

King *Charles* elected Emperor of *Germany*, *Oct.* 12. N. S.

The fatal Differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin* having, in a great meaſure, obſtructed the Operations of War on the ſide of *Piedmont* for the Two preceding Campaigns, the Queen of *Great Britain* diſpatched the Earl of *Peterborow* to make new Inſtances for an Accommodation; and her Majeſty's Interpoſition proved ſo effectual, that ſome few Days before the late Emperor was taken ill, he granted to the Duke of *Savoy* the Poſſeſſion of the Fiefs in the *Montferrat*, with all the Rights and Privileges that were enjoyed by the former Dukes of that Country; and his *Imperial* Majeſty would, doubtleſs, have given a full Satisfaction to that Prince, on his other Pretenſions, had not his Death prevented the ſame. His Royal Highneſs being, however, contented with what he had obtain'd, took the Field in Perſon, with his own Troops and Auxiliaries; forced his Way into the Dutchy of *Savoy*, penetrated as far as the *Rhone*, but was ſtopt by the *French*, who were poſted near Fort *Barraux*, in an inacceſſible Camp; ſo that after having continued in that Country as long as the Seaſon of the Year would permit, he was obliged to repaſs the *Alps*, not being ſtrong enough to maintain himſelf in *Savoy* in the Winter, for want of Magazines, and other Neceſſaries. This Expedition did, however, conſiderable Service; for the *French* were thereby obliged to weaken their Forces on the *Rhine*, which render'd their Deſign againſt the Empire abortive; and, on the other hand, they could not ſend the Reinforcements they had promiſed the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to act againſt *Catalonia*.

Differences between the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy*, adjuſted.

Campaign in *Savoy*.

Both Armies there ſuffer'd ſo much in the Year 1710, by their long Marches, and the Battels of *Almanza*, *Saragoſſa*, and *Villavicioſa*, that it is not ſurprizing that the Campaign began, this Year, very late, on that Side: And tho' the Duke of *Vendoſme* boaſted to diſlodge the Allies from *Terragona* and *Barcelona*, and conſequently from the whole Country of *Catalonia*, before *Chriſtmas*; yet he made no other Enterprizes, than the Sieges of the Caſtles of *Venaſque*, *Arens*, and *Cardona*; nor was he able to drive the Allies from *Pratz del Rey*, where they poſted themſelves, at the beginning of the Campaign. The Caſtle of *Cardona* made ſo good a Defence, that General *Staremberg* had Time to relieve it, and to diſlodge the Enemy: Which gave great Reputation to the Arms of King *Charles*, and as much Diſgrace to thoſe of the Enemy. That General, accompanied by Major-General *Montheſe*, Commander of the *Dutch* Forces, and Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, as Voluntiers; with about Four Thouſand Horſe and Foot, ſet out the 20th of *December*, and the next Day, arriv'd within a League of the Caſtle, where a briſk Action happen'd to the Advantage of the *Imperialiſts*. The 22d, they finiſh'd the Work, by putting Relief into the Caſtle, and raiſing the Siege of it, which they effected with great Bravery, and made the Enemy retreat with Precipitation, and the Loſs of above Two Thouſand Men, Fourteen battering Cannon, and Four Mortars, beſides the Ammunition and Proviſions

Campaign in *Catalonia* begins late.

Count *Staremberg* relieves the Caſtle of *Cardona*.

A. D. 1711.

which they left behind. The Loſs, on the Side of the *Imperialiſts*, amounted only to Two Hundred Soldiers kill'd or wounded, and Three Officers kill'd.

Campaign in *Portugal* inconſiderable.

The Operations of War on the Side of *Portugal*, were, this Year, very inconſiderable; for notwithſtanding the *Portugueze* retook, in the beginning of the Campaign, *Miranda de Duero*, and that, through the indefatigable Care of the Earl of *Portmore*, General of the *Engliſh* Forces in that Country, they brought a fine Army into the Field, and advanced into the *Spaniſh* Territories, in hopes to deſtroy the Magazines of the Enemy at *Merida*, which would have facilitated the Siege of *Badajox*; yet the *Portugueze* abandon'd that Deſign, and return'd into their own Country, to cover it againſt the Marquis *de Bay*, who had made an Incurſion into it.

The Elector of *Hanover* interpoſes in Favour of the Proteſtants of *Hildeſheim*.

The Chapter of *Hildeſheim*, a City in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, having ſome Years before, in a moſt violent Manner, moleſted the Proteſtants ſettled in that Biſhoprick, the Elector of *Hanover* thought himſelf oblig'd in Conſcience, to uſe his Intereſt for the Relief of thoſe diſtreſſed People; and his powerful Interpoſition, produc'd a Convention between his Electoral Highneſs and the Chapter; whereby it was agreed, that the ſaid Proteſtants ſhould, for the future, enjoy their Civil and Religious Liberties, according to the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*. This Agreement was pretty well obſerv'd, for about Four Years; but as 'tis the general Maxim of the *Popiſh* Clergy, to keep their Faith with thoſe they call *Hereticks*, no longer than it ſuits with their Conveniency, the Chapter of *Hildeſheim* ſeeing the Elector of *Hanover* intent on the grand Affairs of *Chriſtendom*, and thoſe of the *North* of *Germany*, thought this a proper Opportunity to perſecute again the Proteſtants in their Diſtrict, fondly hoping that his Electoral Highneſs would either overlook, or not reſent it. But they found themſelves miſtaken: For the Elector, having firſt admoniſh'd them to forbear thoſe Violences, reſolv'd, upon their Refuſal,

He ſeizes on that City.

to make uſe of Force to repreſs their turbulent Spirits. Hereupon, about the beginning of the Year 1711, he caus'd the Town and Caſtle of *Paine*, and afterwards the City of *Hildeſheim*, to be ſeized by his Troops; and order'd, at the ſame Time, his Miniſters at *Berlin*, the *Hague*, and other Courts, to notify, that as ſoon as the Chapter had redreſs'd the Grievances of the Proteſtants, he would withdraw his Forces from that City and Biſhoprick, of which he never deſign'd to keep Poſſeſſion. However, this Declaration was not ſufficient, either to ſtill the loud Clamours of the *Papiſts*, or even to remove the Jealouſies and Umbrage which the King of *Pruſſia*, and ſome other Proteſtant States, entertain'd upon this Service: And thereupon the latter made preſſing Inſtances with the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, to ingage them to interpoſe their good Offices, to oblige the Elector of *Hanover* to evacuate *Heldeſheim*. On the other hand, his Electoral Highneſs caus'd a kind of Manifeſto to be publiſh'd, to juſtify his Proceedings, and the Uprightneſs of his Intentions: And foreſeeing that the Chapter of *Hildeſheim*, would raiſe a Clamour in the Diet at *Ratiſbon*, and pretend (as they actually did) that the Entrance of the *Hanoverian* Troops into that Biſhoprick, had diſabled it from furniſhing its Contingent to the Army of the Empire: His Electoral Highneſs wiſely obviated that odious Imputation, by taking Care that his Troops ſhould not touch the leaſt part of the ordinary Revenues and Contributions, out of which that Biſhoprick us'd to furniſh its Quota. The Chapter being thus left without any colourable Excuſe, and ſeeing the Elector of *Hanover* firmly reſolv'd to have the Grievances of the Proteſtants in that Biſhoprick redreſs'd, thought it Prudence to give his Electoral Highneſs entire Satisfaction: Which they had no ſooner done, and renew'd the Treaty for the Security of the Rights and Liberties of the Proteſtants, but his Electoral Highneſs gave a noble Proof of his Integrity and Sincerity, by withdrawing his Forces from the Dependencies of that Biſhoprick. The Biſhop of *Munſter* was very inſtrumental in that Agreement, and did the Empire a great Piece of Service: For ſome ill-deſigning Perſons had ſo miſrepreſented this Affair to the King of *Pruſſia*, that there was reaſon to fear an open Rupture between that Prince, and the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Hanover*.

The King of *Pruſſia* comes to the *Hague*, to preſs the ſettling of the Succeſſion of the late King *William* III.

The Endeavours uſed to adjuſt the Diſputes about the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, of Glorious Memory, were not attended with the like Succeſs. An Accommodation, as was hinted before, was attempted in the beginning of the Spring; and the King of *Pruſſia* repairing to the *Hague* ſoon after, to preſs the Concluſion of that Affair, the Prince of *Naſſau Friezland*, the other Party, was earneſtly deſired by his *Pruſſian* Majeſty to come thither alſo. His Highneſs comply'd, though not without ſome Reluctancy and Concern, to leave the Confederate Army in the middle of the Campaign; which ſeem'd to forebode the Fatality that attended that brave young Prince. For on the 14th of *July*, N. S. being come to *Moerdyke*, in his way to the *Hague*, and being oblig'd to ferry over the *Amer*, both by reaſon of the

The Prince of *Naſſau Friezeland* drown'd, *July* 14. N. S.

Fatigue of his Journey, and the Rain which fell in great Abundance, he choſe to continue in his Coach, together with Mr. *Hilken*, Maſter of the Horſe to his Highneſs, and Colonel of his Guards; but by that time they were got within a ſmall Diſtance of the oppoſite Shore, a ſudden tempeſtuous Guſt of Wind aroſe, with which, and the Diſturbance of the Water occaſion'd by it, the Horſes were ſo frighted, that they immediately leap'd over Board, overſet the Veſſel, and dragg'd the Coach into the *Amer*, ſo that the Prince, and his Companion, were ſoon drown'd, notwithſtanding all the Endeavours uſed by one of his Highneſs's Servants, who loſt his Life in attempting to ſave his Maſter's. The Death of that Prince, who, whatever Claim was put up by others, to the Succeſſion of the late King *William*, did, by general Conſent, inherit the Virtues, and gave Hopes of attaining the Reputation of the Illuſtrious Princes of *Orange*, was univerſally lamented by the *States-General*; all the Inhabitants of the *United-Provinces*; and, in particular, by the Army, who had been Eye-Witneſſes of his good Conduct, and Heroical Bravery in the memorable Sieges of *Liſle*, *Douay* and *Mons*, the Battel of *Oudenarde*, and chiefly in that of *Blaregnies*, wherein he gave ſuch diſtinguiſh'd Proofs of the ſedateſt Intrepidity, as gain'd him the Love and Eſteem of all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers.

His Loſs univerſally lamented.

Not many Days after this melancholy News reach'd *England*, Brigadier *Sutton* arrived at *Whitehall*, with the Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the *French* Lines, which gave his Grace's Friends the greater Joy, becauſe his Enemies, as they heartily wiſh'd it, ſo had they fondly given out, *That nothing ſhould be done this Year* in Flanders. 'Tis certain, that this Succeſs of the Duke, did not well ſuit with the Scheme of the new Miniſters; who having made underhand Advances towards a Peace, with ſome *French* Agents in *London*, wanted nothing but fair Pretences, publickly to avow and juſtify their Meaſures. Upon their Diſappointment, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies endeavour'd to leſſen his Reputation and Glory, ſome pretending, *That he had only removed his Army from a plentiful, to a ſtarving Camp*; but that malicious Suggeſtion was ſoon confuted, as well by the Sequel of his late Succeſs, as by the Applauſe all *Europe* gave to the Conduct of the *Britiſh* General; whilſt Mareſchal *de Villars* was publickly reflected on, and lampoon'd, both in his own Army, and at *Paris*, and had much ado to keep his Ground at Court. This Paſſage ſhews how far ſome Men are intoxicated by the Spirit of Party and Faction, which clouds their Underſtandings, and byaſſes their Affections to ſuch a Degree, that they cannot either diſcern, or are offended with the brighteſt Merit.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies endeavour to leſſen his Glory.

Not long after, the new Miniſters receiv'd a more ſenſible Mortification, in the Miſcarriage of the Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*, which, for many Months, had kept all *Europe* at a Gaze, and in doubtful Expectation. Before we enter upon the Account of that Diſaſter, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that one of the moſt ſpecious, and, indeed, beſt grounded Complaints againſt the former Adminiſtration, was, that during ſo long a War, in which ſo much Blood and Treaſure had been ſpent, ſo little Care had been taken, either to improve thoſe advantageous Conditions, upon which *England* entred into the Alliance, *viz.* That we ſhould remain Maſters of ſuch Places as we ſhould poſſeſs in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, or to ſecure our own Colonies on the Continent of *America*, and regain our *Newfoundland-Fiſhery*. 'Tis true, a ſucceſsful Attempt was, in the Year 1710, made by Colonel *Nicholſon*, on *Port-Royal* in *Nova-Scotia*, which had been concerted with the late Miniſtry; but neither was this thought ſufficient to attone for their pretended paſt Neglect; nor did they reap the Honour of that Deſign, being remov'd before it was put in Execution. Upon the News of this Conqueſt, the New Miniſters reſolved to follow that Blow; in the Proſecution of which Counſel, they were further incouraged by Colonel *Nicholſon*; who, upon his Return, had ſeveral Conferences with the Lord Treaſurer, and laid before him very plauſible Schemes for the Reduction of *Quebec*, and *Placentia*, in order to ſecure the whole Country of *Canada*, and to drive the *French* out of *Newfoundland*, and thereby gain the intire Fiſhery to our ſelves: A Deſign, undoubtedly, worthy the beſt of Patriots, as well as wiſeſt Stateſmen! For, as the Succeſs of it would have produced little leſs than Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* neat Profit to this Nation, ſo would it have greatly increas'd our Naval Strength, and, which had been a double Advantage, given a fatal Blow to that of *France*; the *Canada* and *Newfoundland* Trade, being the beſt Nurſery of Sailors that Kingdom has on the Ocean. Nor was this all that the Miniſtry had in View, in the Deſign of reducing *Canada*: They were not unacquainted with the Dangers impending from that Quarter, on all our Settlements on the Continent of *America*; which had been laid before Her Majeſty, by the Four *Indian* Princes that came over with Colonel *Nicholſon*, in the Spring of the Year 1710. They knew beſides, the great Advantage which ſome of thoſe Plantations bring to the *Britiſh* Nation; and therefore could not but think all manner of Precaution ought to be taken,

The Sea Expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*, proves abortive.

Reaſons of the *Scheme* for reducing *Quebec* and *Placentia*.

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taken, effectually to ſecure them againſt ſo incroaching a Neighbour as the *French*. Not to mention the Glory of ſucceeding in ſo beneficial a Deſign, which would have ſignalized the Beginning of their Adminiſtration, and therefore was certainly a powerful Motive to this Undertaking; which was concerted, and carry'd on, with almoſt unexampled Secrecy, tho', perhaps, executed with leſs Diligence and Forecaſt, than the Nature of ſo important a Service requir'd.

About the Beginning of *April* 1711, the Regiments of Colonel *Kirke*, Brigadier *Hill*, Colonel *Windreſs*, Colonel *Clayton*, and Colonel *Kane*, which had been drawn from the Army in *Flanders*, were embark'd at *Oſtend*, and thence tranſported to the Rendezvous at *Portſmouth*; where the Regiments of Lieutenant-General *Seymour*, and Colonel *Deſaunay*, with a Battalion of Marines, commanded by Colonel *Charles Churchill*, were alſo ſhipp'd off for the intended Expedition, under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the New Favourite. While the neceſſary Proviſions were getting ready, the Land-Forces continued on Board the Tranſports and Men of War at *Spithead*, till the 28th of *April*, when they ſail'd from thence with the Squadron commanded by Sir *Hovendon Walker*, conſiſting of her Majeſty's Ships the *Edgar*, *Monmouth*, *Devonſhire*, *Humber*, *Swiftſure*, *Kingſton*, *Sunderland*, *Montague*, and *Dunkirk*; which were to be reinforced by other Ships in the *Weſt-Indies*. On the 2d of *May*, the Fleet was, by contrary Winds, obliged to put into *Plymouth*, from whence they ſailed again the 4th. The Deſign of this Expedition was kept ſecret, till they came over the Banks of *Newfoundland*, near *New England*; when the General and Admiral having open'd their Orders, it was made known, That they were firſt to attempt the Conqueſt of *Quebec*, a rich ſtrong City, ſituate on the Left Side of the River St. *Lawrence*, or *Canada*, which runs about One hundred and thirty Leagues from its Mouth, up to that Place. After ſeven Weeks and three Days ſailing, the Fleet anchor'd in *Nantasket* Road, near *Boſton* in *New-England*, on *Sunday* the 24th of *June*. The next Morning, the Caſtle of *Boſton* giving the uſual Signal of ſeveral Ships being ſeen in the Bay, about Noon the Alarm begun, and all Precautions were taken for the Defence of that Place: But the Inhabitants were ſoon agreeably ſurpriz'd, when they found theſe Ships to be her Majeſty's Squadron. The General and Admiral being come aſhore, held a Council, in which it was thought fit, that the Forces on Board the Fleet, ſhould land, and encamp on *Noddes* Iſland, to refreſh themſelves, till the Preparations to be made in thoſe Parts for the Execution of the intended Expedition, were in a Readineſs: And thoſe Troops, who prov'd to be in a better State of Health than could be reaſonably expected after ſo long a Voyage, were review'd by General *Hill*. The Fleet, upon their Arrival at *Boſton*, conſiſted of Twelve Men of War, Forty Tranſports, and Six Store-Ships, with all manner of warlike Stores, and a fine Train of Artillery, with Forty Horſe for the Uſe of the the ſame, commanded by Colonel *King*, with proper Officers; beſides which, the Admiral found there the *Windſor* and *Weymouth*, which had brought in a *French* Man of War of Forty two Guns, and Three hundred Men, and Three other Prizes, valued about Sixty thouſand Pounds. The *Dunkirk* brought in likewiſe a ſmall Banker as Prize, which ſhe took on the 28th of *May*. But here we may take Notice, that tho' the principal Managers of this Enterprize, were made to expect, that upon the Arrival of the Fleet in *New-England*, they would find there all the neceſſary Supplies of Proviſions; yet above Five Weeks elaps'd, before all Things could be got in a Readineſs for the Proſecution of the Deſign. Some would have laid the Blame of this Delay upon the Governor of *New-England*; but it afterwards appear'd, from authentick Teſtimonies, that he did all that lay in his Power to forward and promote this Expedition. On the 20th of *July*, the *Britiſh* Forces return'd on Board their reſpective Ships, and on the 28th, Two Regiments of *New-England*, *Maſſachuſſet's-Bay*, *New Hampſhire*, and *Rhode-Iſland* Plantation, commanded by Colonel *Vetch*, and Colonel *Walton*, who were to aſſiſt in this Enterprize, began to embark on Board the Ships and Sloops provided for that purpoſe. On the 30th of *July*, the Fleet ſailed from *Boſton* for the River *Canada*; the Line of the Battel of the Squadron, conſiſting of the *Swiftſure*, *Sunderland*, *Devonſhire*, *Edgar*, (on Board of which was Sir *Hovendon Walker*, Admiral) *Humber*, *Windſor*, *Dunkirk*, *Feverſham*, *Leopard*, *Cheſter*, and *Monmouth*, Men of War; with the *Leoſtaff* and *Triton*'s Prize, Two Thirty Gun Veſſels; and the *Baſilisk* and *Granado*, Bomb-Ships.

The Fleet ſails from *Plymouth*, *May* 4.

They arrive *Boſton*, *June* 25.

The Expedition retarded for want of Proviſions.

Beſides the Forces on Board the Fleet, Lieutenant-General *Nicholſon*, who was thought to be the chief Projector of this Expedition, and therefore reſolv'd to have a conſiderable Share in the Execution, ſet out from *Boſton* the ſame Day that the Fleet ſailed from *Nantasket-Bay*. Having ſtaid a few Days at *New-York*, he proceeded from thence to *Albany*; where the Forces of *New York*, *Connecticut*, and *New Jerſey*, with the *Palatines*, and about a Thouſand *Indians* of the Five Nations, having rendezvous'd under the Command of Colonel *Ingoldſby*, Colonel *Schuyler*, and

Colonel *Whiting*, they march'd towards *Canada* on the 28th of *Auguſt*. But beſides the Delay in getting Proviſions, the Admiral was alſo diſappointed as to the Pilots he was made to expect to find in *New-England*, to conduct the Fleet up the River of St. *Lawrence*, the Navigation of which is, by all Sailors, agreed to be the moſt dangerous and difficult of any Part of the Ocean; for inſtead of experienc'd Steermen, who ſhould voluntarily have offer'd their Service, ſome Men were, in a manner, forc'd on Board the Fleet, who profeſs'd their Ignorance and want of Skill. This gave the Admiral no ſmall Uneaſineſs, which was increas'd by the Relation he had from the Maſter of a *French* Ship bound from *Rochel* to *Canada* (on Board of which were 30 Soldiers for the Gariſon of *Quebec*) taken by the *Cheſter*, who acquainted Sir *Hovendon Walker*, that the Navigation of the River *Canada*, is naturally ſo hazardous, by reaſon of its ſtrong Currents and frequent Fogs, that when the *French* Ships from *Rochel*, and other Ports, are to go upon that Voyage, they give out, that they are bound to another Place, otherwiſe they could not get their Complements of Seamen: And as a farther Proof of this, told them, that the Year before, coming down that River, being Nine Ships in Number, Eight of them were loſt. He alſo gave an Account, that about a Hundred Leagues off Cape *Finiſterre*, he parted from Monſieur *du Guay Trouin*, who was ſent upon a ſecret Expedition, with Sixteen Sail of Men of War; adding, that there were with him ſeveral Tranſports, with Four thouſand Men on Board, and Four Bomb-Veſſels: But notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging Accounts, it was reſolv'd to proſecute the intended Expedition; the Admiral taking the wiſe Precaution to keep on Board his Ship, the Maſter of the *French* Prize, to whoſe Advice, next to Providence, he ſoon after ow'd the Preſervation of the whole Fleet. A favourable Gale of Wind brought them into the Gulph of St. *Lawrence* off of *Bird Iſland*, near the Mouth of the River *Canada*, on the 14th of *Auguſt*. The *Humber* and the *Devonſhire* Men of War, being both of Eighty Guns, and Three Decks, and thought too large to go up that River, the Admiral order'd them back to *Great Britain*; and the Stern of the *Cheſter* being defective, Sir *Hovendon* thought fit to ſend her to *Boſton*; and having, on the 15th of *Auguſt*, made the Signal of Separation for thoſe Three Ships, ſtood away for the River; and ſoon after, within Forty eight Hours, they had a ſteady ſtrong Gale of Wind and fair Weather.

Account given by a *French* Maſter of a Ship of the Dangers attending the Navigation of the River St. *Lawrence*.

From this laſt Account, which was given from on Board the *Devonſhire*, who, on the 16th of *September*, arrived at *Portſmouth*, it was hoped that the Fleet would ſoon after have been in ſight of *Quebec*; upon which Suppoſition, the Reduction of that Place was little doubted. But on the 6th of *October*, Colonel *Clayton* arrived at *London*, being ſent Expreſs by Brigadier *Hill*, and Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with the melancholy News of their Diſappointment. The Account the Admiral himſelf gave of it, imported in Subſtance what follows: "On the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Wind blowing freſh at "*N. W.* we put into *Gaſpe* Bay, where we ſtaid till the 20th, being afraid of loſing "Company with the Tranſports that might be blown to Leeward; but having got "all of them together, we proceeded up part of the River of *Canada*, which is a "Hundred and thirty Leagues long to *Quebec*, from the Mouth of it. On the 21ſt, "it prov'd foggy, and continued ſo all Night, and the Day following, with little "Wind till the Afternoon, when, in an extream thick Fog, it began to blow hard "at *E.* and *E. S. E.* We found our ſelves then in a dangerous Circumſtance, having "neither Soundings nor Sight of Land to ſteer any Courſe, or any Anchorage within "Sixty Leagues, and that not ſafe; ſo that the Pilots on Board this Ship being the "beſt in the Fleet, were of Opinion, that the Admiral ſhould make a Signal to "bring to, which he did with our Heads to the *Southward*, judging by that, we might "eſcape Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the Mid-Channel: But, quite contrary, as we were with the Wind *Eaſterly*, and our Heads to the *Southward*, in Two "Hours we found our ſelves upon the *North* Shore among Rocks and Iſlands, where "the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt. The Men of War eſcaped, tho' with "extream Hazard, but Eight Tranſports were caſt away, with about Eight hundred Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the "Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that our Loſs would have been much greater.

Sir *Hovendon Walker*'s Account of the Miſcarriage of that Expedition, in a Letter dated *September* 12, 1711. See *Annals* of Queen *Anne*, Vol. X. p. 159.

"After this Diſaſter, we continued thereabouts two or three Days, ſeeing what "Men, and other things we could get from the Shore; after which, it was determined by a Conſultation of Sea-Officers, to return back to ſome Bay or Harbour, "where the Fleet might ſafely ride till a further Reſolution ſhould be taken. Accordingly, on the 14th of *September*, we arrived in the *Spaniſh* River Bay, and the "General and Admiral call'd a Council of War of Land and Sea-Officers, who conſidering we had but Ten Weeks Proviſion for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in theſe Parts of the World being ſo bad and dangerous, that at this Time "of the Year we could not depend upon a Supply of Proviſions from *New-England*, "it was unanimouſly agreed to return home, without making further Attempts elſe-

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" where. Thus has our Expedition been disappointed by insuperable Difficulties. " The *Saphire* was sent to *Boston*, and the *Montague* was order'd to endeavour to " find the *Humber* and *Devonshire*, which were order'd to cruize off Cape *Breton*; " but not meeting with them, we found her at Anchor off this Place. The " *Enterprize*, and *Triton* Prize, join'd us here on the 10th Instant; the for- " mer being order'd to convoy the *New England* Ships, which are to car- " ry the Forces, detach'd by the General, to garison *Annapolis Royal*. The " Men of War which are now with us, are the *Edgar*, *Swiftsure*, *Monmouth*, " *Windsor*, *Montague*, *Dunkirk*, *Kingston*, and *Sunderland*. The *Leopard* is order'd " immediately to sail for *England* with Colonel *Clayton*, to Court. Our Land Forces " were in so good a Condition, that I do not hear of the Death of any Captain " but one, since our Imbarkation, to the Time of the Loss of our Transports. On

The Fleet returns to *Portsmouth*.

the 9th of *October*, Sir *Hevendon Walker*, with the Men of War, and the Remainder of the Transports, arriv'd safe at *Portsmouth*, where the Troops were Landed; But on the 15th, the Admiral's Ship, the *Edgar*, of Seventy Guns, riding at *Spithead*, did unfortunately blow up by Accident, about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, with above Four Hundred Seamen in her, and above Thirty of the Inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, who went on board that Ship, to make merry with their Friends: Which Loss very much aggravated the Disappointment of the Quebec Expedition. To conclude the Account of the Naval Affairs, we must take Notice, that the *British* Fleet in the *Streights*, was, this Year, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, who assisted King *Charles* in Convoying the *German* Forces and Ammunition from *Vado* to *Barcelona*, and protected the *British* Trade in the *Mediterranean*. The Home Squadron did the like in the *Narrow-Seas*; so that the *French* durst not keep Abroad. All they did this Summer, was the sending a Squadron of Fourteen or Fifteen Men of War, under the Command of the Sieur *Du Guay Trouin*, to *America*, where they had already another Squadron, commanded by Mr. *Du Casse*. *Du Guay*'s Expedition, was, for some Time, kept very secret; but, at last, it was known, that having, on the 12th of *September*, N. S. entred the Bay of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brazil*, he obliged the *Portugueze* to run ashore and set on Fire their Men of War in that Port; after which he made himself Master of the Town of St. *Sebastian*, and having kept Possession of it for Two Months, sail'd from thence the 12th of *November*, carrying away Six Hundred Ten Thousand Crusadoes, besides a great Quantity of Sugar, and other rich Plunder, which they valued at Seven Millions of *Livres*; and pretended, that the whole Loss sustain'd by the *Portugueze*, amounted to Five and Twenty Millions. But, however, 'tis certain, that the Booty that was carried away, fell considerably short of the Expence of that Expedition. On the other Hand, the *French* made, this Year, some unsuccessful Attempts on the *Leeward* Islands; And, about the same Time, Commodore *Littleton* took a *Spanish* Galleon, and another Ship of Twenty Six Guns, richly Laden, in the *West-Indies*.

The *Edgar* blown up.

Sir *John Norris* commands in the *Streights*.

The *French* successful Expedition in *Brazil*.

Affairs of *Ireland*.

Before we return to *Great Britain*, let us attend what pass'd in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, having set out from *London* the 14th of *June*, arrived on the 3d of *July* at *Dublin*, where he was receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Honour and Respect. On the 9th the Parliament met, to whom his Grace made a Speech, wherein he intimated, *That the publick Accompts which should be laid before them, would shew her Majesty's Care in saving, upon the several Heads of Expence; and recommended to them to provide for the Troops established.* Both Houses address'd her Majesty in very Loyal Terms, and gave their Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech. On the 30th of the same Month, the Commons resolv'd to grant a Supply to her Majesty, to make good the necessary Branches of the Establishment for Two Years, commencing the 24th of *June*, 1711; as also for building an Armory in *Dublin*, to keep Twenty Five Thousand Arms; for Two Powder Magazines, and Seven Thousand Pounds for building the Council-Chamber, a Treasury-Office, and other Offices destroyed by a late Fire in *Dublin*-Castle. On the 11th of *August*, the Bills being prepared to be transmitted to *England*, the Lord Lieutenant signified his Pleasure, that the Parliament should adjourn to the 20th of *September*, which they did accordingly. They assembled again on that Day, and sat till *November* the 9th, when all the publick Business being done, the Acts received the Royal Assent, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 2d of *September* next. It is observable, That during this Session, the Duke of *Ormond*, Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Lord Chancellor, and the Majority of the *Irish* House of Peers, did, on several Occasions, visibly favour and countenance the *High-Church-Party*, if not downright *Jacobites*; whereas, on the contrary, the Commons strenuously asserted the *Revolution Principles*, and shew'd their firm Adherence to the *Protestant Succession*: Particular Instances of which, may be seen in our *Annals* of this Reign *. The

*High-Church* and *Jacobitism* encouraged.

* Vol. X. p. 154, *&c. seq.* to p.

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Duke of *Ormond* having appointed the Lord Chancellor *Phipps*, and General *Ingoldſby*, to take Care of the Government of *Ireland*, as Lords Juſtices, his Grace embark'd for *England*, with the Earl of *Angleſey*, about the latter End of *November*.

Some Time before, a Spirit of *Jacobitiſm* diſcover'd it ſelf in *Scotland*; which was owing to ſeveral concurring Cauſes. It was a general Obſervation, That the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms having been mainly obtain'd by Bribery and Corruption within Doors, by Force and Violence without; and, on the other hand, the deſirable End of it, an *Union of Affections and Advantages*, not being cordially proſecuted, the ill Humours and Diſcontents, that occaſioned a ſtrong Oppoſition to that Tranſaction in 1706, were rather increaſed than abated, when the Queen thought fit to change her Miniſtry; which was neceſſarily attended with Alterations in *Scotland*. Moreover, ſome of the Nobility there, who had formerly moſt warmly oppos'd, both the ſettling of the *Succeſſion* in the Proteſtant Line, and the *Union*; but who had private Piques againſt the late *Engliſh* Miniſters, being now choſen into the *Britiſh* Parliament, it is not improbable, that the diſcontented *Scots*, particularly the Friends of the *Pretender*, might fondly believe this to be a proper Opportunity, both to ſhew their own Inclinations, and to try how far they might expect to be countenanc'd: To which they might be further encouraged by the late numerous *Engliſh* Addreſſes, aſſerting and maintaining the ſole *HEREDITARY Right*. Upon this Preſumption, the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, a *Roman* Catholick, having, about the latter end of *June*, ſent to Mr. *Robert Bennet*, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of *Edinburgh*, a Silver Medal, with a Head on the Right Side, and this Legend, *CUJUS EST?* And on the Reverſe, the *Britiſh* Iſlands, with this Motto, *REDDITE*, as a Preſent to the Faculty, the ſaid Medal was firſt left in the Hands of one of their Servants; the Dean being ſhy either to accept it, or place it in the Repoſitory of Rarities, before he had conſulted ſome of the Members of the Faculty. In order to that, there being either an occaſional, or ſet Meeting, on the 30th of *June*, Mr. *Bennet* preſented to them the Medal before-mention'd, telling the Faculty, "Her Grace "the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, ſent, as a Preſent to them, the Medal of King *James* "the Eighth, whom they, and the *Engliſh*, call'd the *Pretender*: And he hoped Thanks "were to be return'd to her Grace." Mr. *Alexander Stevenſon* anſwer'd, *That the Medal ſhould be returned to her Grace, for the receiving it was throwing Dirt on the Face of the Government*. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Robert Alexander*, of *Black-Houſe*, who ſaid, *That the receiving of ſuch a* Medal, *was owning a Right contrary to her Majeſty's*. Mr. *Robert Frazer* anſwer'd, "That *Oliver Cromwel's* Medal, who deſerv'd to be "hang'd, and the Arms of the Commonwealth of *England*, had been receiv'd, and "why not this? Upon this Mr. *Duncan Forbes*, Brother to *Culloden*, and Mr. *Joſeph Hume* of *Nineholes*, ſaid, *It was Time enough then to receive the Medal, when the Pretender was hang'd*; to whom adhered Mr. *Hugh Dalrymple*, Son to the Preſident; Mr. *James Ferguſon*, Son to Sir *John Ferguſon* of *Kirkennel*, and Sir *James Stuart* of *Goodtrees*,

The Friends of the *Pretender* ſhew themſelves openly in *Scotland*.

The Dutcheſs of *Gordon* preſents the Faculty of Advocates of *Edinburgh* with a Medal.

Debates whether the Medal ſhall be accepted, or no, and Thanks return'd to the Dutcheſs of *Gordon*.

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trees, her Majesty's Sollicitor. After that, Mr. *Dundass*, of *Armiston*, rose up, and made the following Speech:

Dean of Faculty, *Whatever these Gentlemen may say of their Loyalty, I think they affront the Queen, whom they pretend to honour, in disgracing her Brother, who is not only a Prince of the Blood, but the First thereof; and if Blood can give any Right, he is our undoubted Sovereign. I think, too, they call her Majesty's Title in Question, which is not our Business to determine. Medals are the Documents of History, to which all Historians refer; and therefore, though I should give King* William's *Stamp, with the Devil at his Right Ear, I see not how it could be refused, seeing an Hundred Years hence, it would prove, that such a Coin had been in* England. *But*, Dean of Faculty, *What needs further Speeches? None oppose the receiving the* Medal, *and returning Thanks to her Grace, but a few pitiful* Scoundrel Vermin *and* Mushrooms, *not worthy our Notice. Let us therefore proceed to name some of our Number, to return our hearty Thanks to the Dutchess of* Gordon. Hereupon the Dean of the Faculty put it to the Vote, and it was carry'd by a Majority of Sixty Three Voices against Twelve, (there being Seventy Five Members present) that Thanks should be return'd to her Grace, by Mr. *Dundass*, and Mr. *Horn* of *Westhall*. Three Days after, these Two waited on the Dutchess, and Mr. *Dundass* return'd her *the most hearty Thanks of the Faculty for all her Favours, particularly in presenting them with a* Medal *of their Sovereign Lord the King; hoping, and being confident, that her Grace should, very soon, have an Opportunity to compliment the* Faculty *with a Second* MEDAL, *struck upon the Restoration of the King and Royal Family, and the finishing* Rebellion, *usurping* Tyranny *and* Whiggery. It was, on this Occasion, justly observ'd, that this Medal was not *New*; for the Publick had an Account of its being dispers'd in the *Netherlands* about a Year before: And it was then the general Opinion, that it was struck upon the fond Hopes given by the *Jacobites* in *England*, to their Correspondents in *France*, that the *British* Nation was ready to declare for the *Pretender*: To which the Distractions occasion'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermon and Tryal, and the asserting the Doctrines of *Divine Hereditary Right*, and of *Absolute Passive Obedience*, diametrically opposite both to the late *Revolution*, and the *Protestant Succession*, gave some Air of Probability. Nor was this Medal *scarce*, but rather *common*; and as for its *intrinsick Value*, it did not exceed Half a Crown: So that it could not be worth either the Dutchess's while to present it, or the Faculty's to receive it, on the Account of its being *New*, *Scarce*, or *Valuable in it self*. And if the Advocates design'd it only as a Curiosity, they might have easily procur'd it, and plac'd it among their Collection, without Formality and Noise. But the Dutchess's Presenting it, and some of the Advocates Receiving it with Solemnity, and endeavouring to make it the Act of the Faculty, by returning Thanks to her Grace in the Name of the whole Society, with so much Ostentation, was certainly a publick and treasonable Affront to Her Majesty, a tacit Arraignment of her Title, and a striking at the Settlement in the House of *Hanover*. Nor is it to be doubted, that the Design of the *Jacobites* was to give Reputation to their Cause, by engaging so many Gentlemen of the Long Robe to espouse it; as the readiest way to bring the Common People into their Measures: For as these are generally led by Example, they would be apt to conclude, that there could be no Danger in following the Pattern set them by those, who, of all Men, ought best to understand the Laws and Constitution of their Country. The Timing of this Transaction was likewise judg'd very remarkable: For, it was soon after the Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland* had publickly declar'd themselves for the *Protestant Succession* in the most Illustrious House of *HANOVER*; and their Sense being justly taken for that of the Bulk of the *Protestants* in *Scotland*, whom they represent in an Ecclesiastical Capacity, it seem'd, the *Jacobite* Party there thought it necessary to balance them, by the Sense of the Ministers of Law and Justice in that Country. This happen'd also immediately after Her Majesty had declar'd, in her Speech at the Close of the last Session of Parliament; *That 'twas needless for Her to repeat the Assurances of her Earnest Concern for the Succession of the House of* HANOVER: From whence it may be concluded, that the *Jacobites*, being sensible of the Hurt this Declaration had done their Cause, they might think, the only way to retrieve it, was, by getting so many Lawyers to declare for them. And, in the last place, this was done at a Time when the Armies were in the Field, and the *Pretender* reported to be gone from *St. Germains*, in order to imbark in some Port of *France* on the Ocean; which might raise a well-grounded Suspicion, that this was design'd to favour a Second Invasion: The rather, because Mr. *Dundass*, in his Compliment to the Dutchess of *Gordon*, did not scruple to insinuate a speedy *Restoration of the King and the Royal Family*.

The Faculty return her solemn Thanks for it.

Remarks on its being presented, and receiv'd with Solemnity.

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The Report of this Medal's being presented, and received with the Circumstances above-mention'd, having made great Noise in *Edinburgh*; Sir *David Dalrymple*, the Queen's Lord Advocate, thought it his Duty to give an Account of it to the Duke of *Queensberry*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, who happening to die at this very Juncture, that Information was laid before the Queen, by one of the other Secretaries: Whereupon, Orders were sent to the Lord Advocate, to inquire into that Matter. The Faculty of Advocates being sensible of the *Error* committed by some of their Members, endeavour'd to palliate it by a Declaration, importing, "That being met extraordinarily, it appear'd to them, that a Medal "was sent to one of their Servants; who being call'd, acknowledg'd his having "the same, and justify'd that it never was put into the Faculty's Collection of Medals, nor had ever been out of his Custody. That the said Dean and Faculty "did, at the same Time, unanimously declare, That they rejected the Offer of the "said Medal, and order'd the said Servant to deliver up the same into the Hands "of the Lord Advocate, which was done in their Presence: And did unanimously "appoint a Committee, to bring in an Act of Faculty; containing a Narration of "the Fact as above, and a Declaration of their Duty and Loyal Affection to Her "Majesty's Person and Government, and the *Protestant Succession* as by Law esta"blish'd; and their Detestation of all Practices, that, directly or indirectly, might "contain the least Insinuation to the contrary, or any Incouragement to the *Pre*"*tender*." It was for some Time Matter of Doubt, whether the Government would be satisfy'd with this Act of the Faculty; for 'twas well known, that, notwithstanding their *publick Recantation*, or *Denial*, yet the Fact had happen'd as was above related; and was, in private, justify'd by some of the Members that had been most active in it: But as 'tis Prudence, in many Cases, for Princes rather to overlook, than punish Injuries; so the Court thought fit to make no further Inquiry into that Business: Wisely considering, that the Advocates could not be so extravagant, as to venture upon a Piece of Temerity so nearly bordering upon Treason, had they not been sure of being supported by a strong Party of *Jacobites*, and other discontented Persons, who wanted but an Opportunity to rise. However, this Lenity of the Government emboldened Mr. *Dundass* to write, and send to the Press, a Vindication more traiterous, if possible, than their Proceedings about the Medal; but, before its Publication, the Printer carry'd the Copy of it to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, who communicated it to Sir *James Stuart*; and he took care that the Queen and Council should be inform'd of it; upon which, that Paper was intirely suppress'd. Moreover, Monsieur *de Kreyenberg*, Resident from the Elector of *Hanover*, having, by his Electoral Highness's express Orders, presented a Memorial, and made pressing Instances for the Prosecution of Mr. *Dundass* and his Associates; the Government not only granted his Request, but even removed Sir *David Dalrymple* from his Office of Lord Advocate, on Pretence that he had been somewhat remiss, in prosecuting the *Scotch Medalists*; and reinstated Sir *James Stuart* in that Post, on Account of the Zeal he had lately shew'd, in advising the suppressing of Mr. *Dundass's* Vindication. Tho' this gave some Satisfaction to the Friends of the *Protestant Succession*, yet, 'tis observable, that Sir *David Dalrymple* was so far from being an Enemy to it, that his particular Acquaintance did not stick to affirm, that he would have prosecuted the *Medalists* with greater Severity than any whatever, had he not had secret Instructions from a Great Man at Court, not to stir in that Affair.

Act of the Faculty of Advocates, rejecting the *Medal*.

Vindication of Mr. *Dundass's* Proceedings, sent to the Press, and suppress'd.

Sir *J. Stuart* made Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, in the room of Sir *D. Dalrymple*. The latter justify'd.

Nor were the *Jacobites* less busy in *England*: For while these Things pass'd in *Scotland*, they were very industrious in dispersing, clandestinely, a printed Paper, entituled, *An Oath to an Invader, and Abjuring the Invaded, dissected and examin'd*: Containing Eleven Queries, levell'd against the *Revolution*, and the *Oath of Abjuration*, now administred in *Great Britain*, which was printed at the End of that Paper. About that Time likewise, a News-Paper took notice of a Paragraph, inserted in a written Postscript to the *Post-Boy*, of the 5th of *July*, 1711, sent to *Dick's* Coffee-House in *Dublin*, and (as may well be supposed) to many other Places; which was as follows: "We are inform'd, that Mr. *White*, alias *Lesley*, "is gone to *Switzerland*, in order, if he can, to convert a certain YOUNG GEN"TLEMAN, and bring him over from *Popery* to *Protestantism*. If he succeeds, "it's hop'd, that there will be no Experiment try'd hereafter, to run the Hazard "of making use of a *COMEOVER*: For those Sort of Gentlemen ought no "more to be trusted, than a stanch *Whig* should, altho' he swears that he shall be "for the *Church* and *Monarchy*: Except those, who have been sensible of their Er"rors, and, since their Conversion, have merited the Esteem of all honest Men." This Paragraph was founded upon a Report, that the *Pretender* was, about that Time, preparing to go for *Switzerland*: But he only went to the *French* Army in *Dauphiné*;

A Paper call'd, *An Oath to an Invader, and Abjuring the Invaded, dissected*, industriously dispers'd.

Remarkable Paragraph in Favour of the *Pretender*, inserted in the written Postscript to the *Post-Boy*.

The *Pretender's* Progress thro' some Provinces of *France*.

A. D. 1711.

*Dauphiné*; and having ſtay'd there a few Days, and conferr'd with the Duke of *Berwick*, and the other Generals, he took a Journey thro' *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Guienne*, the Three faireſt Provinces of *France*; and ſo return'd to his ſolitary Reſidence at *St. Germains*.

The Miniſtry in *England* advance their Friends to Honours and Preferments. Privy-Counſellors ſworn. * *June* 23.

All this while, the Miniſters in *England*, with unwearied Application and Induſtry, uſed all poſſible Means to ſtrengthen themſelves, and to weaken their Enemies, by advancing to Honours and Imployments, ſuch Perſons as they thought able and inclined to carry on their new Meaſures. Two Days after the Parliament was up, Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Bart. Comptroller of the Houſhold, *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea*, *Henry Paget*, Eſq; and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council: As were alſo, a few * Days after, *William Bromley*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, who, about this Time, came over from *Holland*, either for ſecret Inſtructions, or rather, to make his Bargain for future Services. This young Nobleman, the ſurviving Head of the ancient Family of *Wentworth Woodhouſe*, in *Yorkſhire*, was, by an unhappy Diſpute between his Father and his Couſin-German, the late Earl of *Strafford*, cut off from the Eſtate; but, with the Title of Baron *Raby*, ſeem'd to inherit the bold, towering Spirit, and enterprizing Genius, of his Grand Uncle, the famous Earl of *Strafford*, who fell the firſt Victim to the Royal Cauſe, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign. He was, beſides, fluſh'd with his priſtine Favour with King *William*, and with his long, ſucceſsful Embaſſy in *Pruſſia*; and, having a private Pique againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, from whom he had received ſome Diſguſts, both in *Flanders* and at *Berlin*, was, therefore, judg'd a moſt proper Perſon to be a Check to his Grace; and, with that View, was appointed Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the *States-General*. To gratify his Ambition, he not only was now made a Privy-Counſellor, but, Three † Days after the Queen had removed from *Kenſington* to *Windſor*, ſhe ſigned a Warrant for a Patent creating him Viſcount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford*. Not many Days after, the Lord *Dartmouth* was created Viſcount *Lewiſham*, in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Stanton Harcourt*; the Lord *Ferrers*, Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*; and about the end of *July*, the Earl of *Orrery* was made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Boyle*, of *Marſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*. We may here alſo take Notice, that about the beginning of *June*, a Warrant was ſign'd, directing a Patent to be paſs'd the Great Seal, for creating the Duke of *Hamilton*, a Baron and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Titles of Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon*; but a Caveat being enter'd againſt ſuch a Patent, a Stop was, for ſome time, put to the ſame.

Character of the Lord *Raby*, at this time made Earl of *Strafford*. † *June* 26. The Queen goes to *Windſor*. The Lord *Dartmouth* created an Earl. The Lord Keeper, Baron of *Stanton-Harcourt*. The Lord *Ferrers*, an Earl, and the Earl of *Orrery*, Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Boyle*, &c. A *Caveat* enter'd againſt Duke of *Hamilton* being made a Duke of *Great Britain*.

Beſides theſe new Titles of Honour, and the Changes in the Publick Employments, we may here take Notice, that about the beginning of *June*, the Queen order'd a new Commiſſion for Trade and Plantations; whereby *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea* was put at the Head of the Acting Commiſſioners, in the room of the Earl of *Stamford*; and *Francis Gwin*, Eſq; was put in the room of *John Pulteney*, Eſq;. About the ſame Mr. Serjeant *Baniſter* was made Firſt Judge in Upper *South Wales* Circuit, in the room of Serjeant *Whitacre*; *John Ward*, Eſq; Second Judge of *Cheſter*, in the room of *John Pocklinton*, Eſq; *Edward Jefferies*, Eſq; and *William Bridges*, Eſq; Juſtices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmaerthen*, and *Cardigan*, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Webb* and Mr. Serjeant *Hook*. *Thomas Liſter*, Eſq; Firſt Equery to the Queen, being lately dead, was ſucceeded by the Hon. *Peter Wentworth*, Brother to the new Earl of *Strafford*; and Captain *Hammond* was appointed Governor of *Languard* Fort, in the room of Colonel *Jones*.

Mr. *Wentworth* made Firſt Equerry to the Queen, and Captain *Hammond* Governor of *Languard* Fort. The Earl of *Poulet* made Lord Steward, and the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord Preſident of the Council. *June* 13. the Hon. Mr. *Paget* made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; and Mr. *Ettrick* Council for the Admiralty. The Hon. Mr. *Bruce* made one of the Comptrollers of the Army. Lord Lieutenants appointed.

On the 12th of *June*, the Earl of *Poulet* appear'd the Firſt Time with the White Staff, as Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normandy*, who was made Preſident of the Council, in the room of *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, lately deceaſed. The next Day *Henry Paget*, Eſq; kiſs'd the Queen's Hand, upon account of his being made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; and about the ſame time, *George Townſhend*, Eſq; was remov'd from his Place of Council Learned in the Law for the Affairs of the Admiralty, in which he was ſucceeded by *William Ettrick*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Chriſt-Church* in *Hampſhire*; and the Honourable *James Bruce*, Brother to the Earl of *Ailesbury*, was made one of the Comptrollers of the Army, in the room of *Thomas Broderick*, whoſe Brother, *Allen Broderick*, was lately remov'd from his Place of Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*. Not many Days after, it was declar'd, that her Majeſty had appointed the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Bedfordſhire* and *Middleſex*, in the room of the Duke of *Bedford*, deceas'd; the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normandy*, Lord Lieutenant of the

the *North* Riding of *York*, in the room of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; the Earl of *Denbigh* Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leiceſter*, in the room of the Duke of *Rutland*, deceas'd; the Earl of *Scarſdale* Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Derbyſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*; and the Lord *North* and *Grey* Lord Lieutenant of *Cambridgeſhire*, in the room of the Duke of *Bedford*, deceas'd. About the middle of *July*, Sir *George Byng* was declar'd Admiral of the White Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet; *Walter Whitfield*, Eſq; Paymaſter-General of the Marines, being removed, was ſucceeded in that Office by Sir *Roger Moſtyn*, Bart. and the Lord *Cheyne* was made Clerk of the Pipe, in the room of *William Perrel*, Eſq; On the 25th of *June*, came on, as uſual, the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London*; the Candidates being Alderman *Caſs* and Mr. *Lamb* on the one ſide, and Alderman *Ward* and Mr. *Gough* on the other; and upon the cloſing of the Poll, the Two firſt were declared * duly elected, to the great Joy of *High-Church*, and of the Friends to the *Pretender*, upon a Preſumption, that Alderman *Caſs* was no Ill-wiſher to their Party; becauſe in the Aſſaſſination-Plot, againſt the late King *William*, Sir *John Friend*, one of the chief Conſpirators, took Sanctuary, and was apprehended in his Houſe. The Lord *Clermont*, and his Brother, Captain *Middleton*, Sons to the Earl of *Middleton*, who were taken on Board the *Saliſbury*, in the intended Invaſion of *Scotland* by the *Pretender*, laid hold on this favourable Juncture to procure their Enlargement; and upon their humble Petition and Repreſentation of their ill State of Health, occaſion'd by a cloſe Impriſonment of above Three Years, the Queen order'd the Attorney-General to conſent to their being bail'd; which was done accordingly the 20th of *June*, in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*; each of them entring into a Recognizance of Four thouſand Pounds, and their Bail, *viz.* the Dukes of *Beaufort*, *Bolton* and *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Wharton*, in Two thouſand Pounds each, for their Appearance at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar the Firſt Day of next Term. Tho' ſome Perſons repin'd at, and made ſiniſter Conſtructions of this Act of Clemency; yet 'tis certain, that of the Four illuſtrious Perſons who bail'd them, Two were of the *High*, and Two of the *Low-Church* Party. About this time, *Anthony Hammond*, Eſq; was appointed Paymaſter of the Forces in *Spain*, in the room of Mr. *Mead*; and the Duke of *Kent* conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire*, upon the Deceaſe of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, occaſion'd by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was Hunting.

The Office of Lord *Privy-Seal* becoming thereby vacant, and there appearing a great Competition for it, the Queen. and her prime Miniſter, took ſome Time to conſider of a proper Perſon for that important Place. The Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Lord *Guernſey*, his Brother, the Earls of *Clarendon* and *Jerſey*, were named among the *Tory* Candidates; and, on the other hand, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, made great Intereſt for the Lord *Somers*; and went near to bring the Queen and the Earl of *Oxford* into that Counſel; at which the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was ſo diſguſted, that he retired to his Country-ſeat in *Oxfordſhire*. Upon the Death of the Earl of *Jerſey*, on *Sunday* the 26th of *Auguſt*, it was given out, that he was to have been declared Lord *Privy-Seal* that very Day; but whatever Grounds there were for this, or any ſuch Reports, the Queen, at laſt, reſolv'd to fix her Choice upon a Perſon who had not yet been named among the ſeveral Competitors, *viz.* Dr. *John Robinſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Dean of *Windſor*, and Regiſter of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*. This was publickly known in *London* the 30th of *Auguſt*; and on the 3d of *September* his Lordſhip was ſworn at *Windſor*, both as Lord Keeper of the *Privy-Seal*, and one of the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council: But tho' this Choice diſguſted ſome Great Men, the Effects of which appear'd not long after; yet it was, at that Juncture, generally applauded; for as, on the one hand, it was acknowledg'd, that his Lordſhip was eminently qualify'd for that Office, as well by his great Abilities and conſummate Experience in Affairs of State, of which, for many Years, he had given ſignal Proofs in his important Negotiations in *Sweden* and *Germany*; ſo, on the other hand, his Integrity, and Chriſtian Temper, render'd him ſo conſpicuous, that he was judg'd a moſt proper Inſtrument to allay the preſent Ferment; and, by his Example, to teach over-zealous and pragmatical Clergymen, that *Moderation* was the beſt way to Preferment. Upon theſe Conſiderations it was, that the Lord Treaſurer uſed all his Intereſt in favour of that Prelate, whoſe Counſels and Aſſiſtance, he thought, would make him amends for the great Loſs he ſuſtain'd by the Death of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with whom he had contracted an entire Friendſhip. Moreover, he conſider'd, that this Promotion would be grateful to the *moderate* Party, whom the prime Miniſter never, really, intended to depreſs too low; and that, at the ſame time, it would ſilence the Clamour, and cool the Fury of the oppoſite Party, ſince the *Church*, whoſe chimerical Danger was the Pretence of the late Diſtractions, ſeem'd now to triumph, by the Advancement of one of her Prelates to that high Station. Nor was the

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Duke of *Newcaſtle* for *Bedford* and *Middleſex*.

Duke of *Bucks* for *North* Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Earl of *Denbigh* for *Leiceſterſhire*, Earl of *Scarſdale* for *Derbyſhire*, and Lord *North* and *Grey* for *Cambridgeſhire*.

Sir *George Byng* made Admiral of the White; and *R. Moſtyn* Paymaſter of the Marine.

The Lord *Cheyne* made Clerk of the Pipe.

Alderman *Caſs* and Mr. *Lamb* choſen Sheriffs of *London*, * *June* 28.

The Lord *Clermont* and Captain *Middleton* bail'd.

*Anthony Hammond*, Eſq; Paymaſter in *Spain*.

The Duke of *Kent* Lord Lieutenant of *Bedſhire*.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* dies ſuddenly, *July* 15.

Great Competition about the Place of Lord Privy-Seal.

The Earl of *Jerſey* dies.

The Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol* made Lord Privy-Seal.

Some Great Men diſguſted at this Choice.

The Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Character.

A. D. 1711. the Lord Treaſurer's Conjecture wrong, as to the Effect of this Choice, among the *Whigs*, or money'd Men; for, it was obſerv'd, that upon the firſt Notice of it, the Publick Funds began to riſe; all the Well-wiſhers to the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, looking upon the Biſhop's Preferment, as an Addition of Strength to their Party, and a farther Security to the Proteſtant Succeſſion. Some time before, there being a warm Competion between Duke *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Mar*, for the Place of Secretary of State for *North Britain*, vacant by the Death of the Duke of of *Queensberry*, the Queen and her Miniſters thought fit to ſuppreſs that Office.

The Place of Third Secretary of State ſuppreſs'd.

In the mean while, thoſe at the Helm carried on the Negotiation of Peace, which they had clandeſtinely enter'd into with ſome Agents of *France*, even before the old Miniſters were removed. To this purpoſe, we may take Notice, that Mr. *Henry St. John*, and, as ſome pretend, Mr. *Robert Harley* himſelf, had ſeveral private Meetings with the Sieur *Gaultier*, an obſcure *French* Prieſt, who, for ſome time, was protected by Count *Gallas*, and ſuffer'd to ſay Maſs in his Chapel, and who being afterwards employ'd in *London* by Count *Tallard*, to receive and forward his Letters between *Paris* and *Nottingham*, began to be taken Notice of, and thereupon aſſumed the Title of Abbot. It was the Opinion of many, that when the Lord Treaſurer form'd the *South-Sea* Project, he had verbal Aſſurances given him, that *France* and *Spain* would grant to that Company, either ſome Settlement; or, at leaſt, a free Trade in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, provided a Peace were concluded, whereby King *Philip* ſhould remain in Poſſeſſion of the Monarchy of *Spain*: Which glittering Bait was, undoubtedly, ſufficient to decoy a Miniſtry, whoſe Intereſt it was to put a ſpeedy End to the War. The Death of the *Dauphin* of *France*, which happen'd Three Days before that of the Emperor *Joſeph*, and was occaſion'd by the ſame Diſtemper, the Small-Pox, proved rather advantageous than detrimental to that Kingdom; both as it allay'd the Factions at Court, and as it made Room for the coming on of his eldeſt Son, the Duke of *Burgundy*, a Prince of far greater Spirit and Penetration, than his Father, who being thereupon declared *Dauphin*, applied himſelf with indefatigable Attention, to publick Buſineſs, particularly to the *Finances*. The *French* were ſo confident that the Emperor's Death would alter the Councils of *Europe*, in relation to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, that their Emiſſaries, every where, gave out, That a ſecret Negotiation of Peace was on Foot, and that in order to facilitate the Succeſs of it, and to procure the Reſtoration of the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions, King *Philip* had given him the Sovereignty of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, the only Two *Spaniſh* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, remaining in his Hands, of which the Elector took actual Poſſeſſion, ſome Time after. On the other hand, the Court of *France* were not wanting in cheriſhing and improving the eager Diſpoſitions towards a Peace, which they found in the new *Britiſh* Miniſters, for which Purpoſe, towards the End of *April*, 1711, Monſieur *de Torcy* tranſmitted into *England* ſome *Propoſitions* *, with a remarkable Preamble, importing, "That as it was not to be doubted but the (*French*) King was "in a Condition to maintain the War with Glory, ſo it would not be eſteem'd a "Sign of Weakneſs, that his Majeſty broke the Silence he had kept ſince the Separation of the Conferences of *Gertruydenberg*; and that before the opening of the "Campaign, he ſtill gave new Proofs of the Deſire that he had always preſerv'd, "to procure the Reeſtabliſhment of the Repoſe of *Europe*: But that after the Experience he had made of the Sentiments of thoſe who now govern'd the Republick "of *Holland*, and of their Endeavours to render the Negotiations fruitleſs, he was "willing to addreſs to the *Engliſh* Nation, the Propoſitions he thought fit to make to "end the War; and that with this View, the King offer'd to treat of Peace, on "the Baſis of the following Conditions: I. That the *Engliſh* ſhould have real Securities to exerciſe their Commerce in *Spain*, to the *Indies*, and in the Parts of the "*Mediterranean*. II. That a Barrier ſhould be form'd in the *Low-Countries*, for the "Security of the Republick of *Holland*, and to the good Liking of the *Dutch*. "III. That reaſonable Means ſhould be ſought out, to ſatisfy the Allies of *England* "and *Holland*. IV. That as the good State of the Affairs of the King of *Spain* "furniſh'd new Expedients to end the Differences touching that Monarchy, Endeavours ſhould be uſed to ſurmount the Difficulties raiſed on this Occaſion. "V. That the Conferences to treat of Peace, ſhould be immediately open'd, and "that the King's Plenipotentiaries ſhould either treat with thoſe of *England* and "*Holland* alone, or jointly with thoſe of their Allies, at the Choice of *England*. "VI. And that his Majeſty propoſed the Cities of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and *Liege*, for "the Place of Treaty, referring it to *England*, to chuſe one of thoſe Two Cities." Theſe Propoſitions Mr. Secretary St. *John* immediately tranſmitted to the Lord *Raby*

Clandeſtine Negotiation of Peace.

Private Conferences between Mr. *St. John* and the Abbot *Gaultier*.

The Dauphin of *France* dies, *April* 14. N. S.

The Duke of *Burgundy* declared *Dauphin*, and a very promiſing Prince.

King *Philip* yields up *Namur* and *Luxenburgh* to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

* Dated *April* 22. N. S. New Propoſitions of *France*, ſigned *De Torcy*.

*Raby*, the Queen's Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, with Orders to communicate them to the Penſionary, and to aſſure him, "That the Queen was reſolv'd, "in making Peace, or War, to act in perfect Concert with the States. In this "Letter Mr. Secretary deſired, that the Secret might be kept among as "few as poſſible; and confeſs'd, That the Terms of the ſeveral Propoſitions were very general, and that there was an Air of Complaiſance ſhewn to "*England*, and the contrary to *Holland*, which might be of ill Conſequence; but "could be of none, as long as the Queen, and the States, took Care to underſtand "each other, and to act with as little Reſerve, as became Two Powers, ſo nearly "ally'd in Intereſt; which Rule ſhould, on the Part of *England*, be inviolably obſerv'd." In anſwer to theſe Orders, the Lord *Raby* acquainted † Mr. *St. John*, "that the Penſionary, and the States-Deputies, had conſider'd Mr. *de Torcy*'s Propoſitions, and the obliging Manner in which her Majeſty was pleaſed to communicate them; that they urged the Neceſſity of an entire Confidence one with another, at this critical Juncture; that they declared themſelves weary of the War, "which, however, they endeavour'd to conceal from the Enemy, leſt he ſhould "make his Advantage by it: And that they were ready to join in any Meaſures "her Majeſty ſhould think proper to obtain a good Peace: But they look'd upon "theſe Propoſitions, as the Secretary did, to be very dark and general, and deſign'd "to create Jealouſies between her Majeſty, that Republick, and the Allies: And, "therefore, depended upon her Majeſty's Juſtice and Prudence to prevent any ſuch ill "Effect, and hoped ſhe would make the *French* explain more particularly, the ſeveral "Points contain'd in them." The Lord *Raby* concluded, with adviſing, *to go open with the States in this Matter, that they might have no Reaſon to accuſe the* Engliſh *for taking the leaſt Meaſures without them*: But it was not long before Mr. *St. John* prepared the Lord *Raby* to lay aſide his Scruples, and to entertain other Sentiments of the Manner of carrying on this Negotiation: For having, a few Days after ‖, acquainted him, with the *Queen's Pleaſure, that his Excellency ſhould make all poſſible Haſte to come over*; the Secretary frankly told him, *That* Britain *had gone ſo much too far in weaving her Intereſt into that of the Continent, that it would prove no eaſy Taſk to diſentangle our Affairs, without Tearing or Rending.* The Lord *Raby* took the Hint; aſſured the Secretary, *That he would venture, and undertake any Thing to ſerve the Queen*; and ſo all Correſpondence between *England* and *Holland*, concerning the preſent Treaty, ended with the Communication of the firſt Propoſitions of *France*.

† *May* 25. and 26. N. S.

‖ *May*. 26.

On the other hand, the *Britiſh* Miniſters were ſo forward, as privately to ſend over to *France* one of their Agents, Mr. *Matthew Prior*, a Perſon, who by his natural Abilities, and pregnant Genius, improved by aſſiduous Study, and ſupported by the Beneficence of the late ingenious Earl of *Dorſet*, had, from a very low Extraction, gain'd a Name among the Wits of the Age; and who, by adapting his flexible Principles to the prevailing Party, had, in the different Changes of the Miniſtry, ſince the Revolution, found Means to raiſe himſelf to ſeveral Employments. Though the Subject Matter and Succeſs of his clandeſtine Negotiation, were, for ſome Time, induſtriouſly kept Secret; yet, it ſeems, his Journey could not: For, about the beginning of *Auguſt*, upon his return from *France*, in a ſmall Veſſel, that ſet him aſhore near *Deal*, going under a borrowed Name, and not producing his Paſs, he was diſcover'd, and ſtopp'd by the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Officers, 'till he was releaſed by Orders from Above. This Adventure being noiſed Abroad, Count *Gallas*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, thought it his Duty to expoſtulate about it with the Earl of *Oxford*, who told him, *He had no Reaſon to be alarm'd; for the Queen would never make a Peace derogatory from her Engagements with her Allies.* On the other hand, in order to palliate the *Clandeſtine Negotiation between* Great Britain *and* France, which was no longer a Myſtery, and to feel the Pulſe of the Nation, about a Peace, the Agents of the *Britiſh* Miniſters publiſh'd a Pamphlet, Intituled, *A new Journey to* Paris: *Together with ſome ſecret Tranſactions between the* French *King, and an* Engliſh *Gentleman*. This Account, under the fictitious Name of Mr. *Du Baudrier*, was written by *Jonathan Swift*, formerly Chaplain to Sir *William Temple*, an Ingenious, but Ambitious Clergyman, who had, ſome Years before, devoted himſelf to the *Whigs*, and written againſt the *Tories*; but being diſappointed in his Hopes of Preferment, upon the late Revolution in the Miniſtry, he immediately tack'd about; liſted himſelf in the Service of the *High-Church Party*; and, with Mr. *Prior*, Dr. *Friend*, Mr. *Oldſworth*, and ſome others, was employ'd in writing a Weekly Paper, call'd the *Examiner*, the Deſign of which was, to aggravate the Faults of the late Miniſtry, with all the Heightnings of Malice and Rhetorick; to inveigh againſt them with all poſſible Bitterneſs; and to involve the whole *Whig-Party* in the Accuſation of their Leaders. Having got this Thread, Men of Speculation thought it eaſy to wind up the whole Bottom; and trace the ſecret Negotiation of Peace to its true Cauſes.

Mr. *Prior* ſent to *France*.

His Character.

Count *Gallas* expoſtulates about this clandeſtine Negotiation.

Character of Dr. *Swift*, one of the Authors of the *Examiner*.

A. D. 1711.

Hereupon they call'd to Mind, that the moſt plauſible Topick, by which the *High-Church Party* ingratiated themſelves with the People, was the Proſpect they gave them of a ſudden Peace; which their Under-Agents were taught to ſuggeſt, had been kept off by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s and the late Lord Treaſurer's Ambition, and inſatiable Avarice: And to this Purpoſe, they likewiſe remembred, that the *Letter to the Examiner*, written about a Year before, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, contain'd the *Hints* and *Inſtructions*, which the Authors of that Paper purſued in their Political Obſervations and Reflections. Among the reſt, they lay great Streſs upon the *Examiner* of the 26th of *April*, 1711, wherein the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, about Three Years before, *againſt a Peace* WITHOUT THE ENTIRE RESTITUTION OF SPAIN, was exploded as the *higheſt Strain of* TEMERITY, FOLLY, and GASCONADE; which very much inflamed the Paper War between the Two contending Parties. The moſt ſober Part of the Nation allow'd, indeed, the Solidity of the Reaſons alledged by the *Whigs*, for not departing from the Engagements of the Grand Alliance; and were rather inclined to bear the Burden of Taxes ſome Time longer, than by a precarious Peace, to throw up the Fruits of this glorious and ſucceſsful War: But yet the Generality were wrought up by contrary Arguments. They were made to conſider, "That "the Scene of Affairs being, in a great meaſure, ſhifted by the Deceaſe of the late "Emperor, and the *Dauphin*, it was not impoſſible to put an End to this heavy expenſive War, by a ſafe and honourable Peace, without inſiſting on the Reſtitution "of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. That on the one Side, King *Charles* ſucceeding "in the *Empire*, and the *Hereditary-Countries*, and being already poſſeſſed of the "*Spaniſh* Territories in *Italy*, the Addition of *Spain* to his other Dominions, might render the Houſe of *Auſtria* too Potent; and not only deſtroy the very End for which "this War was undertaken, *viz.* the preſerving a *Balance of Power in* Europe, but "alſo, in Time, occaſion a new War to reſtore that *Balance*. Moreover, it was "urged, that one of the Reaſons for wreſting *Spain* out of the Hands of King "*Philip*, *viz.* its entire Dependance on *France*, was like to ceaſe, upon the Death of "his Grandfather; when the natural Antipathy between the Two Nations, and "the Jealouſies and Differences which often ariſe between Neighbour Kings, and "are generally the fiercer among near Relations, would, in all Probability, break "the preſent *Union* of *France* and *Spain*. And 'twas obſerv'd likewiſe, that it was "now impracticable to reſtore the whole *Spaniſh* Dominions to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that Monarchy being actually *diſmembred*, and Part of it yielded to the "Duke of *Savoy*; and other Parts conquer'd by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. Upon all theſe Conſiderations, the new Miniſtry thought fit to hearken to ſome Overtures of Peace, which were firſt made to the late Earl of *Jerſey*, by his old Acquaintance, the Marquis *de Torcy*, and the latter having deſired, that a Perſon, with whom he might diſcourſe freely, ſhould be ſent over, Mr. *Prior* was immediately pitch'd upon as the fitteſt for ſuch a private Negotiation, by reaſon of his former Employment at the Peace of *Ryſwick*; of Secretary of King *William*'s firſt Embaſſy to *France*; and of his Perſonal Acquaintance with that *French* Miniſter. He was inſtructed to communicate to *France* ſome *private Propoſitions*, or *Preliminary Demands* * of *Great Britain*, importing in Subſtance, "That we would "make no Peace, but what ſhould be to the Satisfaction of all our Allies, according to their Agreements and Treaties: That the Trade of *Holland* ſhould be reſtored, and the *Dutch* have a Barrier, as well as the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy* "for their Security: That Care ſhould be taken to keep the Balance in *Italy*; and "that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united. In relation to *Great* "*Britain*, That our Commerce ſhould be ſettled to the Satisfaction of the *Britiſh* "Subjects: The Government to be acknowledg'd in *France*, as now ſettled in "*Great Britain*: *Dunkirk* to be demoliſh'd: The *Aſſiento* to be enjoy'd by *Britain*, "after the Peace, as the *French* had it at preſent: *Newfoundland* to be entirely given "up to the *Engliſh*: But the Trade of *Hudſon's* Bay to continue in the Hands of "the *French* and *Engliſh*; and all Things in *America* to remain in the State they "ſhould be found, at the Concluſion of the Peace. That all Advantages of Trade, granted to the *French* by the *Spaniards*, ſhould be equally granted to the *Britiſh* "Subjects; And, in the laſt Place, That the *Secret* ſhould be *inviolably kept*, 'till "allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Conſent of both Parties concern'd." With theſe Propoſitions, Mr. *Prior* was ſent to *France*, the beginning of *July*; had a Power ſigned by the Queen; was order'd to return immediately, if the *French* Court ſtarted any Difficulties, and was particularly directed to ſee, if they had full Powers from *Spain*. The *French* not finding him ſufficiently impower'd to treat, were ſhy of diſcloſing their Thoughts to him: For upon his Arrival in *France*, Monſieur *de Torcy*, in a Letter † to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, told him, *He ſaw, with great*

See the Appendix to the *Annals* for the Year 1710. Page 68. Remarkable Paſſage in the *Examiner*.

Arguments for a Partition of *Spain*.

The *French* makes the firſt Overtures.

Mr. *Prior*'s Negotiation,

* Dated *July* 1. 1711. See *Appendix* to the *Report* from the Committee of *Secrecy*, p. 2.

† Dated *Aug.* 3. 1711. N. S.

A. D. 1711.

*great Pleaſure, Mr.* Prior *return, after an Interval of ſo many Years; that he could have wiſh'd he had had greater Liberty to employ his great Talents, which, he was perſuaded, he would have made a good Uſe of; but that he hoped Monſieur* Meſnager *would ſupply what he could not do.* Accordingly, Monſieur *Meſnager*, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in *France*, accompanied by another Gentleman, (ſaid to be the Abbot *du Bois*) attended Mr. *Prior*, upon his Return into *England*; and being veſted with full Powers, in the ampleſt Form, had frequent private Conferences with the Queen's Miniſters, particularly the Earl of *Oxford*, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, and the Lord *Dartmouth*. At one of their Meetings *, which was held at Mr. *Prior*'s Houſe, by Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council, and unknown to the Queen, then at *Windſor*, Monſieur *Meſnager* deliver'd to the Four *Britiſh* Miniſters, above-named, the *French* King's Anſwer to the Demands laſt ſent over by *England*; which, according to Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s Letter to the Queen, *complied with every Article except the Eighth, relating to* North America. He added, *They found, however, that they ſhould be able to compound this Point, in the manner which her Majeſty, ſome Time before, reſolv'd to paſs it in, provided* France *gave her Satisfaction upon the Seventh Article, as ſhe had now entirely done. That the Propoſitions to be ſent into* Holland, *as the* Foundation of a general Treaty, *they had likewiſe receiv'd from him; and that which was thought moſt liable to Exception, had been very much mended: That my Lord Treaſurer having, however, propoſed ſome further Alterations, in order to make the whole more palatable Abroad, and Monſieur* Meſnager *ſeeming inclined to agree to them, the Lords of the Council were to conſider of them the next Morning. That this being the preſent Situation of the Treaty, all her Servants were unanimouſly of Opinion, That a Warrant, and full Powers, ſhould that Night be tranſmitted to her Majeſty, in order to paſs the Great Seal the next Morning: And that Mr.* Prior *ſhould be added to thoſe empower'd to Sign; becauſe, he, having perſonally treated with Monſieur* de Torcy, *was the beſt Witneſs they could produce, of the Senſe in which the general Preliminary Engagements were enter'd into: Beſides which, as he was the beſt verſed in Matters of Trade, of all her Majeſty's Miniſters truſted in this Secret, if ſhe thought fit to employ him in the future Treaty of Commerce, it would be of Conſequence that he had been a Party concern'd in that Convention, which muſt be the Rule of that Treaty.* He concluded, That *the reſt of the Plenipotentiaries were all thoſe who had the Honour to ſit in her Majeſty's Cabinet Council, viz.* the Earl of *Oxford*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, the Earl *Poulet*, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and Mr. Secretary *St. John:* But though the Warrant, antidated by Three Days †, was ſigned by the Queen, directing the Lord Keeper to affix the Great Seal to an Inſtrument thereto annex'd, meaning the Full Powers, yet moſt of thoſe who ſo readily concurr'd in treating with the Miniſter of *France*, declined becoming Parties, when the Treaty was to be concluded; and ſo the *ſpecial Preliminaries* between *Great Britain* and *France*, ſigned by Monſieur *Meſnager*, on the 27th of *September*, were accepted and ſigned only by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and Mr. Secretary *St. John*, by virtue of a Warrant, ſigned by the Queen. Moreover, it is obſervable ‖, That neither this, nor any one Paper of Powers or Inſtructions throughout this whole Affair, was counterſign'd by any one Miniſter, but the Queen's Name expoſed to cover all, in Caſe this clandeſtine Negotiation ſhould, at laſt, prove abortive, and be afterwards inquired into: And the *Engliſh* Miniſtry having, every where, extoll'd the vaſt Advantages that were granted to *Great Britain*, *France* made a proper Uſe of it, and declared, that "Theſe Articles were an eventual, or "conditional Treaty only; and that the *French* King would not be oblig'd to make "them good, but in Caſe of the ſigning of a general Peace. In this Senſe Mr. *Meſnager* ſigned them; and by this Means, the Queen was brought into this Dilemma, either to go on, through all Adventures, in the Meaſures of *France*, or they had it in their Power, by divulging the Secret, and expoſing ſuch a notorious Breach of national Faith, to make what Advantage they thought fit among the Allies; who, from this Time, muſt think themſelves diſengaged from the Queen, if they could find their own Account in ſeparate Meaſures. The ſame ∴ Day that the *ſpecial* Preliminaries were thus accepted, another Set of *General Preliminary Articles on the Part of* France, were ſigned by Monſieur *Meſnager*; as was alſo a ſeparate Article in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*, "Whereby the *French* King promiſed to reſtore to "that Prince, the Territories which belong'd to him at the beginning of the pre-"ſent War; and to conſent that there be alſo yielded to his Royal Highneſs, ſuch "other Places in *Italy*, as ſhould be found agreeable to the Senſe of the Treaties "between him and his Allies." From this Time, a perfect Confidence was eſtabliſh'd between the Courts of St. *James*'s and *Verſailles*: And a Week after, Monſieur *Meſnager*, and his Companion, took their Leave of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, in order to return to *France*, extreamly ſatisfied with their Reception here, the Queen

Monſieur *Meſnager*'s Negotiation in *England*.

* *Sept.* 20.

† *Viz. Sept.* 17

‖ Report of the *Committee of Secrecy*, p. 5. And the *Appendix*, N°. IV.

∴ *Sept.* 27.

A. D. 1711.

Queen having honour'd Mr. *Meſnager* with a private Converſation in her Cloſet, and, at his Requeſt, granted to the Mareſchal *de Tallard* (who was ſuppoſed to have laid the Foundation of this Negotiation) the Favour of going to *France* for Four Months, upon his Parole; which ended in his Enlargement, without Ranſom. It was confidently reported, "That Mr. *Meſnager*, by the Encouragement he re-"ceiv'd from Mr. *St. John*, ſpoke to the Queen in Favour of the Chevalier *de* "*St. George*, whom he call'd *Her Brother*; that Her Majeſty ſeem'd not diſpleas'd "with the Diſcourſe; And that before he left *England*, he obtain'd, by means "of the Lady *Maſham*, a verbal Promiſe, *That private Inſtructions ſhould be ſent to* "*the* Britiſh *Plenipotentiaries*, *not to inſiſt on the* French *King's giving up the Inte-*"*reſt of the* Chevalier *abſolutely.*" Moreover, a * Letter from a good Hand in *Paris*, (which, about that Time, was communicated to me) imported, That, *upon his Return thither, Mr.* Meſnager *was very ſanguine, and affected publickly to affirm, that the Peace was as good as concluded; and that, in particular, he laid great Emphaſis on the Advantages granted in Favour of the Prince of* Wales: *Which, to ſome People, appear'd very unlikely; eſpecially, when they compar'd the Weight of ſuch an Affair, with the Abilities of Mr.* Meſnager, *who never was accounted a great Genius.* Be that Part of Mr. *Meſnager*'s Negotiation in *England* what it will, Five † Days after he had taken his Leave, the Government thought fit to communicate the *Preliminary Articles* he had ſigned, to Count *Gallas*, and other Foreign Miniſters; from whom a Copy being procur'd, an *Engliſh* Tranſlation of them was, on the 13th of *October*, publiſh'd in a News-Paper, call'd the *Daily Courant*, as follows:

M. *Tallard* has Leave to go to *France*.

Mr. *Meſnager* ſpeaks in Favour of the *Pretender*.

* Dated *Nov.* 19. 1711. *N.S.*

† *Octob.* 9.

*Preliminary Articles on the Part of* France, *for effecting a General Peace.*

The Seven *Preliminary Articles* publiſh'd *Octob.* 13.

"THE King being willing to contribute all that is in his Power to the re-eſta-"bliſhing of the General Peace; His Majeſty declares,

I. "That he will acknowledge the Queen of *Great Britain*, in that Quality; "as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement.

II. "That he will freely, and *bona fide*, conſent to the taking all juſt and rea-"ſonable Meaſures, for hindring that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* may ever "be united on the Head of the ſame Prince; his Majeſty being perſwaded, that "this Exceſs of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

III. "The King's Intention is, that all the Parties engag'd in the preſent War, "without excepting any of them, may find their reaſonable Satisfaction in the "Treaty of Peace which ſhall be made: That Commerce may be re-eſtabliſh'd "and maintain'd for the future, to the Advantage of *Great Britain*, of *Holland*, "and of the other Nations who have been accuſtom'd to exerciſe Commerce.

IV. "As the King will likewiſe maintain exactly the Obſervation of the "Peace, when it ſhall be concluded; and the Object the King propoſes to him-"ſelf, being to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing in any "manner whatever the Neighbouring States; he promiſes to agree, by the Treaty "which ſhall be made, that the *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortify'd "Places which ſhall be mention'd in the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Bar-"rier; which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Holland*, againſt any Enter-"prize from the Part of *France*.

V. "The King conſents likewiſe, that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be "form'd, for the *Empire*, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

VI. "Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King very great Sums, as well to pur-"chaſe it, as to fortify it; and that 'tis farther neceſſary to be at very conſiderable "Expence for razing the Works; his Majeſty is willing, however, to engage, to "cauſe them to be demoliſh'd, immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace; on "Condition, that, for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equivalent, that "may content him, be given him: And, as *England* cannot furniſh that Equivalent, "the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referr'd to the Conferences to be held for the Negotia-"tion of the Peace.

VII. "When the Conferences for the Negotiation of the Peace ſhall be form'd, "all the Pretenſions of the Princes and States, engaged in the preſent War, ſhall "be therein diſcuſs'd *bona fide*, and amicably: And nothing ſhall be omitted, to "regulate and terminate them, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties.

"By Virtue of a full Power from the King, We, the under-written, Knight "of his Order of St. *Michael*, Deputy of the Council of Commerce, have conclu-"ded, in the Name of his Majeſty, the preſent Preliminary Articles. In witneſs "whereof, we have ſigned. Done at *London*, the 27th of *September*, *O.S.* and the "8th of *October*, *N.S.* 1711.

(L.S.) *MESNAGER.*

A. D. 1711.

It is hard to expreſs, how ſtrangely the Generality of People, and even ſome Friends of the preſent Miniſtry, were ſurpriz'd at the Publication of theſe *Preliminaries*, which they look'd upon as *captious*, *inſidious*, and *inſufficient* to ground a Treaty upon; whereas they had been made to expect ſo *GLORIOUS* and *ADVANTAGEOUS* Terms for all the Allies, that the Peace would be *laſting*, *ſafe*, and *honourable*. Hereupon, the Writers of the *Poſt-Boy*, finding that the Publick were miſerably diſappointed, printed, the ſame Day, a *Poſtſcript* to their Paper; containing, beſides the *Preliminaries* before-mention'd, the Six following Articles; which, they ſaid, were agreed on, as the Foundation of a future Peace: *Viz.* 1. *That the Kingdoms of* Naples, Sicily, *and* Sardinia, *the Dukedom of* Milan, *the Ports of* Tuſcany, *that belong'd to the Crown of* Spain, *and all* Flanders, *ſhall remain for ever to the Houſe of* Auſtria. 2. *That King* Philip *ſhall have all* Spain, Majorca, Minorca, *and the* Weſt-Indies. 3. *That for the Security of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Trade at all Times with* Spain, *King* Philip *will conſent, that the City of* Cadiz *ſhall be always gariſon'd by the* Engliſh; *with full Liberty to the* South-Sea *Company, to eſtabliſh themſelves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament.* 4. *That the Fortifications of* Dunkirk *ſhall be demoliſh'd, and the Harbour ruin'd.* 5. *That the* Dutch *may name Commiſſioners, to treat with the* French *Commiſſioners, about regulating the neceſſary Barriers:* And, 6. *That Satisfaction, and Security, ſhall be given to the reſt of the Allies, at the General Congreſs.* But theſe Additional Articles were neither communicated to the Foreign Miniſters, nor had any Effect upon the Generality of the Nation, who continued to entertain great Jealouſies about the preſent Negotiation. However, notwithſtanding all the Difficulties and Oppoſition the New Miniſtry foreſaw they would infallibly meet with, both at home and abroad, they reſolv'd to purſue their Scheme; tho' they were ſo cautious as not to declare themſelves, till they had known the Sentiments of the *States-General*, about the *French Preliminaries*, communicated to them by the Earl of *Strafford*; which they did ſoon after, from the Mouth of Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*; whom their High Mightineſſes thought fit, at this critical Juncture, to ſend to *Great Britain*, as their Envoy Extraordinary; and who arrived in *London*, Eight Days after the Earl of *Strafford* had reach'd the *Hague*.

The Generality ſurpriz'd at the Publication of the *French Preliminaries*.

Sham Articles ſaid to be agreed on, as the Foundation of a future Peace.

Mr. *Buys*, Envoy Extr. from the *States-General*, arrives at *London*, *Oct.* 18. and the E. of *Strafford* at the *Hague*, *Oct.* 10.

About this Time, it was whiſper'd about, that a Foreign Miniſter, who, with great Vigilance and Penetration, had early attended the Steps of the *Britiſh* Miniſters towards a Peace, and who had warmly expoſtulated about it, and, by his Letters, (which were betray'd by one of his Under-Secretaries) awaken'd the Jealouſy of his Maſter; was not agreeable to the *Britiſh* Court, and that Endeavours were uſed to have him recall'd. Nor was this Report groundleſs: For, on *Friday*, the 26th of *October*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, deſigning to diſpatch an Expreſs to his *Imperial* Majeſty, ſent to Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s Office for a Paſs, upon his Certificate, as uſual: But one of the Under-Secretaries having anſwer'd, They could not grant the ſaid Paſs, without the Queen's Orders, the Expreſs was not ſent away. The next Day, upon the Return of his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horſe, whom he had diſpatch'd to the Emperor at *Milan*, with an earneſt Deſire that he might have Leave to go home; Count *Gallas* wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, acquainting him, That he had received his *Imperial* Majeſty's Commands, to repair to *Frankfort*; and deſiring to know, when he might go to *Hampton-Court*, to take his Leave of the Queen, and receive Her Majeſty's Orders? The Earl of *Dartmouth* anſwer'd, *He was ſorry that Letter came too late; having already receiv'd Orders from the Queen, not to have any further Correſpondence with his Excellency; which Mr. Secretary* St. John *was order'd to notify to him more at large.* Accordingly, on *Sunday* Morning, the 28th, Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, waited upon his Exceſſency, and acquainted him, from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and by the Queen's Command, *That he ſhould no more come to Court; his Behaviour, of late, not being agreeable to Her Majeſty; but that whatever ſhould, for the future, be preſented to Her from his* Imperial *Majeſty, by the Hands of another Miniſter, ſhould be very well receiv'd.* Hereupon, Count *Gallas* deſir'd to know the Reaſon of *Her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, that he might acquaint his Maſter with it*; but being anſwer'd, *That the Queen would give his* Imperial *Majeſty the Reaſons ſhe had for ſo doing*, He acquieſc'd. However, being deſirous to know what Anſwer he was to expect, as to his Departure, he ſent to Mr. Secretary *St. John* about it; who return'd him an Anſwer, *That he might go away, when he thought fit*: Which his Excellency prepar'd to do, as ſoon as he had receiv'd an Anſwer to the Diſpatches he ſent away the 29th by an Expreſs. This Affair, which was, the next Day, noiſed abroad, occaſion'd various Reaſonings and Speculations: But I ſhall only take notice here, that, abſtracting from the Reaſons that render'd Count *Gallas*'s late Behaviour ungrateful

Count *Gallas* forbid the Court.

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to the *British* Court, no Minister that ever resided here, had a better and fairer Character; or was more esteem'd and belov'd by all who had the Honour of his Personal Acquaintance. Nor was his Probity and Punctuality less commended by all the Persons concern'd in the *Silesian* Loan, which was procur'd by his Excellency; than his magnificent Way of living, and regular Pay, was extoll'd by all Tradesmen and Artificers, so that his Departure was attended with general Regret.

Upon the Receipt of the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*, which Count *Gallas* transmitted to the new Emperor at *Milan*, his *Imperial* Majesty wrote a Circular † Letter to the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, exhorting them *to persist in the Engagements of the Grand Alliance*; and, at the same time, his *Imperial* Majesty wrote another Letter to the *States General* to the same Effect; but with this additional Desire, *That they would join Counsels with him to induce the Queen of* Great Britain *to reject those Propositions, and to continue the War; or, if a Negotiation with the Enemy could not be avoided, that it might be on Condition, that the preceding Preliminaries proposed, most of them, by the Enemy himself, might remain fix'd, and without Alteration: And that she would not trust the immortal Glory she had gain'd, and the certain Welfare of her People, to the Infidelity of the* French *Promises.* Before this Letter reach'd the *Hague*, Count *de Goes*, the *Imperial* Plenipotentiary there, presented a Memorial to the *States General*, about the Current Report, "That the "Queen of *Great Britain* had accepted the Seven Articles proposed by *France*, judg- "ing them sufficient for proceeding to a General Congress of Peace; and prest "their High Mightinesses to consent thereto, and to grant their Passports for the "Ambassadors of *France*: Wherefore, he thought it his Duty to ask of their High "Mightinesses, Whether this Report were true? And in case it was, to desire them "not to come to any Resolution but in Conjunction with his *Imperial* Majesty, or his "Ministers, conformable to the Sixth Article of the Grand Alliance." The *States General* return'd a civil Answer both to this Memorial, and to the Emperor's Representations; but the Letter his *Imperial* Majesty wrote, at the same time, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and which was deliver'd by Monsieur *Hoffman*, did not meet with the like favourable Reception.

† Dated *November* 7. N. S. The Emperor's Letters to the Electors and to the *States General.*

Count *de Goes* presents a Memorial to the *States General*, *Nov.* 16. N. S.

The Emperor's Letter not well entertain'd in *England.*

In this arduous Juncture, Monsieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States General* at the Court of *Great Britain*, acted his Part with all the Address and Prudence of a Man of Parts, and consummate Politician. He arrived in *London* on the 18th of *October*, and had the next Day a Conference with the Lord High Treasurer, who, some Days before, was said to be taken ill, and who continued, either really or feignedly, indispos'd for Five or Six Weeks; which put no small Stop to Publick Business. Hereupon, Monsieur *Buys* had frequent Conferences with Mr. Secretary *St. John*, who, on *Sunday* the 21st of that Month, carried him to *Windsor*; introduced him to a private Audience of the Queen, by whom he was very kindly receiv'd; and entertain'd him that Day and the next, in their Return to *London*. What pass'd in these, and the subsequent Interviews between the *British* Ministers and Monsieur *Buys*, was then made a Secret, which is not yet fully reveal'd: But, be that as it will, 'tis certain, he had a very difficult Task to perform; for he was to treat with Persons, who, from the Steps made by the *States General*, in favour of the late Ministry, look'd upon the *Dutch* as *officious Intermeddlers*; and who, besides, whether upon that score, or on some other Motive, made great Exceptions to the *Barrier-Treaty*, concluded in the Year 1709, to engage their High Mightinesses to become Guarantees of the Succession in the House of *Hanover*. But both Parties equally dissembling; the one *past Injuries*, the other *present Jealousies*, there seem'd to be a good Harmony between them: However, notwithstanding what was artfully suggested, in order to amuse the People in *Great Britain*, 'tis most certain, that the *Dutch* gave, with Reluctancy, their Consent to a Congress; being rather forced to it by *Threats*, than drawn in by *fair Means* and *Persuasions*; and that tho' Monsieur *Buys* might insinuate in *England*, that the *States* would not be against the Scheme of a General Peace, by which *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should be left to King *Philip*, provided, they might have an equal Share in the Advantages of Trade offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*; yet he had no Instructions to make any such Offers; and if he did, 'twas only to make himself the more agreeable to those he was treating with, and thereby dive the deeper into their late Negotiation with *France*. 'Tis likewise certain, that whatever Reports were at first spread abroad to the contrary, Monsieur *Buys*'s Conduct was, upon his Return to *Holland*, highly approved by the *States General*; and if we may believe the *Paris Gazetteer*, *the* Dutch *attributed the Warmth that appeared in the House of Lords* to the Management and nocturnal Negotiations *of that Gentleman.* But, waving any further Conjectures about Monsieur *Buys*'s critical Negotiation, we must take Notice, that the general Dislike of a Treaty, on the Proposals made by *France*, increas'd daily; that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* declined the being

Mr. *Buys*'s Negotiation.

Mr. *Buys*'s Conduct highly approved by the *States*. See *Post-Boy* of *January* 10, $17\frac{11}{12}$.

The Preliminaries offer'd by *France*, generally dislik'd.

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being named a Plenipotentiary; and that the Earl of *Nottingham* openly exclaimed againſt thoſe Preliminaries; and, from that time, began not to be in the Confidence of ſome Perſons, with whom he had, of late, been very intimate.

Fourteen Perſons taken up for printing Pamphlets and Libels, appear at the Bar of the Court of *Queen's-Bench.*

On the 23d of *October*, being the Firſt Day of the Term, Fourteen Bookſellers, Printers, or Publiſhers, who had been lately taken up, and committed to the Cuſtody of State-Meſſengers, by Warrants from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, for Printing and Publiſhing Pamphlets, Libels, and Ballads, ſome of which were, indeed, ſcandalous Invectives againſt the Miniſtry, others repreſented as ſuch, appear'd at the Bar of the Court of *Queen's-Bench*; where Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere*, Council for Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt*, Two of the Printers, pleaded with notable Vehemence againſt the Severity of *Committing People, without telling them their Crimes*; urging, *That at this rate the Office of a Secretary of State would become a* Spaniſh *Inquiſition*: But, at the Requeſt of the Attorney-General, all the ſaid Perſons were continued on their Recognizance till the laſt Day of the Term. It is to be obſerv'd, that Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt* were proſecuted on account of a Tranſlation of a memorable Paſſage in *Tacitus*, about *Cecilius Baſſus*'s deceiving the Emperor *Nero*, with the Promiſe of an *immenſe*, but *imaginary Treaſure*, which was inſerted in a Paper call'd the *Obſervator*; and was a ſide-wind Reflection on the *South-Sea* Project. Others were proſecuted on more criminal Accounts, *viz.* for Publiſhing ſeditious Ballads, call'd, *A Welcome to the Medal, Credit Reſtor'd*; MAT's *Peace*, &c. Notwithſtanding theſe Proſecutions, the Pens of both Parties were ſtill buſy; the one, in exploding; and the other, in vindicating the preſent Negotiation of Peace: But, without entring into a Detail of the Arguments uſed by either Side, it is moſt certain, that the *Britiſh* Miniſtry were not a little uneaſy at the Difficulties they met with, both at Home and Abroad, to ſet a Treaty on foot. However, they ſet a Face of Confidence upon the Matter, and appear'd fix'd in the Reſolution to purſue the Scheme they had laid; and in order to that, uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to engage the *States General* to come into their Meaſures; for which Purpoſe, the Earl of *Strafford* (as was hinted before) made very preſſing Inſtances with their High Mightineſſes. The contrary Winds having, for many Days, hinder'd the Packet-Boats from coming over, it was thought fit further to prorogue the Parliament, which from the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, was prorogu'd to the 9th of *October*, and afterwards to the 13th of *November*; on which Day being met, they were farther prorogu'd to the 27th of the ſame Month. The next Day, * Mr. *Buys* received an Account from *Holland*, that the *States General* conſented to grant the Paſſports demanded of them for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, tho' with ſome Reſtriction in relation to King *Philip*'s Miniſters; with which he acquainted the *Britiſh* Court. Hereupon a Committee of the Council met on the 19th of *November*, in which the Lord Treaſurer, now recover'd of his late Indiſpoſition, and Monſieur *Buys*, were preſent, to concert the Time and Place of the Congreſs; and, the next Morning, Mr. Secretary *St. John* notified to the Foreign Miniſters reſiding in *London*, that her Majeſty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht* for the Place of Congreſs, where the Conferences ſhould begin on the 1ſt of *January*, O. S. for which purpoſe, the Queen wrote a Circular Letter † to her Allies. On the other hand, as (contrary to King *Solomon*'s ‖ Maxim) the General had the chief Management of former Negotiations; which, in the Opinion of many, was the chief Cauſe of their proving abortive; it was now thought fit to retrieve that Miſtake, by employing a Miniſter of the *Goſpel of Peace*, in the enſuing Treaty. Hereupon, it was declar'd, that her Majeſty had appointed the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, to aſſiſt at the Conferences at *Utrecht*, as one of her Plenipotentiaries; and 'tis further obſervable, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, on the 18th in the Morning, arriv'd from *Holland*, and, the ſame Day, waited on the Queen at *Hampton-Court*, did not aſſiſt either at the Committee of Council which was held the next Day at the *Cockpit*, or at any other Conſultation about the preſent Negotiation of Peace. Not many Days after, the Baron *de Bothmer*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, who came over with his Grace, deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *St. John* a long Memorial; wherein, in his Maſter's Name, he repreſented, "the Neceſſity of preſerving a perfect Union between the Allies, while the Peace ſhould be treating; "of their giving each other a mutual Guaranty upon what ſhould therein be concluded; as alſo the pernicious Conſequences, if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to the "Duke of *Anjou*. This Memorial, a few Days after it was deliver'd, was publiſh'd in a News-Paper ∴, and receiv'd with great Applauſe by all the Well-wiſhers to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, who highly commended the Elector of *Hanover* for his ſeaſonable Interpoſition, in an Affair which ſo nearly concern'd him: But, on the other hand, as it directly exploded and condemn'd the preſent Scheme of Peace, it gave no ſmall Offence to the Miniſtry, whoſe Agents openly exclaim'd againſt it; ſuggeſting, that it was very impolitick in his Electoral Highneſs, at this Juncture, to intermeddle

The Parliament further prorogu'd.

* *Novemb.* 14. The Time and Place of the Congreſs appointed.

† See the *Appendix*, No. XI.

‖ *Ne ineas conſilium cum mercenario in annum conducto de conſummatione operis. Eccleſiaſt.* c. 37. v. 11, 13.

Dr. *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Lord Privy-Seal, one of the Plenipotentiaries. See the *Appendix*, No. XIII.

The Duke of *Marlborough* not admitted to any Conſultation about the Peace.

Baron *de Bothmer*'s Memorial. See the *Appendix*, No. XII.

∴ *Daily Courant* of *December* 5. The ſaid Memorial makes various Impreſſions.

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intermeddle in the Affairs of *Great Britain*, and ſeem to eſpouſe a Party. Others pretended, that this Memorial had more the Air of an Original in *Engliſh*, than of a Tranſlation from the *French*; and ſo concluded, that it was contrived in *London*, by the leading Men of the *Whig-Party*, in Concert with Baron *de Bothmer*, who was perſuaded to preſent it: Which was altogether Groundleſs (*a*). Nay, ſome were ſo bold, as, in a printed *Letter*, (*from a ſuppoſed* Whig *Gentleman in the Country, to a Friend in Town*) to queſtion the *Genuineneſs of that Memorial, and to laugh at it, as a barefac'd Impoſture*: With other ſcandalous Reflections on his Electoral Highneſs, and his Envoy. As for the *Britiſh* Miniſters, they had no manner of Regard to that Repreſentation; nor would the Queen, perhaps, ever have ſeen it, had it not been ſhewn in Print to her Majeſty, by the Duke of *Somerſet*, before it was laid before her by the Secretary of State; which could not be agreeable either to her Majeſty, or to Mr. *St. John*, who had, thereupon, an *Eclairciſſement* with the Baron *de Bothmer*, about the publiſhing of his Memorial.

The Parliament further prorogued.

The Queen having continued a Month at *Hampton-Court*, arrived on *Saturday*, the 24th of *November*, at St. *James*'s, where a Council being held the 26th, it was debated, whether the Parliament ſhould be further prorogued, or only adjourn'd for a few Days; and it was at laſt carried for a Prorogation, 'till the 7th of *December*. This Prorogation, at ſo critical a Juncture, and ſo late in the Year, occaſion'd various Reaſonings and Reflections; and ſome People went ſo far, as to ſurmiſe, that the Parliament would ſtill be further prorogued from Time to Time, 'till the Peace was concluded: But they who obſerv'd with moſt Attention, the ſecret Springs of Affairs, were apt to aſcribe this Prorogation to a Diſcovery of a late *Coalition* of ſome eminent Peers of the *High-Church* Party, with thoſe of the contrary Side, and of their having concerted a *Repreſentation* to be laid before the Queen, *againſt* a Peace on the Foot of the Propoſals made by *France*; which 'twas thought might be prevented, if not by other Means, at leaſt by the coming up of the *Scotch* Peers, not above Three or Four of whom were yet arrived in *London*.

Account of the Effigies of the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender, being ſeized.

What happened ſome Days before, afforded yet more Matter of Talk and Speculation: Upon Information, that the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, were to be carry'd in Proceſſion, and, (according to the Cuſtom of the *London* Mob) burnt on the 17th of *November*, the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Inauguration, the Earl of *Dartmouth* iſſued out his Warrant, purſuant to which, on the 16th, at Twelve a-Clock at Night, ſome of the Queen's Meſſengers, ſuſtain'd by a Detachment of the Foot-Guards, ſeiz'd thoſe Three Figures, with ſeveral others of Cardinals, Jeſuits, and Fryers, all finely dreſs'd, and carry'd them from an empty Houſe in *Drury-Lane*, where they had been lodg'd, to the Earl of *Dartmouth*'s Secretary's Office in the *Cockpit*. It appear'd very ſtrange, that a popular Rejoycing, ſo grateful to this Proteſtant City, and which was never attempted to be quaſh'd, but in the Reign of King *James* the Second, ſhould, at this Time, be ſuppreſs'd: But the Miniſters were juſtly apprehenſive, that they by whoſe Overthrow they had raiſed themſelves, partly by poſſeſſing the Minds of the Multitude with the *Church*'s imaginary *Danger*, deſign'd to try the Temper of thoſe giddy Tools, and turn them againſt their Adverſaries, by infuſing into them more real Dangers from an *ill Peace*, and the *Pretender*: And in order to heighten thoſe Apprehenſions, particularly with the Queen, the Trained-Bands of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were immediately aſſembled, and continued under Arms Three Days together. At the ſame Time, Endeavours were uſed to render obnoxious an illuſtrious Society of Noblemen and Gentlemen, call'd the KIT-CAT-CLUB, (*b*) who, for many Years paſt, had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their *Zeal* for the Proteſtant Succeſſion: For which Purpoſe, a mercenary News-Writer * was directed to charge them with a *Conſpiracy to raiſe a Mob to confront the beſt of Queens, and her Miniſtry, pull down the Houſes of ſeveral Honeſt, Worthy, Loyal, true* Engliſh *Gentlemen, having had Money diſtributed amongſt them ſome time before for that Purpoſe, by* G. G. G. S. S. S. W. H. M. † *an inſatiable ambitious Junto,* cum multis aliis, *who made the Subſcription*;

The *Kit-Cat-Club* charged with a pretended Plot.

* *Poſt-Boy* of *Nov.* 22.

† Theſe Initial Letters ſtood for D. *Grafton*, E. *Godolphin*, Dr. *Garth*, D. *Somerſet*, E. *Sunderland*, L. *Somers*, E. *Wharton*, L. *Halifax*, Duke of *Montague*.

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(*a*) Upon King GEORGE's Acceſſion to the Throne, I was aſſured by Mr. *Robethon*, who came over with his Majeſty; that he, (Mr. *Robethon*) wrote, and compoſed in *Form*, the ſaid Memorial at *Hanover*, according to the Elector's Orders and Directions.

(*b*) The *Kit-Cat-Club* was ſet up in the Year 1699, and, at firſt, conſiſted of the following Perſons; the Lord *Somers*, Earl of *Dorſet*, Earl of *Kingſton*, now Duke *Kingſton*, the Lord *Shannon*, the Lord *Cornwallis*, Mr. *Henry Boyle*, now Lord *Carleton*; Mr. *Charles Boyle*, now Earl of *Orrery*; Colonel (late Earl) *Stanhope*; Dr. *Garth*; Mr. now Sir *John Vanbrug*; Mr. *Congreve*; Mr. *Prior*, Mr. *Stepney*; Mr. *Stanyan*; Mr. *Wortley Montague*; Mr. *John Smith*; Sir *Richard Temple*, now Lord *Cobham*; Mr. *Spencer Compton*; Mr. *Topham*; Mr. *Dartiquenave*, Mr. *Henley*; Colonel *Tideomb*; Colonel *Farrington*; Dr. *Hans*; Mr *Norton*; Mr. *Walſh*; Mr. *John Harriſon*; Mr. *Manwaring*; Dr. *Merry*, Chaplain; Mr. *Jacob Tonſon*, Senior, Bookſeller.

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*and gave out, That her Majeſty was very ill, if not dead; in order to have acted their Treaſons with greater Freedom.* Whereas the Lords and Gentlemen who were at the Expence of the Effigies before-mention'd, had no other Deſign, than to have them carried in Proceſſion, and afterwards burnt with the like Solemnity, as was remarkably practiſed on the 17th of *November*, 1679, when the Nation was juſtly alarm'd with a *Popiſh* Plot, and a *Popiſh* Succeſſor.

The *Kit-Cat-Club* vindicated.

In the mean time *, the Court having receiv'd Intelligence, That notwithſtanding the Difficulties ſtarted Abroad by the *Imperial* Miniſters, the *States-General*, out of Reſpect and Deference to her *Britannick* Majeſty, had, at laſt, reſolv'd to ſend Commiſſioners to the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, all imaginable Methods were uſed, to remove the Obſtacles which yet obſtructed at Home the preſent Negotiations. In the firſt Place, the Prime Miniſter endeavour'd, by large Offers of Preferment, to engage the Earl of *Nottingham* (*a*) in the Court Intereſt and Meaſures: And, at the ſame time, the Queen cloſeted the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Grafton*, and *St. Albans*, the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Scarborough*, the Lords *Somers*, *Cowper*, and ſome others, about the dreaded *Repreſentation* againſt a Peace, by which *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, ſhould be left in the Hands of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*: But they all remain'd ſtaunch in their Opinion, and firm in their Reſolution, to the great Diſappointment and Uneaſineſs of the New Miniſtry. Hereupon, in the Council which was held on *Wedneſday*, the 5th of *December*, and laſted late in the Night, it was, at firſt propos'd, to cauſe both Houſes to adjourn for a few Days, during which freſh Endeavours might be uſed to defeat the Deſign lately form'd againſt the preſent Scheme; but ſome Members of the Privy-Council having repreſented the Fears and Jealouſies which ſuch an Adjournment, after ſo many Prorogations, might create in the Minds of the People; and, on the other hand, the Miniſtry, either hoping, with the Aſſiſtance of their *Scotch* Friends, to have a Majority in the Houſe of Lords; or, at leaſt, being ſecure of it in that of the Commons; it was, after a long Debate, finally reſolv'd, That the Parliament ſhould ſit, on the Day to which they were laſt prorogued. Accordingly, a Committee of the Council having met the 6th of *December*, to conſider of the Queen's Speech, Her Majeſty went the next Day, in a *Sedan*, to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty ſpoke to both Houſes to this Effect.

* *Dec.* 2.

Endeavours uſed to remove the Obſtacles that obſtructed the Negotiations of Peace at Home.

The Parliament meets, *Dec.* 7.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

"I Have called you together, as ſoon as the publick Affairs would permit, and "I am glad that I can now tell you, that notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe "who *delight in War*, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of "a General Peace.

"Our Allies, (eſpecially the *States-General*) whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſepa-"rable from my own, have, by their ready Concurrence, expreſs'd their intire "Confidence in me; and I have no Reaſon to doubt, but that my own Subjects "are aſſured of my particular Care of them.

"My chief Concern is, That the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liber-"ties of theſe Nations, may be continued to you, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the "Crown, as it is limited by Parliament to the Houſe of *Hanover*.

"I ſhall endeavour, that after a War, which has coſt ſo much Blood and Trea-"ſure, you may find your Intereſt in Trade and Commerce, improved and en-"larged by a Peace, with all other Advantages, which a tender and affectionate "Sovereign can procure for a Dutiful and Loyal People.

"The Princes and States which have been engaged with us in this War, being "by Treaties intituled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecured at a Peace, I will not "only do my utmoſt to procure every one of them all reaſonable Satisfaction, but "I ſhall alſo unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements, for continuing the Alli-"ance, in order to render the general Peace ſecure and laſting.

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(*a*) The Friends of the New Miniſtry were ſo enraged againſt the Earl of *Nottingham*, That they caus'd the following Advertiſement to be inſerted in the *Poſt-Boy* of *December* 6. *viz.* "Whereas a very Tall, Thin, Swarthy Complection'd Man, between Sixty and Seventy Years "of Age, wearing a brown Coat, with little Sleeves, and long Pockets, has lately withdrawn "himſelf from his Friends, being ſeduced by wicked Perſons to follow ill Courſes: Theſe are "to give Notice, That whoever ſhall diſcover him, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward; or if he "will voluntarily return, he ſhall be kindly receiv'd by his Friends, who will not Reproach "him for paſt Follies, provided he give good Aſſurances, that, for the future, he will firmly "adhere to the Church of *England*, in which he was ſo carefully Educated by his honeſt "Parents." There were alſo Lampoons, and other Libels, both in Verſe and Proſe, publiſh'd againſt the ſame Peer.

A. D. 1711.

" The beſt way to have this Treaty effectual, will be, to make early Proviſion " for the Campaign: Therefore, I muſt aſk of you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Com-* " *mons*, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's War; and I do moſt earneſtly re- " commend to you, to make ſuch Diſpatch therein, as may convince our Ene- " mies, that, if we cannot obtain a good Peace, we are prepar'd to carry on the " War with Vigor.

" Whatever you give, will be ſtill in your own Power to apply; and I doubt " not, but in a little Time after the opening of the Treaty, we ſhall be able to " judge of its Event.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" As I have had your cheerful Aſſiſtance for the carrying on this long and charge- " able War, ſo I aſſure my ſelf, that no true Proteſtant or good Subject will envy " *Britain*, or Me, the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the ſame, by a Juſt and " Honourable Peace, for Us, and all our Allies.

" Such a Peace will give new Life to our Foreign Trade; and I ſhall do my ut- " moſt, to improve that happy Opportunity to encourage our Home-Manufactures; " which will tend to the eaſing of my Subjects in that exceſſive Charge they now " lie under in maintaining the Poor, and to correct and redreſs ſuch Abuſes, as " may have crept into any Part of the Adminiſtration, during ſo long a War.

" I cannot conclude, without earneſtly recommending to you all, Unanimity; " and that you will carefully avoid every Thing, which may give Occaſion to the " Enemy to think Us a People divided amongſt our ſelves, and, conſequently, pre- " vent our obtaining that Good Peace, of which We have ſuch reaſonable Hopes, " and ſo near a View.

" I pray GOD direct your Conſultations to this End; that, being deliver'd from " the Hardſhips of War, you may become a Happy and a Flouriſhing Peo- " ple.

The Queen ſtays in the Houſe *incognito*.

As ſoon as the Queen had ended her Speech, ſhe went into an adjacent Room; and having pull'd off her Royal Robes, came back, *incognito*, to the Houſe of Peers, both to hear the Debates, and, by her Preſence, to moderate any Heats that might ariſe: Which, however, was by ſome obſerv'd to be unuſual, on the Day the Sovereign opens a Seſſion of Parliament. Be that as it will, the Earl of *Ferrers* having made a *Motion, for returning Her Majeſty the Thanks of the Houſe, for her moſt gracious Speech*; he was ſeconded by the Earl of *Abingdon*, and ſe- veral other Lords: Hereupon, the Earl of *Nottingham* made a long and elaborate Speech, wherein he ſet forth " the Inſufficiency and Captiouſneſs of the late *Pre-* " *liminaries*; made a lively Repreſentation of the Danger of Treating upon ſo pre- " carious a Foundation; urg'd the expreſs Engagements, *Great Britain* had en- " ter'd into with the High Allies, to reſtore the intire Monarchy of *Spain* to the " Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the Neceſſity of carrying on the War with Vigor, till " thoſe Engagements were made good:" Adding, " That tho' he had a numerous " Family, he would readily contribute Half his Income towards it, rather than ac- " quieſce in a Peace which he thought unſafe and diſhonourable, to his Country, " and all *Europe*:" And concluded, with " offering a Clauſe, to be inſerted in " the Addreſs of Thanks, to *repreſent to Her Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and* " *Advice of the Houſe, That no Peace could be ſafe or honourable, to* Great Britain, " *or* Europe, *if* Spain, *and the* Weſt-Indies, *were to be allotted to any Branch of the* " *Houſe of* Bourbon." The Lord *Guernſey*, Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*, ſaid thereupon, " That ſuch a Clauſe was foreign to an Addreſs of Thanks: " That, in all Probability, few of the Members of the Houſe were prepar'd to " ſpeak to it; but that it might be debated at a more convenient Time, when, ac- " cording to Cuſtom, the Houſe ſhould take into Conſideration the State of the " Nation." He was ſeconded by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, and another Peer of the ſame ſide: And the Lord Treaſurer added, That, according to the Rules and Orders of the Houſe, this was not the *proper Time* to debate ſuch a Motion. Here- upon, the Earl of *Wharton* appeal'd to that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, whether there were any ſuch Order? And the Duke of *Buckingham*, the moſt verſ'd in the Knowledge of Parliamentary Proceedings, having over-rul'd the Treaſurer's Objection; the Earl of *Wharton* went on; ſpoke with notable Vehemence againſt the *Preliminary Articles* offer'd by *France*; and inſiſted on the Neceſſity of inſerting in the Addreſs the Clauſe offer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*. He was back'd by the Earl of *Sun- derland*, who ſmartly anſwer'd the Objection rais'd by ſome Peers of the oppoſite ſide, *viz.* That they were not prepar'd to ſpeak to that Motion. *What, My Lords*, ſaid he, *Is it poſſible that any Member of this Illuſtrious Houſe, ſhould be unprepar'd to debate an Affair, which, for theſe Ten Years paſt, has been the principal Subject-Mat- ter of our Conſultations? Do not we ſit in the ſame Houſe? And are we not the ſame*

Debate about a Clauſe offer'd by the E. of *Nottingham*.

*Peers, who have conſtantly been of Opinion, and have often repreſented to Her Majeſty, That no Safe and Honourable Peace can be made, unleſs* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *be recover'd from the Houſe of* Bourbon? *'Tis true, I ſee ſome New Faces among Us: But even that Lord, who ſits on the Wool-Pack,* (meaning the Lord Treaſurer) *may well remember, that, in the late Reign, Four Lords were impeach'd for having made a* Partition Treaty. The Earl of *Angleſey* (who, with the Duke of *Ormond*, was juſt come into the Houſe, having, that Morning, travell'd above Thirty Miles, in their Return from *Ireland*) repreſented the "Neceſſity of eaſing the Nation of the "Burden of this expenſive War; and ſaid, they ought to leave it to Her Majeſty's "Wiſdom, to conclude a Peace, when ſhe thought it convenient for the Good of "her Subjects:" Adding, "That we might have enjoy'd that Bleſſing, ſoon after "the Battel of *Ramellies*, if the ſame had not been put off by ſome Perſons, whoſe "Intereſt it was to prolong the War." The Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but perceive that this Suggeſtion was levell'd againſt him, made thereupon a long, moving Speech; wherein, among other Things, he ſaid, "He thought him- "ſelf happy, in having an Opportunity given him of vindicating himſelf on ſo "material a Point, which his Enemies had ſo loudly and ſo unjuſtly laid to his "Charge, before a Perſon, [*meaning the Queen, and making a Bow towards the Place where Her Majeſty was*] "who knowing the Integrity of his Heart, and the Up- "rightneſs of his Conduct, would not fail doing him Juſtice. That he referr'd him- "ſelf to the Queen, whether, whilſt he had the Honour to ſerve Her Majeſty, as "General and Plenipotentiary, he had not conſtantly inform'd Her, and her Coun- "cil, of all the Propoſals of Peace that had been made; and had not deſir'd In- "ſtructions for his Conduct on that Subject? That he could declare, with a ſafe "Conſcience, in the Preſence of Her Majeſty, of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of "that Supreme Being, who is infinitely above all the Powers on Earth; and before "whom, according to the ordinary Courſe of Nature, he muſt ſoon appear, to give "an Account of his Actions; that he ever was deſirous of a ſafe, honourable, and "laſting Peace; and that he was always very far from any Deſign of prolong- "ing the War for his own private Advantage, as his Enemies had moſt falſly inſi- "nuated. That his advanc'd Age, and the many Fatigues he had undergone, "made him ardently wiſh for Retirement and Repoſe, to think of Eternity the "Remainder of his Days: The rather, becauſe he had not the leaſt Motive, to de- "ſire the Continuance of the War; having been ſo generouſly rewarded, and had "Honours and Riches heap'd upon him, far beyond his Deſert and Expectation, "both by Her Majeſty, and her Parliaments. That he thought himſelf bound to "this publick Acknowledgment to Her Majeſty, and his Country, that he ſhould "always be ready to ſerve them, if he could but crawl along, to obtain an honou- "rable and laſting Peace: But that, at the ſame Time, he muſt take the Liberty "to declare, that he could, by no means, give into the Meaſures that had lately "been taken to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon the Foot of "the Seven *Preliminary Articles*; For he was of the ſame Opinion with the reſt of "the Allies, *viz.* That the Safety and Liberties of *Europe* would be in imminent "*Danger*, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* were left to the Houſe of *Bourbon*; which, "with all Humilty, and as he thought himſelf in Duty bound, he had declar'd to "Her Majeſty, when he had the Honour to wait on her, after his Return from *Hol-* "*land*: And therefore he was for inſerting in the Addreſs, the Clauſe offer'd by the "Earl of *Nottingham*." This Speech, deliver'd with a moſt affectionate and hearty Concern, had the greater Weight, in that it was back'd by the eloquent Lord *Cowper*, late Lord Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Sarum*, the Lord *Halifax*, and ſome other Peers of the Moderate Party. On the other hand, the Lord *North* and *Grey* urg'd, "That 'tis the indiſputable Prerogative of the Crown, to make Peace or "War; and therefore, they ought to content themſelves with returning Thanks to "Her Majeſty, and leave it to her great Wiſdom, to make Peace, when ſhe ſhould "think it proper for the Good of her People." The Earl of *Powlet*, and ſome other Courtiers, declar'd themſelves to be of the ſame Opinion; but it was obſerv'd, that the Dukes of *Shrewſbury* and *Buckingham* ſaid little or nothing in this memora- ble Debate; which having laſted till near Seven a Clock in the Evening, the pre- vious Queſtion was put, Whether the Queſtion for inſerting the Clauſe offer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*, ſhould be put? This previous Queſtion being carry'd in the Affirmative, by the ſingle caſting Vote of that Earl; the main Queſtion was then put, and likewiſe carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Sixty one Voices, againſt Fifty five, to the great Mortification of the *Court-Party*. A Motion being made, for mentioning in the Addreſs, *the further Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* HANOVER; a Noble Peer ſaid, That what Her Ma- jeſty had been pleas'd to declare thereupon, in her Speech, was ſo ſatisfactory, that

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Speech.

The Clauſe offer'd by the E. of *Nottingham*, carry'd.

A. D. 1711.

that nothing could be added to it, and that he did not doubt, but the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* entirely relied on the Affections of the Lords. It was by many expected, that the Court-Party would, the next * Day, have the Majority, by means of the Proxies, which Eight *Scotch* Peers had ſent to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Mar*, and, that by that means, the Clauſe before-mention'd would be left out: But the Committee appointed to draw up the Addreſs, having reported the ſame; and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, "That the Conſi-"deration of the ſaid Clauſe be put off till the abſent Peers were come up, it was "carried in the Negative, by a Majority of Twenty two Voices." Three Days after, the Houſe of Lords waited on the Queen with their Addreſs, which was to this Effect.

* *December* 8.

*Tueſday December* 11. The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude and "Loyalty to your ſacred Majeſty, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our moſt hum-"ble and hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt tender and "affectionate Concern for all your People, expreſſed in your Majeſty's moſt gra-"cious Speech from the Throne; and for imparting to us your Majeſty's Deſires of "ending this preſent War, by a Peace advantageous to your Subjects, and juſt and "honourable for your Majeſty, and all your Allies: As alſo for your Majeſty's ex-"preſſing ſo particular a Regard for the Intereſt of the *States General*, as inſeparable "from your own; and that your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, it is your "chief Concern, that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe "Nations, may be continued to your People, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the "Crown, as it is limited by Parliament to the Houſe of *Hanover*; and that your "Majeſty is pleaſed to ſhew ſo juſt a Reſolution to procure a Satisfaction for all the "Allies, being by Treaties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecured at a Peace, "and to unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements, in order to render the Peace "ſecure and laſting. And we do beg Leave to repreſent it to your Majeſty, as the "humble Opinion and Advice of this Houſe, that no Peace can be ſafe or honou-"rable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* are to be allotted to "any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer was to this Effect:

*My* LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

*I Take the Thanks you give me kindly, I ſhould be very ſorry any one could think I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon.

How agreeable either the *Addreſs* was to the Court, or the *Anſwer* to the Majority of the Peers, is not difficult to gueſs: But waving that Matter, we muſt take No-tice, that the ſame Day the Addreſs was preſented ſeveral Court-Lords enter'd their Proteſts againſt it: "1. Becauſe the Nature of it was alter'd, there being no Prece-"dent for inſerting a Clauſe of Advice in an Addreſs of Thanks. 2. Becauſe they "look'd upon it as an Invaſion of the Royal Prerogative, in ſo ſudden a manner to "declare their Opinion in a Matter of ſuch Importance to the Crown, as the making "of Peace and War." As for the Commons, they were more complaiſant than the Lords; for a Clauſe being offer'd to be inſerted in their Addreſs of Thanks, import-ing, "That the Houſe did not doubt, but Care would be taken that *Spain* and the "*Weſt-Indies* ſhould not be left in the Hands of any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; "which might endanger the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government; the "Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and the Liberties of *Europe*." After a long Debate, the ſaid Clauſe was rejected, by a Majority of 232 Voices againſt 106; and ſo the Commons, in their Addreſs, not only *expreſs'd their Satisfaction in what her Majeſty had been pleaſed to declare of the juſt and honourable Peace her Majeſty had in view*; but, at the ſame time, *aſſured her, that they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſappoint, as well the Arts and Deſigns of thoſe who, for private Views, might* delight in War, *as the Hopes the Enemies might have vainly entertain'd of receiving Advantage from any Diviſion among them.* The Queen was highly pleaſed with, and returned moſt hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, to the Commons, the Majority of whom being modell'd to the Will and Dictates of the preſent Managers, they were forward not only in granting and providing Supplies, but likewiſe in making ill-natur'd Inquiries, and preparing Matters both to lay a further *Odium* on the late Miniſtry, and to find fault with the Allies, particularly the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Dutch*. On the 17th of *December*, the Act for a *Land-Tax* of Four Shillings in the Pound, was brought into the Houſe; and had ſo quick a Paſſage, that it received the Royal Aſſent a few Days after.

Several Lords proteſt againſt the ſaid Addreſs, *Dec.* 11.

Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted in the Commons Addreſs, rejected.

The Commons obſequious to the Miniſtry.

Land-Tax Bill paſs'd.

A. D. 1711.

While things paſs'd ſmoothly in the Houſe of Commons, the Proceedings of the Houſe of Peers made a great Noiſe, and kept the contending Parties at a Bay. The Duke of *Hamilton*, one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, having, as was hinted before, been created Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Duke of *Brandon*, notwithſtanding a *Caveat* enter'd againſt his Patent; and now claiming a Place in that Quality in the Houſe of Peers, many Lords, who apprehended no ſmall Danger to the Conſtitution, from the admitting into their Houſe a greater Number of *Scotch* Peers, than were agreed to by the Act of *Union*, (upon a due Conſideration of the Proportion of Publick Taxes paid by *Scotland*) reſolved to oppoſe the ſaid Claim. On *Monday*, *December* 10. that Matter was taken into Conſideration; and after a few Speeches, the Debate was adjourn'd to the *Wedneſday* † following; when ſome of the Court-Lords, being ſenſible that the diſcuſſing of this nice Affair, would ſtrike at the Royal Prerogative, made a Motion for adjourning; but it was carried by a Majority of Three Voices, that they ſhould go on with the reſumed Debate: However, after ſome time ſpent therein, the further Conſideration of that Buſineſs was put off till the 20th. In the mean time, an Affair of no leſs Importance was brought before the Houſe of Peers: The *Occaſional-Conformity Bill* having, as was mention'd before, miſcarried Three times, lay dormant for near Seven Years, till it was reviv'd upon this Occaſion. A Noble Peer, who had all along ſtickled for it, and who never could be eaſy in or out of Place; being diſguſted, both becauſe he was left out upon the Change of the Miniſtry, in 1710, and becauſe he lately ſuffer'd a Repulſe, about the *Privy-Seal*; this Lord, I ſay, made it one of the Conditions upon which he enter'd into ſtrict Engagements with the *Whig-Party*, that they ſhould concur with him in bringing in, and carrying thro' his Darling Bill, tho' under another Title, and with ſuch Clauſes, as, he pretended, would enlarge the *Toleration*, and be a further Security to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. With this laſt Bait, many of the *Whig-Lords* were unwarily drawn in; and accordingly, on *Saturday* the 15th of *December* 1711, the Earl of *Nottingham* having brought into the Houſe of Peers, a *Bill for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and for confirming the* Toleration *granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters*, by an Act intituled, *An Act for Exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects diſſenting from the Church of* England, *from the Penalties of certain Laws, and for ſupplying the Defects thereof; and for the further ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by requiring the Practiſers of the Law in* North-Britain, *to take the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration therein mention'd*: His Lordſhip was back'd by the Earl of *Scarborough*, the Earl of *Wharton*, and ſeveral other Lords; ſo that the Bill was receiv'd and read the Firſt Time, without any Oppoſition. The *Monday* following *, after the Second Reading of the Bill, the Lords took the ſame into Conſideration, in a Grand Committee; and having made ſome Amendments to it, order'd it to be ingroſs'd. The next ‖ Day, the Bill having paſs'd the Houſe of Lords, was ſent down to the Commons, who read it immediately the Firſt Time, and gave it a Second Reading the next ∴ Day. On the *Thurſday*, (*December* 20.) a Petition was offer'd to the Houſe in behalf of the *Dutch* and *French* Proteſtant Churches, praying that they might be excepted from the Reſtraints laid by this Bill on *Engliſh* Diſſenting Congregations; but the Queſtion being put, That the Petition be brought up, it paſs'd in the Negative: After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, (which that Morning was very thin) made ſeveral Amendments to the Bill. Theſe Amendments being immediately reported and agreed to, the Bill was thereupon ſent back to the Houſe of Peers; who, the ſame Day, ſent down a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, to acquaint them, that they had agreed to thoſe Amendments. The Diſſenters being juſtly alarm'd at this Bill, did, the ſame Morning, make Application to the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treaſurer, humbly beſeeching his Lordſhip to uſe his powerful Intereſt to prevent the paſſing of it: But tho' his Lordſhip, with moſt of his Family, had, for the greateſt Part of his Life, joined in Communion with the *Preſbyterians*; yet, on this Occaſion, he thought fit to ſacrifice his religious Principles to his political Views; and ſo the Diſſenters were left in the Lurch. The ſame Day, †† the Lords reſumed the adjourn'd Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Claim to ſit amongſt them, as Duke of *Brandon*, the Queen being *incognito* in the Houſe. After Learned Council in the Law for the Queen, the Houſe of Lords, and the Duke of *Hamilton*, had been heard, ſeveral Speeches were made on both Sides; ſo that the Debate laſted till near Eight of the Clock in the Evening, when the Queſtion was put, Whether the Twelve Judges ſhould be conſulted with? Which being carried in the Negative by Fourteen Voices, Proxies included, another Queſtion was put, Whether *Scotch* Peers, created Peers of *Great Britain* ſince the *Union*, have a Right to ſit in that Houſe? Which was alſo carried in the Negative, by Five Voices.

Debates in the Houſe of Lords about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Caſe, as to his being created Duke of *Brandon*.

† *Decemb.* 12.

Account of the Occaſional Conformity Bill brought in with a new Title.

* *Decemb.* 17.

‖ *Decemb.* 18

∴ *Decemb.* 19.

The Diſſenters left in the Lurch.

†† *Dec.* 20.

Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Patent.

Judgment given againſt him.

A. D. 1711.

Orders and Votes about Publick Accompts.

Before this Time, all Hopes of bringing the Duke of *Marlborough* into the Court Meaſures, being loſt, the Reſolution was taken to lay him aſide; and that his Diſgrace might be attended with the leſs Clamour, all Methods, that Malice and Envy can ſuggeſt, were uſed, to make him appear Criminal. The Commons having, on the 15th of *December*, order'd that the Commiſſioners for the *Publick Accompts*, ſhould lay before the Houſe, an Account of their Proceedings in the Execution of that Commiſſion, Mr. *Lockhart*, from the ſaid Commiſſioners, did, on the 21ſt, make a Report of ſome Practices which they had diſcover'd in their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame was read. After this it was order'd, Firſt, That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration upon *Thurſday*, the 17th of *January*: And Secondly, That the Commiſſioners of Accompts ſhould lay before the Houſe, the Depoſitions mention'd in the ſaid Report. Purſuant to this laſt Order, Mr. *Shippen*, from the ſaid Commiſſioners, did, the next Day, preſent to the Houſe,

*Dec.* 22. Depoſitions againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Firſt, "The Depoſition of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, Knight, proving great Sums of "Money taken by his Grace, *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; his "Grace's Secretary, and others, on Account of the Contracts for ſupplying Bread "and Bread-Waggons to her Majeſty's Forces in the *Low-Countries*. Secondly, Cap"tain *William Preſton*'s Depoſition about Forage in *North-Britain*. And thoſe Depoſitions being read, it was order'd, "That the Clerk ſhould carefully keep the "ſame, and not let any Perſon have them out of his Cuſtody: And that he ſhould "deliver Copies thereof, as alſo of the Report of the Commiſſioners, to any of the "Members of the Houſe that deſired the ſame." A Motion being afterwards made,

A Bill order'd to be brought in, to repeal the *Naturalization* Act.

for Leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal the Act of the Seventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the *Naturalizing* of *Foreign Proteſtants*; the ſaid Act was read, after which Leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal it; and Mr. *Finch*, Mr. *Campion*, and Mr. *Manley*, were order'd to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Acts paſs'd by Commiſſion, *Dec.* 22.

The Queen being, at this Time, indiſpoſed, her Majeſty granted a Commiſſion under the Great-Seal, impowering the Lord Keeper, the Lord Preſident of the Council, and other Lords, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Two Bills agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament, *viz.* the *Land-Tax-Bill*, and the *Act for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion*: Which their Lordſhips did accordingly, on the 22d of *December*. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, immediately adjourn'd to the 14th of *January* next; and it being expected that the Houſe of Peers would do the ſame, the Lord Treaſurer, and ſome other Peers, went out of the Houſe; but the Majority of thoſe that ſtaid, reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, importing, in Subſtance,

The Lords agree upon an Addreſs about the Negotiation of Peace, and the Guaranty of the Treaty.

"That her Majeſty would be pleaſed to give Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, "(in caſe ſhe had not already given ſuch Orders) to conſult with the Miniſters of "the Allies in *Holland*, before the opening of the Congreſs, that they might con"cert the neceſſary Meaſures to preſerve a ſtrict Union amongſt them all, the bet"ter to obtain the great End propoſed by her Majeſty, for procuring to them all "juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, and for rendring the Peace more ſecure and laſt"ing, which could only be effected by a geneal Guaranty of the Terms of the "Peace to all the Allies, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion to theſe Kingdoms, as "ſettled by Act of Parliament. Their Lordſhips having order'd the Lords with the *White-Staves* to preſent this Addreſs, adjourned no longer than to the 2d of *January* next, which, as well as the Addreſs, was no ſmall Surprize to the Queen, and her Miniſters.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter to the Commiſſioners of Accompts, publiſh'd.

A Letter which the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote on the 10th of *November*, 1711, N. S. from the *Hague*, to the Commiſſioners of the publick Accompts, in Vindication of himſelf, having, either by his Grace's Order or Connivance, been publiſh'd on the 27th of *December*, in a News-Paper, call'd the *Daily-Courant*, and being favourably receiv'd by the unbyaſs'd and unprejudic'd, ſo that many began to cenſure the Houſe of Commons for their late and intended Proceedings againſt his Grace, the Report of the ſaid Commiſſioners was, by way of Anſwer, printed at large Two Days after. Beſides this Piece, which carried the Face of Authenticknes and Authority, ſeveral other Pamphlets and Libels were, at this Time, publiſh'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies, in order, if poſſible, to caſt a Blemiſh on his ever living Fame; to depreciate his great Services; and to render him obnoxious both to Queen and People: But though they fail'd of Succeſs with the Generality of the Nation, who uſually judge of a Man's Merit by his publick Actions, without regarding his Perſonal Defects; yet it was ſoon known, that his Grace was entirely out of Favour at Court. For on *Sunday*, the 30th of *December*, the Queen being in Council, it was declar'd and enter'd in the Books, "That her "Majeſty being inform'd, that an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, "was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Ac-

The Report of the ſaid Commiſſioners publiſh'd alſo.

Endeavours uſed to render the Duke of *Marlborough* obnoxious.

The Duke of *Marlborough* turn'd out of all his Places.

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"compts, her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that that "Matter might take an Impartial Examination." The next Day *, her Majeſty was pleas'd to notify to the Duke, by a Note written with her own Hand, her Royal Intention to reſume all the Employments ſhe had entruſted him with; which his Grace received with Heroical Reſignation; and wrote a dutiful Anſwer to her Majeſty, which he ſent by the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, one of his Grace's Daughters.

* *Dec.* 31.

Reſolution of removing the Duke of *Somerſet*, put off.

The Duke of *Somerſet* was now the only Perſon at Court, who oppoſed the Miniſters; and therefore, in a Conſultation held about the middle of *December*, it was reſolved to remove him from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe: But the Queen having a ſingular Affection and Eſteem for his Dutcheſs, a Lady of great Virtue, Groom of the Stole to her Majeſty, and firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, whoſe Conjugal Love, 'twas thought, would not ſuffer her to remain at Court, if her Conſort were in Diſgrace, the Reſolution of removing him, lay dormant for a while. To this Purpoſe, we muſt take Notice of a very remarkable Paſſage in a LETTER publiſh'd about this Time, and generally conjectur'd to be written by the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, by way of ADVICE *offer'd to the Members of the* OCTOBER-CLUB (*a*). This Society was form'd about the beginning of this Parliament, and was, mainly, compoſed of *Country-Gentlemen*, to the Number of about One Hundred and Sixty, who, during the firſt Seſſion, had gone chearfully, moſt of them blindfold, into all the Meaſures of the preſent Miniſters: But many of them being like to fly off, ſome, becauſe they found themſelves deluded with vain Promiſes of Preferment; others, becauſe they look'd upon the *Prime Manager* to be an *ambidextrous Trickſter*, who play'd Faſt and Looſe with both Parties, it was thought proper, in order to cement an *Union* amongſt ſo powerful and ſo uſeful a Body of Men, to give them a ſeaſonable Piece of *Advice*. The moſt material Part of it was to this Effect:

Account of the *October* Club.

Remarkable Advice to the *October* Club.

"Upon the opening of this Seſſion, an Incident has happen'd, to provide againſt "the Conſequences whereof, will require your utmoſt Vigilance and Application. "All this laſt Summer, the Enemy was working Under-Ground, and laying their "Train: They gradually became more frequent and bold in their Pamphlets and "Papers, while thoſe on our Side were dropp'd, as if we had no farther occaſion for "them. Some Time before, an Opportunity fell into their Hands, which they "have cultivated ever ſince; and thereby have endeavoured, in ſome Sort, to turn "thoſe Arts againſt us, which had been ſo effectually employ'd to their Ruin: "A plain Demonſtration of their ſuperior Skill at Intrigue; to make a Stratagem "ſucceed a Second Time, and this even againſt thoſe who firſt try'd it upon them. "I know not whether this Opportunity I have mention'd, could have been pre-"vented by any Care, without ſtraining a very *tender Point*, which thoſe chiefly "concern'd, avoided by all Means, becauſe it might ſeem a Counterpart of what "they had ſo much condemn'd in their *Fredeceſſors*: Though it is certain the "Two Caſes were widely different; and if Policy had got the better of good Na-"ture, all had been ſafe, for there was no other Danger in View: But the Conſe-"quences of this were foreſeen from the beginning, and thoſe who *kept the Watch*, "had early Warning of it. It would have been a Maſter-Piece of Prudence, in "this Caſe, to have made a *Friend* of an *Enemy*: But whether it were ever at-"tempted, is now too late to enquire. All Accommodation was render'd deſperate "by an unlucky Proceeding ſome Months ago at *Windſor*, which was a Declara-"tion of War too frank and generous, for that Situation of Affairs, and, I am told, "was not approved by a certain great Miniſter †. It was obvious to ſuppoſe, that "in a Particular, where the Honour and Intereſt of a ‖ *Huſband* were ſo cloſely "united with thoſe of a *Wife*, he might be ſure of her utmoſt Endeavours for his "Protection, though ſhe never lov'd nor eſteem'd him. The Danger of loſing "Power, Favour, Profit, and a Shelter from *Domeſtick Tyranny*, were ſtrong In-"citements to ſtir up a working Brain, *early* practis'd in all the Arts of Intriguing. "Neither is it ſafe to count upon the Weakneſs of any Man's Underſtanding, who "is thoroughly poſſeſs'd with the Spirit of Revenge, to ſharpen his Invention: "Nothing elſe is required, beſides *Obſequiouſneſs* and *Aſſiduity*, which, as they are "often the Talents of thoſe who have no better, ſo they are apt to make Impreſ-

† The Lord Treaſurer.

‖ The Duke and Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*.

(*a*) They met at the *Bell-Tavern* in *King-Street*, *Weſtminſter*, and the *Leading Men* amongſt them, were, *John Aiſlaby*, *Francis Anneſley*, *William Bromley*, *Robert Byerley*, *Henry Campion*, *Charles Cæſar*, Eſquires; Sir *Robert Davers*, Baronet, *Charles Eversfield*, Eſq; *Ralph Freeman*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Hanmere*, Baronet, *John Hungerford*, Eſq; Sir *Juſtinian Iſham*, Baronet, *George Lockhart*, Eſq; Sir *Roger Moſtyn*, Baronet, Sir *John Packington*, Baronet, *Francis Scobel*, *William Shippen*, Sir *Thomas Thorold*, Baronet, *John Trevanion*, Eſq; Sir *William Whitlocke*, and Sir *William Windham*, Baronets.

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"sions upon the *best and greatest Minds.* It was no small Advantage to the de-
"signing Party, that, since the Adventure at *Windsor*, the * *Person on whom we so*
"*much depend*, was long absent by Sickness; which hinder'd him from pursuing
"those Measures, that Ministers are, in Prudence, forc'd to take, to defend their
"Country, and themselves, against an irritated Faction." Thus much of the Advice, in relation to the Duke and Dutchess of *Somerset*.

* The Lord Treasurer.

In the mean Time, the Two late Addresses of the Lords about the *Peace*, and the Apprehension, that, at their next Meeting, their Lordships design'd to come to more vigorous Resolutions against the present Administration, very much alarm'd the Court. Hereupon the † *Prime Manager* bethought himself of a Resource; which was, to over-power the *Whig Lords*, by throwing into that House a whole Dozen of Gentlemen, blindly devoted to the Court: Which *bold and desperate Counsel*, (whether it met with any, or no Opposition in Council) was accordingly put in Execution on *Monday* Morning, the last Day of *December*, by calling by Writ to the House of Lords, *James* Lord *Compton*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Aylesbury*; and by creating Ten New Peers of *Great Britain*, viz. *George Hay*, Esq; (or Lord *Duplin* in *Scotland*, the Lord Treasurer's Son-in-Law) Baron *Hay* of *Bedwarden*, in the County of *Hereford*; the Lord Viscount *Windsor* of *Ireland*, Baron *Montjoy* of the *Isle of Wight*, in the County of *Southampton*; *Henry Paget*, Esq; Son to the Lord *Paget*, Baron *Burton* of *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*; Sir *Thomas Mansel*, Baronet, Baron *Mansel* of *Morgan*, in the County of *Glamorgan*; Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*; *George Granville*, Esq; Baron *Lansdowne* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*; *Samuel Masham*, Esq; Baron *Masham* of *Oates*, in the County of *Essex*; *Thomas Foley*, Esq; Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminster*, in the County of *Worcester*; and *Allen Bathurst*, Esq; Baron *Bathurst* of *Battlesden*, in the County of *Bedford*. It had likewise been resolv'd, to advance to the Peerage of *Great Britain*, Sir *Miles Warton*, a very wealthy Gentleman; but, it seems, he declin'd the Offer of a Dignity, which was now so profusely bestow'd. Some Days before, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *Archibald* Earl of *Ilay*, *William* Lord *North* and *Grey*, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Heneage Finch*, Lord *Guernsey*, were sworn Lords of the Privy-Council: And, the same Day, *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bedford*, *Fazil* Earl of *Denbigh*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Leicester*, and *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*: As did, on the 19th of *December*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cambridge*. The same Day, in order to amuse the Multitude, a Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd, for a General Fast, to be observed throughout *England* on the 16th of *January* next, for *imploring God's Blessing on the intended Treaty, that thereby might be produc'd an Honourable, Secure, and Lasting Peace; and his Assistance on the Arms of Her Majesty and her Allies, and her and their Forces both by Sea and Land, till their Enemies should submit to such a Peace.* At the same Time, another Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd, for a General Fast, to be observ'd, for the same Purpose, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, on the 25th of *January* next. The Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy-Seal, Her Majesty's First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of *Utrecht*, having, after some unavoidable Delays, (occasion'd by the Difficulties started about the *Passports*, granted by the *States-General* to the *French* Ministers) receiv'd his last Instructions, and Orders forthwith to repair to *Holland*; Her Majesty was pleas'd to deliver the Privy-Seal to Sir *George Beaumont*, Baronet, *Robert Byerley*, and *Edward Nicholas*, Esquires, as Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, during that Prelate's Absence; and, on *Sunday* the 23d of *December*, they took the usual Oaths in Council. The next Day, the Lord Privy-Seal, with a numerous Retinue, and Mr. *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*, embark'd at *Deptford*; but the contrary Winds kept their Excellencies at *Gravesend*, till *Friday* the 28th of that Month; when, at Six in the Evening, they set Sail for *Holland*.

† The Earl of *Oxford*.

Twelve Peers made at once, *Dec.* 31.

Five new Privy-Counsellors, *Dec.* 13.

Four new Lord Lieutenants sworn, *Dec.* 19.

Proclamations for a Fast, both in *England* and *Scotland*.

Three Commissioners of the Privy-Seal sworn, *Dec.* 23.

The Lord Privy-Seal and Mr. *Buys* imbark for *Holland*, *Dec.* 24.

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The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Disgrace, and the Creation of a Dozen Peers, open'd the New Year with a large Scene of Speculation. His Grace had, indeed, been so impudently aspers'd and vilify'd in printed Libels, countenanc'd by those in Power, that his Removal must certainly have been resolv'd upon, many Months before; but yet the same was now so unexpected, that it occasion'd near as great Surprize, as if it had been altogether unforeseen: It was, as we hinted before, undoubtedly

Reasons of the D. of *Marlborough*'s Disgrace.

undoubtedly owing to the Duke's entring very deep into the late Counſels, to obſtruct the Court's pacifick Meaſures; but, on the other hand, it was by many conjectur'd, that his Fall was accelerated, by the Emperor's fix'd Reſolution to ſend over Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, for the ſame Purpoſe: Upon a Jealouſy, that if the Duke continued in his Employments, the Prince's Negotiation might receive no ſmall Weight from his Grace's Support, if not at Court, at leaſt, in Parliament.

It had been whiſper'd about, that, in a Conſultation held between the leading *Whig Lords*, it was propoſed, either not to admit into the Houſe the Twelve New Peers, or to proteſt againſt their being made, during the Sitting of Parliament, merely to ſerve a Turn. But neither of theſe Counſels was purſued: For, the Lords being met on the 2d of *January*, according to their laſt Adjournment, the Twelve *Occaſional Peers* (as they were then call'd) were introduc'd, and admitted; and the *Court-Party* having, both by this Reinforcement, and by the coming up of the *Scotch Lords*, got the Majority, the Houſe acquieſced in the Queen's ſullen Anſwer to their late Addreſs, importing, That *Her Majeſty thought her Speech to both Houſes would have given Satisfaction to every body*; *And that She had given Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, according to the Deſires of that Addreſs.* This done, the Lord Keeper deliver'd to the Houſe a Meſſage from the Queen; "That having Matters of great Importance to communicate to both Houſes of Parliament, She deſir'd the Houſe of Lords to adjourn immediately to the 14th, the ſame Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themſelves." This occaſion'd a very warm Debate, upon the Queſtion, *Adjourn*, or *No?* Which was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Eighty One Votes, againſt Sixty Eight. It is to be obſerved, that the Meſſage for adjourning, was ſent only to try the Strength of both Parties; Mr. Secretary *St. John* having been heard to ſay, in the *Court of Requeſts*, as ſoon as the Debate was over, That *if thoſe Twelve had not been enough, they would have given them* (meaning the *Whigs*) *another Dozen.* However, very bold Reflections were made, both in Print, and in moſt Converſations, on that political Step; many not ſcrupling to ſay, "That tho' the QUEEN had "an undoubted Right to create as many Peers as She pleaſed; yet Her Miniſters "might be call'd to Account, for adviſing Her to abuſe that Right. That Peace "and War were alſo the Prerogatives of the Crown; and yet the engaging in a "ruinous War, or making a treacherous Peace, are Things no Miniſters ever did, "and eſcap'd uncenſur'd, or unpuniſh'd. That the creating Twelve Peers, to ſerve "a Turn, was, in Effect, making a Houſe of Peers a Property to the Court, and "taking away a Negative upon the Crown; which would render our Liberties pre"carious. That it could not be deny'd, that the new-made Peers were Men of "Noble Fortunes, and that ſome of them had ſhew'd a commendable Zeal for the "preſent Eſtabliſhment; but who would ſecure us, that hereafter, ſuch a Number "ſhould not be made, of Men of a quite different Character? And, in ſhort, that "this was a Precedent, which might be made uſe of to inſlave the Nation, and "to introduce a *Popiſh Pretender*, or *Religion*. That if in the Reign of ſuch a "QUEEN, this Abuſe of the Prerogative was ſo much exclaim'd againſt; how "much greater would the Cry have been, had it been done in a ſuſpicious Reign? "Whereas, now, they have an unexceptionable Inſtance to produce, to ſilence any "Clamour or Noiſe. That it was impoſſible for Men, that owed ſo much to Her Ma"jeſty, for her Share in the late *Revolution*, to oppoſe a Prerogative, that had ne"ver been diſputed, becauſe never uſed in that manner: But had any Prince, that "had merited leſs of his Country, began ſuch a Thing, it would, no doubt, have "been oppoſed, and, perhaps, deny'd him." But, after all, the ſevereſt Reflection againſt the *Twelve New Peers*, was made by the Earl of *Wharton*; who, the ſame Day they were introduc'd, when the Queſtion about Adjourning was going to be put, very ſhrewdly aſk'd one of them, *Whether they voted by their Foreman?* Thereby comparing them to a *Petty Jury*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace was attended with other Removes; and made way for ſeveral Promotions. On *New-Year*'s Day, the Duke of *Ormond* had the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, beſtow'd upon him; and, Three Days after, it was declar'd, that her Majeſty had conſtituted the former Commander in Chief of all her Majeſty's Land-Forces in *England*; that the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain and Colonel of her Majeſty's Second Troop of Horſe-Guards, in the room of the Duke of *Ormond*; and the Earl *Rivers* made Maſter-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, in the room of the Duke of *Northumberland*. The Duke of *Ormond* ſeeming unwilling to accept the Command of the Forces in *England* only, the Queen was pleaſed, a few Days after, to

The Twelve new Peers introduc'd into the Houſe.

The Lords comply with the Queen's Meſſage for adjourning.

Reflections on the Creation of Twelve Peers.

Shrewd Jeſt of the Earl of *Wharton*.

Removes and Promotions upon the D. of *M.*'s Diſgrace.

D. of *Ormond* made Commander in Chief in *Engl.* and Colonel of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

The D. of *Northumberland* Col. of the 2d Troop of Horſe-Guards.

E. *Rivers* Maſter of the Ordnance, and Col. of the Royal Regiment of Guards, *Jan.* 9.

D. of *Ormond* made Commander in Chief in *Great Britain*.

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to ſign another Commiſſion, appointing his Grace Commander in Chief of all her Majeſty's Forces in *Great Britain*. On the 11th of *January*, the Duke of *Beaufort* was appointed Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* being removed from the Place of Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, was ſucceeded by Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*. It was then ſtrongly reported, that Mr. *Thomas Harley*, Couſin to the Lord High-Treaſurer, and Coadjutor to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who was named to go to *Hanover*, was to offer the abſolute Command of her Majeſty's Forces in the *Low Countries* to that Elector; but the Earl of *Strafford*, who was employ'd to know his Electoral Highneſs's Sentiments thereupon, having found him entirely averſe to accept that Command, at ſuch a Juncture, when a Peace was reſolv'd upon; the Queen thought fit to appoint the Duke of *Ormond* Captain-General of all her Forces, at home and abroad. The Duke of *Somerſet* being, ſome time before, † removed from his Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe, Endeavours were uſed to get his Grace's Conſort likewiſe removed from her Places, which ſhe had offer'd to reſign; but the Queen would, by no means, part with ſo truſty and affectionate a Servant. About this time, Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Mr. *Newport*, Mr. *Culliford*, and Mr. *Shute*, were removed from being Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and a new Commiſſion was ſign'd, appointing the following Gentlemen, *viz. Charles Godolphin*, Eſq; Sir *John Worden*, and Sir *John Stanley*, Baronets, (which Three were in the old Commiſſion) *Matthew Prior*, *John Bridges*, *Robert Williamſon*, and *Edward Gibbon*, Eſquires. On the 27th of *January*, the Counteſs of *Sunderland* and the Lady *Rialton*, Two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber; one of which was beſtow'd on the Lady *Catherine Hyde*, Siſter to the Earl of *Rocheſter*.

Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners.

Brigadier *Hill* made Lieutenant of the *Tower*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*.

The Duke of *Ormond* made Captain-General of all her Majeſty's Forces, *Feb.* 26.

The Elector of *Hanover* refuſes the Command of the Queen's Forces in *Flanders*.

† *January* 26. The Duke of *Somerſet* removed.

His Dutcheſs continued.

New Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

The Counteſs of *Sunderland* and the Lady *Rialton* reſign their Places of Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, and the Lady *Catherine Hyde* ſucceeds one of them.

The Court having received no News of the Opening of the Congreſs, Councils were held on *Saturday* and *Sunday*, the 12th and 13th of *January*, in which it was debated, Whether the Parliament ſhould ſit, or be deſired further to adjourn themſelves? And it being carried for the latter, a Meſſage, was on the 14th, ſent to both Houſes, importing, *That her Majeſty fully determin'd to have been perſonally preſent in Parliament that Day; but being prevented by a ſudden Return of the Gout, her Majeſty, in hopes ſhe might, by the Bleſſing of* GOD, *be able to ſpeak to both her Houſes of Parliament, on* Thurſday *next, the* 17*th of this Inſtant* January, *deſired them to adjourn to that Day.* Both Houſes readily complied with this Meſſage; but before the ſame was, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, deliver'd to the Commons, they order'd their Speaker to iſſue out his Warrants for new Writs, for the electing as many Members call'd up to the Houſe of Peers, *viz. Allen Batthurſt*, Eſq; *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, *James* Lord *Compton*, Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Bart. *Samuel Maſham*, Eſq; *Henry Pagett*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſell*, Bart. *Thomas* Lord *Windſor*, and *Thomas Foley*, Eſq;. The ſame Day, Mr. *Finch* preſented to the Houſe a Bill *to repeal the Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*; which was read the Firſt Time, and order'd a Second Reading.

The Queen's Meſſage to both Houſes for a further Adjournment, *Jan.* 14.

Nine new Writs order'd by the Commons, in the room of the Nine new Peers.

Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having reſolv'd to embark for *England*, notwithſtanding the Endeavours uſed at the *Hague*, to keep him on the other ſide the Water, his Highneſs applied himſelf to the Earl of *Strafford*, who thereupon writ the following Letter to Captain *Deſborough*, Commander of one of her Majeſty's Yatchts, call'd the *Fubs*.

*SIR*,

" PRince *Eugene* having deſired my Orders to you to carry him over, you know
" I do not pretend to command any of her Majeſty's Yatchts, without her ſpe-
" cial Command: You know your Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry
" over the Prince. You know the Reſpect and Conſideration due to the Prince, and
" his great Merit; therefore 'tis needleſs for me to tell you what Reſpect and Conſi-
" deration you ought to ſhew him. I can aſſure you, I have a particular Reſpect
" and Eſteem for him; and I ſhall always be glad to do the Prince all the Service
" that lies in my Power: I am your moſt humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

The Captain of the *Fubs* Yatcht, dated *Hague*, *Jan.* 3. 17$\frac{11}{12}$. N. S.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* embarks for *England*, *Jan.* 8. N. S.

The Captain was a Man of Senſe, and underſtood *Engliſh*; but tho' this Letter rather implied a tacit Prohibition, than a poſitive Order, yet being thereby left at Liberty to uſe his own Diſcretion, he thought it his Duty, as he could not but eſteem it an Honour, to carry over ſo great a Hero, as Prince *Eugene*, who, on the 8th of *January*, N. S. ſetting out early in the Morning from the *Hague*, embark'd at the *Brill*, with his Nephew, the Chevalier of *Savoy*, Son to Count *de Soiſſons*, with Count *de la Corſana*, and Count *Corneille* of *Naſſau*, otherwiſe call'd, Couut *Naſſau Woudenburg*. The ſame Day, his Highneſs put to Sea, but was forc'd back by contrary Winds. On the 10th in the Morning, the Wind proving favourable, his Highneſs

set sail again; and on *Tuesday* the 1st of *January*, O. S. arrived off of *Harwich*, where being inform'd that he could not easily get all the necessary Carriages for his Attendants, he was perswaded to go up the River of *Thames* by the Tides. On the *Wednesday*, * his Highness receiv'd, on Board his Yatcht near the *Buoy of Nore*, an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s being remov'd from all his Employments, at which his Highness was extreamly concern'd; and the next † Morning early, his Highness was in some Danger of being taken by a *French* Privateer; but the Man of War that convoy'd the Prince, coming up in Time, his Highness got safe into the River the next Day. Upon Advice that he was coming up by Water, the Government sent down Mr. *Drummond*, a *broken Merchant* or Stockjobber, a Creature of the Lord Treasurer, and Mr. *Brinsden*, an Oculist, private Agent to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, to attend, or rather to be Spies upon the Prince. *Brinsden* being detained at *Greenwich*, by an accidental Sprain in his Foot, *Drummond* only waited on his Highness with a Barge that carried his Highness from *Gravesend* to *Whitehall*; from whence he weent, in a Hackney Coach, to *Leicester-House*, which Count *Gallas*, who, by this time, was gone over, had order'd to be fitted up for his Highness's Reception. Immediately, upon his Arrival, the Prince caused it to be notify'd to the Lord High-Treasurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Ministers; and some of these waited the same Evening upon his Highness; as did also the Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom the Prince shew'd the same Friendship and hearty Affection, as before his Disgrace; which demonstrated to the World, that the Ties by which great Souls and true Heroes are united, are not to be dissolved by the Caprice of Fortune. To this purpose, we must take Notice, that the Prince was not over-pleased with the Caution Mr. *Drummond* presumed to give him, either from himself, or from those who sent him; to wit, *That the less he saw the Duke of* Marlborough, *the better*—— To which the Prince answer'd, *That as the Ministry might depend upon it, that he would not Cabal against them; so he hoped they did not expect, he should forbear his usual Familiarity with his good Friend the Duke of* Marlborough.

On *Sunday* ‖ Morning, the Prince received a Compliment from the Lord High-Treasurer, which his Highness return'd immediately by the Baron *de Hohendorf*. The same Morning, after a Visit from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, Count *Maffey*, Monsieur *Hoffman*, and some other Foreign Ministers, the Duke of *Montague*, the Earl of *Hertford*, the Generals *Lumley*, *Webb*, *Palmes*, *Harvey*, and several other Persons of Distinction, waited upon his Highness; who, about One a-Clock, went to return the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Visit. The same Afternoon, his Highness sent a Gentleman with a Compliment to the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*, the Earl of *Powlet*, and some other Great Officers of State; and about Seven a-Clock in the Evening went to St. *James*'s House, where he was immediately introduced, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, to a private Audience of her Majesty, at which none were present but the Lord High-Treasurer and Mr. Secretary. After a short Compliment, which her Majesty answer'd very graciously, his Highness deliver'd to her a Letter from the Emperor, which he desired her Majesty to peruse, because it contained the Substance of his Errand. After the reading of this Letter, the Queen was pleased to tell the Prince, *She was sorry the State of her Health did not permit her to speak with his Highness, as often as otherwise she should be glad to do; but that she had order'd those Two Gentlemen* (there present) *to receive his Proposals, and confer with his Highness, as frequently as he should think proper:* Whereupon the Prince took his Leave of the Queen. In the mean time, People were variously affected by his Highness coming to *England* at this critical Juncture. All the *Whigs*, and not a few of the *Tories*, who began to be jealous that a Peace would be concluded upon unsafe and dishonourable Terms, were extreamly rejoyc'd at his Highness's Arrival; hoping, that by the fair Proposals he was said to bring from the Emperor, supported by his consummate Wisdom and Dexterity, he would go near, if not to break off the present Negotiation, at least to engage *Great Britain* to make early Preparations to carry on the War with Vigor, as the most effectual Means to obtain a safe and honourable Peace. Upon this Consideration, together with the great Fame of his Highness's Actions, vast multitudes of People crowded to see him; and with loud Acclamations, attended him wherever he went. On the other hand, the Friends of *France*, and of the *Pretender*, who were equally desirous of a Peace, upon any Conditions, being apprehensive that his Highness would blast their Expectations, could not forbear shewing their Discontent, and some rude Rabble committed some Disorders in *Leicester-Fields*, the Second Night after his Arrival. A more notorious Instance of the Spleen and Malice of that Party, was seen on *Tuesday* Morning, in a scandalous News-Paper, wherein an Advertisement was inserted, most vilely reflecting on the Countess of *Soissons*, the Prince's Mother; which flagitious Affront his Highness overlook'd, with his usual Magnanimity.

Moreover,

* *Jan.* 2. O. S.

† *January* 3.

A Stock-Jobber and an Oculist sent to attend the Prince, who arrives in *London*, *Jan.* 5.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Foreign Ministers wait on his Highness.

His Answer to a Caution given him relating to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

‖ *January* 6.

He has a private Audience of the Queen.

People variously affected by his Highness's Arrival.

A. D. 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

Moreover, by his ſteady Moderation, and diſcreet Carriage, his Highneſs convinc'd all, that he was not come over to meddle with inteſtine Diviſions; but rather to endeavour to bring the Leading-Men of both Parties to ſuch a Temper, as might conduce to remove any Difficulties that might obſtruct the carrying on the Common Cauſe. This wonderfully endear'd his Highneſs to every body; and beſpoke him more Civility and Reſpect, than was ever ſhewn in *England* to any Foreign Prince; inſomuch, that for Two whole Months, the Nobility and Gentry of both Parties, vied with one another, who ſhould beſt regale and entertain his Highneſs. The Perſons who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by this generous Emulation, were the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormond*, *Buckingham*, *Mountague*, *Schonbergh*, *Devonſhire*, *Shrewſbury*, *Richmond*, and *Grafton*; the Earls of *Powlet*, *Sunderland*, *Portland*, *Oxford*, *Rivers*, *Wharton*, *Berkley*, *Stair*, and *Orkney*; the Lords *Lexington*, *Aſhburnham*, *Halifax*, and *North and Grey*; Sir *Thomas Hanmer*; the Honourable Mr. *Henry Boyle*, Mr. Secretary *St. John*; General *Palmes*; the Foreign Miniſters then in *London*; Dr. *Garth*, and Dr. *Ratcliff*, Two of the moſt eminent Phyſicians. It was then currently reported, That when the Prince dined with the Lord Treaſurer, the latter, among other Compliments, told his Highneſs, "That he look'd upon that "Day as the happieſt in the whole Courſe of his Life, ſince he had the Honour to "ſee in his Houſe, the greateſt Captain of this Age": To which the Prince wittily "reply'd, *That*, if he were, *he was obliged to his Lordſhip for it*: Shrewdly alluding to the Earl's being the Author of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace; which rid his Highneſs of a Competitor in Military Glory. Beſides thoſe magnificent Entertainments, the Prince went frequently to the Duke of *Ormond*'s Lodge at *Richmond*, to take the Diverſion of Shooting; and every body ſaw, with extream Satisfaction, the ſeeming growing Intimacy and Friendſhip between his Highneſs and his Grace, looking upon it as a happy Omen for the enſuing Campaign.

His Highneſs daily entertain'd by the Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

Witty Reply of the Prince to the Earl of *Oxford*.

Sir *Alexander Cæirnes*, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, wait on the Prince.

On the 14th of *January*, Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Baronet, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Two of the moſt wealthy and eminent Merchants of the City of *London*, and who had contributed moſt to the Loan made ſome Years before to the *Emperor*, upon the Security of his Revenues in *Sileſia*, for the Uſe of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highneſs with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleaſed to tell them, "That he was very much "obliged to them, ſince the raiſing of the Siege of *Turin*, and the Succeſſes that "follow'd thereupon, were, under GOD, mainly owing to the ſeaſonable Supply of "Money he receiv'd from *England*:" Thoſe Gentlemen anſwer'd, "That when they "made that Loan, they had not ſo much in View the Improvement of their Mo-"ney, as the Honour of being ſerviceable to the Common Cauſe, and of having an "Opportunity to ſhew their Reſpect for a Prince of ſo great Reputation; and as "they accounted themſelves particularly oblig'd to his Highneſs's Integrity, for "the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and Principal, ſo, if in the Courſe of this "War, his Highneſs ſhould have Occaſion for any greater Sums, their Company "would readily advance them upon his Highneſs's ſingle Security." Concluding, with deſiring his Highneſs to accept of a ſmall Entertainment, which their Company deſign'd to give him in the City, and to fix a Day when it ſhould beſt ſuit with his Highneſs's Conveniency; which his Highneſs promiſed to do. The Lord-Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, having Notice of this Invitation, and deſigning likewiſe to ſhew their Reſpect to the Prince of *Savoy*, it was * propoſed amongſt them, that ſince moſt of their Court were concern'd in the *Sileſian* Company, they ought, for greater Magnificence ſake, to make but one united Treat. The Motion was liked, but an unlucky Doubt which was ſtarted, ſpoil'd all: For one of the Court having ſuggeſted, "That they would do well to know, how the Queen would take "ſuch an Invitation to Prince *Eugene*;" it was thereupon thought proper, to ſend Two of the Court of Aldermen (one of the Sheriffs being then indiſpoſed) to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it ſeems, ſome want of Formality in the Meſſage, his Lordſhip wrote the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor.

* *Jan.* 15.

The City diſappointed in their Deſign to treat the Prince of *Savoy*.

*Whitehall, June* 15. 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

*My* LORD,

The Earl of *Dartmouth*'s Letter to the Lord-Mayor thereupon.

"TWO of the Court of Aldermen having brought a verbal Meſſage to be "deliver'd to her Majeſty, which was, That the *Lord-Mayor*, *Court of "Aldermen*, *and ſeveral Citizens of the beſt Rank*, deſired to treat Prince *Eugene*, and "order'd them to attend me, to know the Queen's Pleaſure; and being aſk'd by "the Lords of the Council, whether they had their Meſſage in Writing, anſwer'd, "That they had no Order or Meſſage in Writing, but that they came upon a Mi-"nute taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which they had no Copy. They were

"there-

A. D. 1711.

" thereupon told, That the Queen had commanded the Lords to acquaint them, " *That her Majeſty would return no Anſwer to any Meſſage which is not brought to* " *her with the ſame Reſpect, as has always been paid by the City of* London *to her Prede-* " *ceſſors.* To prevent any Miſtake, in repeating what was ſaid to them, I ſend " your Lordſhip this Account; and am,

*My* LORD,

*Your Lordſhips moſt Obedient,*

*and moſt Humble Servant,*

DARTMOUTH.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Aldermen did not think fit to make any further Steps in that Matter, to the great Diſappoinment and Mortification of moſt of the Citizens. By this Time, the Parliament being met † again, a Meſſage from the Queen was deliver'd to both Houſes, importing, *Firſt*, " That " her Majeſty not having yet recover'd Strength enough, ſince the Return of the " *Gout*, to be preſent that Day in Perſon, and being unwilling that the Publick " Buſineſs ſhould receive any Delay, ſhe thought fit to communicate to this " Houſe, the Subſtance of what ſhe intended to have ſpoke. 2. That at the open- " ing of this Seſſion, her Majeſty acquainted her Parliament, That both Time " and Place were appointed, for the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the " Confederates, to treat with thoſe of the Enemy concerning a General Peace; and " alſo expreſſed the Care which ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the " ſtrict Union in which ſhe propoſed to join with them, in order to obtain a good " Peace, and to guaranty and ſupport it, when obtain'd. 3. That her Majeſty " could now tell them, that her Plenipotentiaries were arrived at *Utrecht*, and had " begun, in Purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper ways of " procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their ſeveral " Treaties, and particularly with relation to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*. 4. That " they might depend on her Majeſty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms " of Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded. 5. That the World would now " ſee, how groundleſs thoſe Reports were, which had been ſpread Abroad, by Men " of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been " treated, for which there had not been the leaſt Colour given. 6. That her Ma- " jeſty's Miniſters had Directions to propoſe, That a Day might be fixed, for the " finiſhing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty; and, in the mean " Time, all the Preparations were haſtening for an early Campaign. 7. That the " Zeal this Houſe had already expreſſed, was a ſure Pledge that they would pro- " ceed in giving the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies. 8. That her Majeſty found " it neceſſary to obſerve, how great Licenſe was taken in publiſhing falſe and " ſcandalous Libels, ſuch as were a Reproach to any Government; and that the " Evil ſeeming to be grown too ſtrong for the Laws now in Force, it was there- " fore recommended to them, to find a Remedy equal to the Miſchief." After the reading of this Meſſage, the Commons readily voted an Addreſs of Thanks " for " her Majeſty's great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in promiſing to communicate " to her Paliament the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded; " whereby thoſe groundleſs and ſeditious Reports muſt be ſilenced, which had been " induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, to the Diſhonour of her Majeſty, and to ſerve De- " ſigns, which the Authors of them had not dared publickly to own. And to aſ- " ſure her Majeſty, that they would give the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies; " and take the moſt effectual Courſe to put a Stop to the publiſhing thoſe falſe and " ſeditious Libels, which had expoſed her Majeſty's Government to Danger and Re- " proach." This done, the obſequious Commons proceeded to pay ſtill a greater Compliment to the Court, by cenſuring one of the Creatures of the late Miniſters, who, by his bright Parts, and bold Spirit, had gain'd great Authority in the Houſe; and was like to give no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the preſent Managers. Hereupon, the Houſe took into Conſideration the Report of the Commiſſioners of Publick Accompts, relating to the Contracts for Forage in *North-Britain*, together with the ſeveral Depoſitions of Mr. *Robert Man*, a Woollen Draper, Agent to *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; and then having examined Mr. *John Montgomery*, and heard Mr. *Walpole*, in his Place, after a warm Debate, which laſted till paſt Ten at Night, it was reſolv'd, " That " *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; (a Member of this Houſe) in receiving the Sum of Five hun- " dred Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five hundred Pounds more, on account " of Two Contracts, for Forage of her Majeſty's Troops, quartered in *North-Bri-* " *tain*,

† *Jan.* 17. The Queen's Meſſage to both Houſes about the Peace, and Libels.

The Commons Addreſs of Thanks thereupon.

Mr. *Robert Walpole* committed to the *Tower*, and expell'd the Houſe, *Jan.* 17.

A. D. 1714.

" *tain*, made by him when Secretary of War, purſuant to a Power granted to him " by the late Lord Treaſurer, was guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and notorious " Corruption. 2. That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; be, for the ſaid Offence, com- " mitted Priſoner to the *Tower* of *London*, during the Pleaſure of this Houſe: And " that Mr. Speaker do iſſue his Warrant accordingly." Then a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put; that the Houſe ſhould adjourn, it paſs'd in the Negative; and after a ſmall Debate, it was reſolv'd, (though but by a Majority of about Thirty Two Voices) " That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; be, for the ſaid Offence, al- " ſo expell'd the Houſe; and that the Report of the Commiſſioners of publick Ac- " counts be taken into farther Conſideration that Day Sevennight. According to theſe Reſolutions, Mr. *Walpole* ſurrendred himſelf, the next Morning, Priſoner to the *Tower*.

The Meſſage the Queen ſent to the Houſe of Lords, was exactly the ſame with that ſent to the Commons; except only, that inſtead of the Seventh Paragraph, about the *Supply*, her Majeſty took Notice of the Affair relating to the *Scotch* Peers, in the following Words: *There is one Thing in which her Majeſty's Subjects of the North Part of this Kingdom are extreamly concerned: The Diſtinction ſuch of them who were Peers of* Scotland *before the Union muſt lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is ſtrictly barr'd againſt them alone. This is a Matter which ſenſibly affects her Majeſty, and ſhe therefore lays it before this Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and Concurrence in finding out the beſt Method of ſettling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.* Hereupon the Lords reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty, for her Gracious Meſſage; and upon a Motion made by the Lord *Somers*, it was agreed, that to theſe Words, and *particularly with relation to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, the following ſhould be added, *viz. Which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms.* The ſame Day, upon a Motion made for giving Satisfaction to the *Scotch* Peers; a Noble Peer ſaid, he ſhould be glad to know, What Satisfaction that ſhould be? But all being ſilent, that Buſineſs was dropp'd.

The Queen's Meſſage to the Lords, *Jan.* 17.

* *Jan.* 19. Two Days after *, Mr. *Lockhart*, from the Commiſſioners of Publick Accompts, acquainted the Commons, that when Mr. *Robert Man* attended them on the *Monday* before, they directed him to bring to them the Second Note in his Depoſitions, mentioned to be given by Mr. *Montgomery* to Mr. *Walpole*; and that upon his attending them the next Day, he refuſed to deliver a Copy of the ſaid Note, or to be examin'd, or to do any Thing more, than what he had done before; ſaying, *He was ſo adviſed by Council*: Whereupon the Houſe order'd, " That the ſaid Mr. " *Robert Man*, for having contemptuouſly refus'd to be farther examin'd before the " Commiſſioners of Accompts, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms " attending the Houſe.

Mr. *Robert Man* order'd into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. *Walpole* having been attack'd, found guilty, and puniſh'd, it was rightly conjectured, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would not eſcape without a Parliamentary Cenſure, which ſeem'd neceſſary to juſtify his Diſgrace. To prepoſſeſs the Minds of the Commons, the Duke's inveterate Enemies ſet all their mercenary Pens at Work, to blaſt his Reputation, and, among the reſt, one of the Writers (*a*) of the *Examiner*, who, for ſome Time paſt, had purſued his Grace with unrelenting Fury, and profligate Malice, did, on this Occaſion, publiſh a Satyrical Copy of Verſes, wherein he charged his Grace with *Breach of Truſt*, and deliver'd him up to *Juſtice*. Accordingly, on *Thurſday*, the 24th of *January*, the Commons, in a full Houſe, took into Conſideration that Part of the Report of the Commiſſioners of publick Accompts, relating to the Duke of *Marlborough*; and having read the Minutes of Mr. *Cardonnel*'s Depoſitions, and the Tranſlations of the Certificates of Two Perſons beyond Sea, about Allowances given by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, there aroſe a very warm Debate upon this Queſtion, *Whether the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the* Low-Countries, *was warrantable and legal?* The Report of the Commiſſioners ſuggeſted, " That it appeared " by the Depoſition of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the preſent Contractor, and by the " Accompts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him,

The Duke of *Marlborough* libelled, and attack'd in Parliament.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons about him.

Abſtract of the Report of the Commiſſioners of publick Accompts.

(*a*) Either Mr. *Prior*, or Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, publiſh'd, about this Time, *A* FABLE *of the* WIDOW *and her* CAT, the laſt *Stanza* of which is as follows:

IX. *So flagrant is thy Inſolence,*
*So vile thy Breach of Truſt is,*
*That longer with thee to diſpenſe,*
*Were want of Power, or want of Senſe:*
*Here,* Towzer, —— *Do him Juſtice.*

" that

that from the Year 1702, to the Year 1711, both included, the Duke of *Marlborough* had receiv'd, upon Account of the Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons, the Sum of Six Hundred Sixty Four Thousand, Eight Hundred Fifty One *Gilders*, and Eight *Stivers*, which amounted to *Sixty Three Thousand, Three Hundred Nine Pounds, Three Shillings and Seven Pence.* That some Time after this Evidence was given, they receiv'd, by the Hands of *James Craggs*, Esq; a Letter * from the Duke of *Marlborough*, desiring the Commissioners, *That when they made their Report, they would lay some Facts before the Parliament in a true Light.* That they thought they could not better do him that Justice, than in his Grace's own Words, *viz. That the Money he had receiv'd from Sir* Solomon de Medina, *was no more than what had been allow'd as a Perquisite to the General or Commander in Chief of the Army in the* Low-Countries, *even before the Revolution, and since: That whatever Sums he had receiv'd on that Account, had been constantly employed for the Service of the Publick, in keeping secret Correspondence, and in giving Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Designs. That this had fallen so far short, that he took Leave to acquaint them with another Article that had been applied to the same Use, which arose from the Queen's Warrant, though this did not properly relate to the publick Accompts, being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops. That before the late King's Death, when the Parliament voted Forty Thousand Men for the* Quota *of* England *in the* Low-Countries, *Twenty One Thousand, Six Hundred and Twelve, were to be Foreigners, and the rest* English: *That for these last, they gave Ten Thousand Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies, without Accompt: But his Majesty being sensible, that this Sum would not, any ways, answer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the Parliament, he order'd that the Foreign Troops should contribute Two and a Half* per Cent. *towards it, which they readily agreed to, upon Promise that no other Stoppages should be made from their Pay. That the Queen was afterwards pleased to confirm it by her Warrant, a Copy of which was hereto annexed: And that it had been applied, from Time to Time, for Intelligence, and secret Service, with such Success, that, next to the Blessing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, most of the Advantages of the War must be attributed to the timely and good Advice procured with the Help of that Money.* But thereupon the Commissioners observ'd, " That so far as they had been capable to be inform'd, the great Sums annually " paid to the Duke, on Account of the Contracts for Bread, could never be esteem'd " legal or warrantable Perquisites: Nor did they find, that any other *English* Gene- " ral in the *Low-Countries*, or elsewhere, ever claim'd or receiv'd such Perquisites; " and if any Instance should be produc'd, they apprehended it would be no Justifi- " cation of it, because the Publick, or the Troops, must necessarily suffer in Pro- " portion to every such Perquisite; and how agreeable this Practice was to that " Oeconomy with which the Service in *Flanders* was said to be carried on, remain'd " yet to be explain'd. That the great Caution and Secrecy with which this Mo- " ney was constantly receiv'd, gave Reason to suspect, that it was not thought a " justifiable Perquisite: For Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of " the Bread Account, had declared on Oath, that he never knew or heard of any " such Perquisite, 'till the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s Evidence before " the Commissioners. That by the Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons, the " General appear'd to be the sole *Cheque* on the Contractors; he was to take Care " that the Terms of the Contracts were duly performed; he was to judge of all Dedu- " ctions to be made from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether in such " Circumstance he could receive any Gratuity or Perquisite from the Contractors, " without a Breach of his Trust, they did not presume to determine? That the Ge- " neral might with equal Reason claim a Perquisite for every other Contract rela- " ting to the Army, as for these of the Bread and Bread-Waggons; but his Grace " being silent as to this, the Commissioners ought to suppose he had *not received* " any such Allowance. As to the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops, the Commissioners observ'd, " That the Warrant for it had been " kept dormant for Nine Years, and the Deduction concealed so long from the " Knowledge of Parliament; for which his Grace had not alligned sufficient Rea- " sons. That the calling it a *Free-Gift* was inconsistent with the Words of the " Warrant, which express an Agreement, and with that Part of his Grace's Letter, " which took Notice, That *he being Ambassador and General, stipulated for this very* " *Stoppage, by the late King's Order*: That therefore they were of Opinion, that a " Deduction so made, was publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the " same Manner as other publick Money. That the Ten Thousand Pounds granted " Yearly for the *Contingencies* of the Army, was, at first, intended by Parliament " for the Service of the Forty Thousand Men, without Distinction: And was so " far from having always been thought exempt from Accompt, as the Duke had " suggested, that in a Privy-Seal, dated *March* 5. 1706, there was a Clause to re-

" lease

* Dated *Hague Nov.* 10. 1711.

A. D. 1711-12.

" leaſe and diſcharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, from a Sum of *Seven Thouſand Four*
" *Hundred Ninety nine Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Ten Pence*, Part of this Mo-
" ney; which ſhew'd, he would otherwiſe have been accountable for it: But that
" they no where met with any mention of this Deduction of Two and a Half
" *per Cent.*; and therefore preſumed, the Reaſon why it had never been brought to
" an Account, was, what his Grace ſuggeſted, That *he never conſider'd it as Pub-*
" *lick Money.* In the next place, the Commiſſioners ſubmitted it to the Houſe,
" Whether the Warrant, produc'd to juſtify this Deduction, was legal, and duly
" counterſign'd? Or whether, admitting it to be ſo, either the Stoppage, or the
" Payment, had been regularly made? That the Warrant directed, that it ſhould
" be ſtopt in the Hands of the Paymaſter, or his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the
" Duke's Order only: But this Method did not appear, by the Paymaſter's Ac-
" counts, to have been at all purſued; ſo far otherwiſe, that the Payments to the
" Foreign Troops were always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken
" in full, without any Notice of this Deduction. That when any Part of the *Ten*
" *Thouſand Pounds*, Contingent Money, was drawn out of the Paymaſter's Hands,
" for any Secret Service; the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts,
" were the Paymaſter's Vouchers: But that Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declar'd on Oath,
" never gave any Receipt for any Part of that Two and a Half *per Cent.*; nor
" did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declar'd on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Pur-
" poſe, or knew any Thing, as Paymaſter-General, of this Deduction. That if
" Mr. *Sweet*, at *Amſterdam*, had taken upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of his
" Two and a Half *per Cent.* with the Duke of *Marlborough*; the Commiſſioners
" were of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accounts of it to
" Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only was; and not to have negotiated ſo large
" Sums of Publick Money, in ſo clandeſtine a manner. That, by the Warrant,
" this Deduction was reſerv'd for the defraying extraordinary, contingent Expences
" of the Troops, from whom it was ſtopt: And if the whole had been imploy'd
" in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelligence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect of
" the other Services, for which it was originally deſign'd: And ſuch a Diſpoſition
" being in no ſort authoriz'd by the Warrant, was a Miſapplication of it. Be-
" ſides, the Commiſſioners apprehended, that the Article for Secret Service, to
" which this Deduction was pretended to have been apply'd, was always included in
" the *Ten Thouſand Pounds*, above-mention'd, for the Contingencies of the Army;
" and if ſo, the whole remain'd to be accounted for; which, on a Com-
" putation made from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions*, *Two Hundred Ninety*
" *Four Thouſand Six Hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds*, *Four Shillings*, *and a Pen-*
" *ny Half-Penny*, paid by *Great Britain*, to and for all the Foreign Forces,
" ſince the 23d Day of *December* 1701, amounted to *Two Hundred Eighty Two*
" *Thouſand Three Hundred Sixty ſix Pounds*, *Nine Shillings*, *and Seven Pence*: And on
" a Computation made from the Sum of *Seven Millions*, *One Hundred Seven Thou-*
" *ſand Eight Hundred Seventy three Pounds*, *Eighteen Shillings*, *and Eleven Pence* Half-
" *peny*, paid to and for the Foreign Forces ſince the Time aforeſaid, (excluſive of
" *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*) amounted to *One Hundred Seventy Seven Thouſand Six*
" *Hundred Ninety five Pounds*, *Seventeen Shillings*, *and Three Farthings*." The prin-
cipal Members, who urg'd and ſupported theſe Obſervations of the Commiſſioners, againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, were, *Thomas Foley*, Eſq; and Mr. *Edward Harley*; the firſt a near Relation, the other Brother to the Lord Treaſurer; Mr. Secretary *St. John*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Cooke*, Sir *John Packington*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Henry Banbury*, Sir *William Windham*, Baronets; Sir *Robert Raymond*, Solicitor-General, and Mr. *Manley*: But they were oppos'd by Sir *Charles Hedges*, formerly Secretary of State; Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*; Sir *Richard Onſlow*, formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; the Hon. * Mr. *Bridges*, Pay-Maſter General of the Army; Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Heyſham*, Mr. *Lawſon*, and ſome others; who, in the firſt place, inſiſted, that, to the Queſtion above-mention'd, theſe Words ſhould be added; *And a cuſtomary Perquiſite allow'd to the General, or Commander in Chief in the* Low-Countries? To ſupport this Addition, Sir *John Germain* was call'd in; and, being examin'd at the Bar, averr'd, That the ſaid Perquiſite was formerly allow'd to Prince *Waldeck*, under whom he ſerv'd as *Aide-Camp*: But, after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, *Whether the ſaid Words ſhould be added?* It was carry'd in the Negative, by Two Hundred and Seventy Votes, againſt One Hundred and Sixty Five. Then the former Queſtion was debated, till near Eleven of the Clock at Night; when it was reſolv'd, by about the ſame Majority, That *the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Army in the* Low-Countries, *was unwarrantable, and illegal.* Then a Motion being made,

* Now Duke *Chandos*.

Reſolutions againſt the D. of *Marlborough*.

made, and the Queſtion put, That the Houſe do adjourn? It paſs'd in the Negative. After which, it was alſo reſolv'd, by a great Majority, *That the Two and an Half* per Cent. *deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majeſty's Pay, was Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for: And that the ſaid Reſolutions be laid before Her Majeſty, by the whole Houſe.* Accordingly, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, the Houſe, with their Speaker, laid the ſaid Reſolutions before the Queen; who, thereupon, was pleas'd to anſwer, That *She had a great Regard for whatever was repreſented to Her by her Commons; and would do her Part, to redreſs what they complain'd of.*

Laid before the Queen, *Jan.* 26.

The Queen's Anſwer.

† The Day before, the Commons order'd, That the Report of the Commiſſioners of Publick Accounts, be taken into further Conſideration that Day Se'nnight; and reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, That the *Barrier-Treaty* with the *States-General*, might be laid before them. On the 28th, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to *continue the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, for one Year longer*: And then Mr. Secretary *St. John* preſented to the Houſe, a State of the War in *Flanders*, from the Year 1701, to the Year 1711, incluſive; as alſo, States of the War in *Portugal* and *Spain*; a State of the Subſidies annually granted by Parliament, and payable to Foreign Princes, purſuant to the reſpective Treaties, from the Commencement of the War; and a State of the Sea-Service. It was afterwards reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, for an Account how much of the *Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred Two Thouſand One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Nine Pence*, of the Money granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the Publick Service, to *Chriſtmas* 1710, which was humbly repreſented to Her Majeſty, by this Houſe, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to remain unaccounted for, had been ſince accounted for; and by whom; and when? And alſo, what Obſtructions had ariſen, in accounting for the ſame? The next ‖ Day, Mr. Secretary *St. John* preſented to the Houſe, a Copy of the Treaty between Her Majeſty and the *States-General*, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for ſettling the *Barrier* for the *States-General*, againſt *France*, concluded at the *Hague* the 29th of *October* 1709; a Copy of the Separate Article of that Treaty, and a Copy of the Second Separate Article of the ſaid Treaty; as alſo, Tranſlations of the ſaid Treaties. Some * Days before, upon a Motion made for reading the Act of the Firſt Parliament of King *William* in *Scotland*, paſs'd the 29th of *June* 1695, entituled, *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages*; the ſame was read accordingly: After which, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, to *preſerve the Liturgy of the Church of* England; and for repealing an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entituled, *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages.* This *Bill* was, accordingly, brought in, and twice read; and, on the 29th of *January*, a *Clauſe* was order'd to be added to it, to *oblige all Perſons who ſhould take the Benefit of this Act, to pray for Her Majeſty, the Princeſs* Sophia, *and the reſt of the Royal Family; and that all other Preachers and Teachers in* Scotland, *be obliged to do the ſame.* After this, a Petition of *William Carſtairs*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, *Thomas Blackwell*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Aberdeen*, and *Robert Baillie*, Miniſter of *Inverneſs*, was offer'd to the Houſe, relating to the ſaid Bill; but a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the ſaid Petition be brought up? It paſs'd in the Negative. A Motion was then made, and the Queſtion put, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee, that they receive a *Clauſe*, to *oblige all Perſons in* Scotland, *who had any Office, Civil or Military, or any Salary or Place of Profit under the Crown, to attend Divine Service, according to the Law of* Scotland; *and to reſtrain them from going to Epiſcopal Meetings?* Which alſo was carry'd in the Negative. Then the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the ſaid *Bill*; and having made ſome Progreſs therein, the Houſe adjourn'd to the 31ſt of *January*.

† *Jan.* 25. *Barrier-Treaty* call'd for.

Bill for ſtating the Publick Accounts order'd.

States of the War laid before the *Commons*.

Addreſs about Part of the 35 Millions, &c. unaccounted for.

‖ *Jan.* 29. The *Barrier-Treaty* laid before the *Commons*.

* *Jan.* 21. Bill in Favour of Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Carſtairs's* Petition not received.

The Church of *Scotland* was very much alarm'd, at the Deſign of ſetting up the Church of *England*'s Liturgy, and Worſhip, in that Part of *Great Britain*; and upon the firſt Notice, that a *Bill* for that Purpoſe was brought into the *Houſe of Commons*, the Commiſſioners of the late *General Aſſembly* drew up a large *Repreſentation*, and *Petition* to the Queen; wherein, among other Things, they ſet forth, "That the Sixth *Act* of Parliament, 1707, for *Securing the Proteſtant Religion, and* "*Preſbyterian Government*, whereby all the other *Acts*, in favour of the ſame, are "ratify'd and approved, *is declared to be an Eſſential and Fundamental Condition of* "*the Treaty of* UNION, *without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation thereto, in any* "*ſort, for ever, even beyond the Reach of Parliament.* That they could not but ex-"preſs their Surprize, and deep Affliction, to hear of a *Bill* offer'd for ſuch a large, "and almoſt boundleſs *Toleration*, not only threatning the Overthrow of their "CHURCH, but giving a large Licenſe, almoſt, to all *Errors* and *Blaſphemies*, and

Repreſentation and Petition of the Church of *Scotland*.

A. D. 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

" throwing up all good Diſcipline, to the Diſhonour of GOD, and the Scandal and " Ruin of the true Chriſtian Religion, and the infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, " and to the Confuſion of that Church and Nation: And therefore, with all Hu- " mility, but with the greateſt Earneſtneſs they did beſeech, nay obteſt her " Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of GOD that reſtored that Church, and raiſed her " Majeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for the Relief of that Church, and the Main- " tenance of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, againſt ſuch a manifeſt and ruining In- " croachment, in ſuch Manner, as in her Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhe ſhould " think needful." This Repreſentation was immediately tranſmitted to Mr. *Carſtairs*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, then in *London*, who at the delivering the ſame to the Queen, made a ſhort Speech, and receiv'd a very gracious Anſwer from her Majeſty; with further Aſſurances of her Royal Protection to the Church of *Scotland*.

Preſented to the Queen by Mr. *Caſtairs*.

Towards the end of *December*, a Motion was made in the Houſe of Peers, by the Duke of *Devonſhire*, for a Bill to ſettle the Precedence of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* in *Great Britain*, which lay dormant for ſome time: But when the Lords met again, on the 17th of *January*, the Lord Treaſurer thinking it Prudence to ſhew his Zeal and Affection for the Proteſtant Heir, preſented to that Houſe a Bill, entituled, *An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *of the Elector her Son, and the Electoral Prince the Duke of* Cambridge. This Bill was that Day Twice read by the Lords, and the Third time the next Morning; and by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, and Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*, carried down to the Commons, who read it Three times, without any Interruption; and having reſolv'd that it ſhould paſs, *Nemine Contradicente*, ſent it back to the Lords by Mr. Secretary *St. John*. On the 21ſt of *January*, the Lords took into Conſideration, that Part of the Queen's Meſſage of the 17th, relating to the *Scotch* Peers, made Peers of *Great Britain*; and, amongſt other Expedients, it was propoſed, that her Majeſty ſhould create Sixteen Hereditary Peers to repreſent the Nobility of *Scotland* in the *Britiſh* Parliament, being the Number agreed on by the Act of *Union*; but this Project being liable to many Inconveniencies, no great Streſs was laid upon it; and after a ſmall Debate, that Affair was put off till the 25th. On that Day, their Lordſhips reſumed the Debate about Duke *Hamilton*'s Patent, and reſolv'd, that that Matter was cognizable by their Houſe only; and then adjourn'd it again to the 31ſt of *January*, when it was dropt: And ſo it appear'd, that their Lordſhips adher'd to their former Judgment.

Bill for the Precedence of the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

The Affair about the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Patent, dropt.

The Day before was ſolemniz'd the Anniverſary of King *Charles* the Firſt's Martyrdom; and the Queen being almoſt perfectly recover'd of her late Indiſpoſition, her Majeſty went, in a Sedan, to her Royal Chapel at St. *James*'s, where Mr. *Pawlet St. John*, Rector of *Telden*, preached a Sermon on *Matth.* XXII. *Verſe* xxi. which he concluded with this remarkable Ejaculation: " For thine Name's ſake, O LORD! " by which we have been called; for thy Temple's, where we worſhip Thee, O! " give not up thy Heritage again to ſuch Reproach; but preſerve thy Church from " the Madneſs of their Zeal, who would ruin, by reforming it; and thy Name from " thoſe Hypocrites, who fear not to advance thy Kingdom, by *Rebelling*; and thy " Glory, by *Elaſpheming thee!* And from all the ſad and terrible Effects of *religious* " *Rage, pretended Moderation, and independent Loyalty*, ſuch as afflicted our Fathers, " or may threaten our Poſterity, *Good Lord deliver us*! And let all the People of this " Church and Nation, let all the true Lovers of our Queen and Country, ſay, *Amen.*"

The Martyrdom of King *Charles* the Firſt ſolemnized, *Jan.* 30. Mr. *St. John* preaches before the Queen,

Mr. *St. John* was thank'd for this fine Sermon, and by her Majeſty commanded to print it; and Dr. *Gooch*, of *Gonvil* and *Caius* College in *Cambridge*, who preach'd before the Commons, on *Pſalm* XI. *Verſe* iii. received alſo the Thanks of that Houſe, and was deſired to print his Sermon; nor was that Acknowledgment unmerited at the Hands of the Perſons *then in Power*. The Biſhop of *Norwich* preach'd the ſame Day before the Houſe of Lords, on *Prov.* XVII. *Verſe* xiv. but not having the good Fortune to pleaſe the Majority of his Noble Auditory, he receiv'd no Thanks for his Sermon; which being miſrepreſented throughout the Kingdom, that Prelate thought fit to publiſh the ſame, for his own Vindication.

And is thank'd for his Sermon.

Dr. *Gooch* preaches before the Commons, and receives their Thanks.

The Biſhop of *Norwich* preaches before the Lords, but receives no Thanks.

To reſume the Proceedings in Parliament. On *Monday*, the 4th of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, took into Conſideration the State of the War; and having examined the Treaties laid before them, after a long Debate, they came to the following Reſolutions: " 1. That the *States General* had " been deficient in their Quotas for Sea-Service, in proportion to the Number of " Ships provided by her Majeſty; ſome Years Two Thirds, and generally more " than Half of their Quota. 2. That towards the carrying on the War in *Spain*, " in order to reduce that Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, neither the late Em- " perors, nor his late *Imperial* Majeſty, ever had any Forces on their own Account " there,

Reſolutions of the Commons about the State of the War, *February* 4.

A. D. 1711.

" there, till the laſt Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of Two " thouſand Men. 3. That the Forces ſupplied and paid by her Majeſty, for the car- " rying on the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1711, incluſive, a- " mounted to Fifty ſeven thouſand, Nine hundred ſeventy three Men, beſides Thir- " teen Battalions, and Eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majeſty had paid a Sub- " ſidy to the Emperor. 4. That the Forces ſupplied by the *States General*, for the " Service of the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1708, both inclu- " ſive, have amounted to no more than Twelve thouſand two hundred Men; and " that from the Year 1708, to this preſent Time, they have ſent thither no Forces " at all. 5. That her Majeſty had not only furniſh'd her Proportion of Twelve " thouſand Men, according to the Treaty enter'd into for the Service of the War in " *Portugal*, but had taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, by furniſhing Two " Thirds, when the *States General* only furniſh'd One Third for that Service. 6. " That by Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, there was to be furniſh'd Twelve " thouſand Foot, and Three thouſand Horſe, at his own Expence; and in Conſide- " ration of a Subſidy to be paid him, Eleven thouſand Foot, and Two thouſand " Horſe more; notwithſtanding which, it appear'd, that the King of *Portugal* did " not furniſh Thirteen thouſand Men in the whole. 7. That ſince the Year 1706, " when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* march'd into *Caſtile*, and return'd no more into *Portu-* " *gal*, her Majeſty had replaced more than her Share, according to her Proportion, " and the *States General* had not any Troops in *Portugal*. 8. That the Firſt Propor- " tion of Three Fifths to Two Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majeſty King " *William* and the *States General*, for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, had not been " obſerved by the *States General*. 9. That the *States General*, during the Courſe of " the War, had furniſhed leſs than their Proportion in *Flanders*, Twenty thouſand, " Eight hundred thirty ſeven Men. 10. That the Condition for prohibiting all " Trade and Correſpondence between *Holland* and *France*, on which the Troops of " Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, had not been ob- " ſerv'd by the *States General*. 11. That at the Beginning of this War, the Subſi- " dies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majeſty and the *States General*, but that " her Majeſty had ſince paid more than her Proportion, Three Millions, One hun- " dred fifty five thouſand Crowns." Theſe Reſolutions, which were the next † Day reported by Mr. *Conyers*, and agreed to by the Houſe, were mainly intended to juſtify the Queen's pacifick Meaſures, and to quicken the ſlow Paces of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; and, in order to inforce them with the *States General*, Sir *James Wiſheart* was, about this time, ſent back to *Holland*, under Pretence of ſettling the Marine Quotas between her Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes, for the Service of the Year 1712. At the ſame time, Mr. *Thomas Harley* was ſent to *Utrecht*, and from thence to *Hanover*, with the *Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *&c.* which, 'twas thought, would beſpeak him a gracious Reception there, and raiſe favourable Thoughts of the *Britiſh* Miniſters: But that Court ſaw through this Cobweb Amuſement, which was contradicted by the bare-fac'd Countenance given to the Enemies of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Diſcouragement of its beſt Friends. We may here take Notice, that on the Queen's Birth-Day *, which was celebrated this Year with unuſual Splendor and Magnificence, her Majeſty appointed Lieutenant-General *William Stuart*, General and Commander in Chief in *Ireland*, during the Abſence of the Duke of *Ormond*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Ingoldſby*, lately ‖ deceas'd; and, the ſame Day, *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, jointly with Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord Chancellor there, who openly favour'd the *Pretender*'s Friends. Three Days † after, Dr. *John Shadwell* was ſworn one of the Queen's Phyſicians in Ordinary, in the room of Dr. *Martin Liſter*, deceas'd; and Dr. *Hans Sloane*, was ſworn her Majeſty's Phyſician Extraordinary, in the room of Dr. *Shadwell*.

On the 7th of *February*, the Commons read the Third Time the Bill in favour of *Epiſcopacy* in *Scotland*; upon which Occaſion, Sir *David Dalrymple* ſaid, " That ſince " he ſaw the Houſe were reſolved to make no Alterations in the Body of the Bill, he " acquieſc'd; and only deſired that the Title of it might be thus, *A Bill for eſta-* " *bliſhing* Jacobitiſm *and Immorality in* Scotland." After this, a Motion being made, that the Bill do paſs *Nemine Contradicente*, another *Scotch* Member oppos'd it, ſaying, " He hoped many of his Countrymen, and, indeed, all good Patriots, would be " againſt a Bill which was ſo diametrically oppoſite to the Treaty of *Union*; ſince " it repeal'd an Act which was an unalterable Part of that Treaty." But the Queſtion being put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 162 Voices, of which 149 were *Engliſh*; and 13 *Scotch*, againſt 17, whereof 14 were *Scotch*; whereupon Sir *Simon Stuart* was order'd to carry it to the Lords. The next ∴ Day, the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in *for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting*

† *February* 5. Sir *James Wiſheart* and Mr. *Tho. Harley* ſent over.

* *February* 6. Lieutenant-General *Stuart* made General in *Ireland*.

‖ General *Ingoldsby* dies, *Jan.* 29.

† *February* 9. Dr. *Shadwell* and Dr. *Sloane*, Phyſicians to the Queen.

Bill in favour of Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, ſent to the Lords.

∴ *February* 8. Bill to limit the Number of Officers.

A. D. 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

*limiting the Number of Officers ſitting in the Houſe of Commons*; and Mr. *Wortley*, Mr. *Shackerly*, Mr. *Heyſham*, and Mr. *Onſlow*, were named to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 9th, a Petition of the People call'd *Quakers*, praying, that in their preſent ſolemn Affirmation, an Alteration might be made, by leaving out the Name of GOD, was offer'd to the Houſe; but a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, that the Petition be brought in, it paſs'd in the Negative; After which, Mr. *Wortley* preſented to the Houſe the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers*, which was read the Firſt Time, and order'd a Second Reading. The Queen being, the ſame Day, come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State; and the Commons ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Publick Bills.

Petition of the *Quakers* rejected.

Acts paſs'd, *Feb.* 9.

On the 13th of *February*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* laid before the Commons, purſuant to their Addreſs of the 11th, a Copy of her Majeſty's Inſtructions to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, about the *Barrier-Treaty*; Extracts of Letters from Mr. *Boyle*, to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, concerning the ſaid Treaty; Differences between the *Barrier-Treaty*, and the *Counter-Project*; and a Tranſlation thereof; and alſo, a Copy of the *Preliminary Articles to a General Peace*; ſigned at the *Hague*, the 28th of *May*, 1709; and a Tranſlation of the ſame: The Titles of which Copies, and Extracts of Letters, were read, and referred to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe. After this, it was reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty, "For the Letters written by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* to "Mr. *Boyle*, late one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the "1ſt and 26th of *November*, 1709; which Mr. Secretary *St. John* laid before the "Houſe on the 14th of *February*." The Commons being thus furniſh'd with all the Papers relating to the *Barrier-Treaty*, took the ſame into Conſideration, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, of which Mr. *Anneſley* was Chairman: And though it was by many expected, that either a Letter, written ſome Days before, by the Baron *de Bothmer*, to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, about the *Barrier-Treaty*; or the *Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*, which was brought to *London* the 12th of *February*, and was received with general Indignation, would have moderated the Cenſure of that Treaty, yet the Commons, in Compliance with the Deſires of the Court, thought fit to come to the following Reſolutions: *Viz.* "I. That in the "Treaty between her Majeſty and the *States-General*, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to "the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for ſettling a Barrier for the *States-General* againſt "*France*, under Colour of ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and providing a ſuffi"cient Barrier to the *States-General* againſt *France*, there were ſeveral Articles de"ſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and therefore highly diſho"nourable to her Majeſty. II. That the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not any "Orders or Authority for negotiating or concluding ſeveral Articles in the ſaid "Treaty. III. That the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who negotiated and ſigned, "and all thoſe who adviſed the ratifying of the ſaid Treaty, were Enemies to the "Queen and Kingdom:" Which Reſolutions were, on the 16th of *February*, reported by Mr. *Anneſley*, and agreed to by the Houſe. The *States-General* uſed all Endeavours to prevent the Cenſure of the *Barrier-Treaty*: For beſides the Inſtructions they had before given to Mr. *Buys*; they wrote a Letter to * the Queen of *Great Britain*, wherein they repreſented, "That during the whole courſe of her Majeſty's "Glorious Reign, they had nothing more at Heart, than to cultivate and main"tain with her a good Friendſhip, perfect Confidence and Union; having always "judged them abſolutely neceſſary, and eſpecially in the preſent Conjuncture. "That they thought they could not give a better Proof of this their Diſpoſition "and Perſuaſion, than that which they lately gave, in agreeing to the Propoſition "which her Majeſty had cauſed to be made to them, to begin the Negotiation of a "general Peace with the Enemy, and in concurring with her Majeſty to facilitate "the bringing together of the Miniſters of all the High-Allies, to the Congreſs at "*Utrecht*. That they were perſuaded, nothing could more contribute to the Diſ"patch and Succeſs of that Negotiation, than a ſtrict Union, and intire Harmony "between her Majeſty and their State. That as they had the Honour to conclude "with her Majeſty, the 29th of *October*, 1709, the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, "called the *Barrier-Treaty*, ratified, on both Sides, in the moſt authentick Form; "they looked upon it, not only as a Foundation of their own Safety, for ſecuring "which, they entred into the preſent War, and had carried it on ſo many Years; "but likewiſe as a firm Support of that good Underſtanding and Union between "her Majeſty and their State, which they ſo earneſtly and ſincerely deſired to ſee "continued, ſo that they could never doubt that they ſhould not, at all Times, "enjoy the Effect of the ſaid Treaty. That, however, having not long ſince "been informed, that in *England* ſome were of Opinion, that ſome Articles of "that Treaty might be prejudicial to her Majeſty's Subjects, they commiſſioned "Mr.

Papers about the *Barrier-Treaty*, laid before the Commons.

Reſolutions againſt the *Barrier-Treaty*, *Feb.* 14.

The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* voted an Enemy to his Country.

Letter of the *States-General* to the Queen, about the *Barrier Treaty*.

* Dated *Feb.* 19. N. S.

" Mr. *Buys*, their Envoy Extraordinary, then going to *England*, to inquire what " thoſe Points were, that might be thought Grievances, aud authorized him to treat " about them with her Majeſty's Miniſters, and to remove, if poſſible, the Difficul- " ties by all the Explanations that ſhould appear neceſſary ; *which they were put in* " *Hopes would not be very hard to do, when once they ſhould have conſented to concur with* " *her Majeſty, as they did, to procure a Congreſs for the Negotiation of a general Peace.* " But that Mr. *Buys*, during his Reſidence in *England*, had the Misfortune not to " be able to finiſh that Affair to reciprocal Satisfaction ; and that it having been " remitted to the *Hague*, no way had hitherto been found to terminate it there nei- " ther ; though their High Mightineſſes had ſhewn all the Readineſs to comply " with any juſt Expedient that could reaſonably be expected from them. That ha- " ving learnt that the principal Exceptions taken to the ſaid Treaty, were, that " it might prove prejudicial to the Commerce of her Majeſty's Subjects in the *Spa-* " *niſh Netherlands*, and that ſome had entertained an ill-grounded and erroneous Opi- " nion, that the States might deſign to take Advantage by it, to make themſelves " Maſters of the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, their High-Mightineſſes did poſitively de- " clare, and by this Letter did voluntarily repeat it, that it never was, nor ever " would be their Intention, to make Uſe of the ſaid Treaty, or of their Gariſons " in the fortified Places of the Country, to prejudice, in any Manner, the Com- " merce of her Majeſty's Subjects: But that their Opinion was, that whatever re- " lated to Navigation and Commerce there, ought to be ſettled on an intire Equa- " lity, that ſo her Majeſty's Subjects might not be charged with higher Duties of " Importation or Exportation, than theirs. That their High-Mightineſſes did again " declare, by this Letter, that they never had a Thought of making themſelves " Maſters of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in Whole, or in Part; contenting themſelves " to have Gariſons in the Places mentioned in the Sixth Article, with the Reve- " nues ſpecified in the Eleventh Article, and what was ſtipulated by the others " ſeparate from the ſaid Treaty. That beſides, they had not the leaſt Thought " of making Uſe of the Privilege ſtipulated in the Seventh Article, to put Troops " into other Places, but only in Caſe of the laſt and moſt apparent Neceſſity. That " they hoped by this poſitive Declaration, to remove all thoſe Suſpicions which " might unjuſtly have been entertain'd againſt them, and that they had firm Con- " fidence in her Majeſty's renowned Equity, that ſhe would not do any Thing in pre- " judice of the ſaid Treaty; but rather that ſhe would be pleaſed to remove all Unea- " ſineſs they might be in about it, which they moſt earneſtly deſired of her Maje- " ſty. Adding, that if there were ſome Articles, which, without affecting the " Eſſentials of the Treaty, might be thought to want Explanation, her Majeſty " ſhould find them willing and ready to treat thereupon, and with all the Facility " and Condeſcenſion that could reaſonably be required of them, whatever ſhould " not be of the laſt Importance for the Security and Preſervation of their State. " Intreating, withal, her Majeſty to continue towards them, that very precious " Friendſhip and Good-will, with which ſhe had hitherto honoured them." This Letter, which was ſoon after made Publick, did wonderfully reconcile the *States-General* to the Generality of the People, ſince it thereby appeared, that they were ſincerely ready to rectify any Thing in the *Barrier-Treaty*, which might ſeem prejudicial to the Trade of *Great Britain*: But it had little or no Effect with the Men in Power, who, in order to procure a Peace, uſed all poſſible Methods to in- cenſe the Commons againſt the Conduct of the Allies, during the War.

With this Prepoſſeſſion, on the 15th of *February*, the Commons, in a grand Com- mittee, took into further Conſideration the State of the War, and reſolv'd, " I. That " it appear'd to this Committee, that the Charge for Tranſport-Service, in car- " rying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the Year 1702, to the Year 1711, " incluſive, amounted to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Six Thouſand, Seven " Hundred Nineteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence. II. That there " had been paid by her Majeſty for Contingencies, Bread and Bread-Waggons, " Forage, and all other Extraordinaries, both for the *Engliſh* and Foreign Troops " in *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Flanders*, ſince the 24th of *June*, " 1705, Three Millions, Four Hundred Eighty Seven Thouſand and Two Pounds, " and Eleven Pence. III. That the Charge of Victualling the Land-Forces for the " Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, had amounted to Five Hundred Eighty " Three Thouſand, Seven Hundred Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings and Six Pence. " IV. That the Charge of her Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, imploy'd in the Ser- " vice of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the Rate of Four Pounds " a Man *per* Month, from the time they ſail'd from hence, 'till they returned, were " loſt, or put upon other Services, amounted to Six Millions, Five Hundred Forty " Thouſand, Nine Hundred Sixty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings. V. That an

Reſolutions about the State of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Feb.* 15.

A. D. 1711.

" humble Repreſentation be made to her Majeſty, upon the Reſolutions of this " Houſe, relating to the State of the War, and the Treaty between her Majeſty and " the *States General*, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for " ſettling the Barrier for the *States General* againſt *France*; and alſo humbly do de- " ſire her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to order her Miniſters to inſiſt with the " Emperor, that the Revenues of all the Territories and Places reſtored, or added " to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, during this War, (over and above what was neceſſary for " their Defence) might be applied for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; and to aſſure " her Majeſty, that this Houſe would enable her to bear her Share of any farther " Expence that ſhould be wanted by Sea and Land, in proportion to what the Em- " peror, and the other Allies, ſhould actually furniſh for thoſe Services; and that as " to other Parts of the War, to which her Majeſty was obliged by particular Trea- " ties to contribute, that her Majeſty would, for the future, only furniſh Troops, " and pay Subſidies, in proportion to what her Allies ſhould actually furniſh and " pay." Theſe Reſolutions were, by Mr. *Conyers*, reported on the 18th of *February*; and, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the Houſe, and a Com-

Agreed to *February* 18.

mittee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Repreſentation. Another Committee was

A Committee to enquire into Abuſes in Muſters and Hoſpitals.

appointed to conſider of the Abuſes committed in the Muſters and Cloathing of the Army, and of the Abuſes relating to the Hoſpitals Abroad; and having, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſidered of the Supply, they reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty for a Particular of the Pay to the General Officers, and for Waggon and Forage-Money in *Flanders*. The ſame Day, the Seventh Section of the Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, relating to the *Multiplying of Voices to vote in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, being read, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament*. Another *Bill* was alſo order'd to be brought in, *for preventing irregular and corrupt Proceedings in the Elections of Citizens and Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament*. And, the next Day, the Commons order'd, that the Commiſſion to Sir *James Wiſheart*, to treat with the *States General*, in relation to the Quotas for this Year's Service by Sea, be laid before the Houſe. After this, Mr. *Campion*, from the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accounts, acquainted the Houſe, that they had taken ſeveral Depoſitions, and other Papers, relating to the Matters in their Report, which he preſented to the Houſe; and then that Part of the ſaid Report, and the Papers relating to Mr. *Cardonnel*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*, therein named, were read; and Mr. *Cardonnel* having been heard in his Place, after a long Debate, it was reſolved by a Majority of 125 Voices againſt 99. " 1. That " the taking a Gratuity of Five hundred Gold Ducats, annually, from the Con- " tractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the *Low Countries*, by *Adam* " *Cardonnel*, Eſq; (Secretary to the General there) a Member of this Houſe, was un- " warrantable and corrupt; 2. That the ſaid *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; be, for the ſaid Of- " fence, expell'd this Houſe." Then Sir *David Dalrymple* having been heard in his Place, that Part of the ſaid Report was read, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy-Paymaſter at *Amſterdam*; after which, it was reſolved, " That the One *per Cent.* " received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy-Paymaſter at *Amſterdam*, upon the Payments made " by him to the Contractors for furniſhing Bread, and Bread-Waggons, in the *Low* " *Countries*, was Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for:" And order'd, that the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, together with the Examinations and Depoſitions relating thereto, with the Reſolutions of this Houſe thereupon, and her Majeſty's gracious Anſwer to the Reſolutions laid before her, be printed. The next † Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd further of the Supply; and having made ſome Progreſs in that Matter, reſolved to addreſs her Majeſty for *all Treaties or Conventions, for the hiring Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay and Service, to be laid before them.*

Account of the Pay of the Generals, and Waggon and Forage-Money, call'd for. *February* 18.

Bill to prevent corrupt and irregular Elections, ordered to be brought in, *February* 19.

Sir *James Wiſheart's* Commiſſion call'd for.

Reſolutions againſt Mr. *Cardonnel*,

And againſt Mr. *Sweet*.

† *February* 20.

Treaties about the hiring of Troops, call'd for.

We ſhall, in its proper Place, attend the Steps of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; but, in the mean time, we muſt take Notice, that the *ſpecifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*, delivered by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, on the 11th of *February*, N. S. were entertain'd with the higheſt, and almoſt univerſal Indignation in *Great Britain*; and went near to reconcile the Two jarring Parties, both *Whig* and *Tory*, ſuſpending their inveterate Feuds, and joining, as it were, in Conſort, to exclaim againſt the Haughtineſs of the Common Enemy; who, when he lay, in a manner, gaſping for Life, ſeem'd to dictate to his Conquerors. Hereupon, all true *Britons* declared for a vigorous War, rather than accept ſuch diſhonourable Conditions; and, on *Friday* the 15th of *February*, the Lord *Halifax* made a Motion in the Houſe of Peers, for preſenting an Addreſs to the Queen, about the *ſpecifick Offers of* France which his Lordſhip call'd, *trifling, arrogant, and injurious to her Majeſty and her Allies*. He was ſeconded by ſeveral Peers, of both Parties, who ſaid in *Subſtance*, " Tha " thoſ

The ſpecifick Offers of *France* received with the higheſt Indignation.

Motion in the Houſe of Peers againſt the Offers of *France*, *Feb.* 15. O. S.

" thoſe Propoſitions ought to be rejected with the utmoſt Scorn and Indignation; " that it plainly appear'd, *France* had no other Deſign in view, than to amuſe the " Allies; and, in particular, that it was derogatory to her Majeſty's Honour, to en- " ter into any Negotiation with that Crown, before her Majeſty's juſt Title was ac- " knowledg'd." Some Endeavours were uſed to adjourn the Debate to the *Monday* following; or, at leaſt, till the next Day, by ſuggeſting, " That the *Offers* that were " handed about, having yet no other Authority, than their being inſerted in the *Hol-* " *land* Gazettes, might not be genuine; and therefore the Lords ought not to take " any Notice of them, till ſuch time as the Queen had communicated them to the " Houſe." But this, and other Arguments, were over-ruled; and it was reſolved, without dividing, to addreſs her Majeſty. A Committee was thereupon appointed to draw up that Addreſs, which the ſame Day was reported, and agreed to, and, by the whole Houſe, preſented the next Day to the Queen, as follows.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen, againſt thoſe Offers.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave humbly to repreſent to " your Majeſty, the juſt Indignation of this Houſe, at the diſhonourable Treatment " of your Majeſty by *France*, in having propoſed to acknowledge your Majeſty's " Title to theſe Realms, no ſooner, than when the Peace ſhall be ſigned. And we can- " not forbear expreſſing our utmoſt Reſentment at the Terms of Peace offered to your " Majeſty, and your Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*: And we do, with the " greateſt Zeal and Affection, aſſure your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by, and " aſſiſt your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, in carrying on this War, in Con- " junction with your Allies, till a ſafe and honourable Peace can be obtain'd for your " Majeſty and your Allies.

The Queen's Anſwer was to this Effect.

*My* LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

I *Return you my hearty Thanks for the Zeal you expreſs for my Honour, and for the Aſſurance you give of ſupporting me.*

This vigorous Step of the Houſe of Peers, ſomewhat quicken'd Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*'s Negotiation, which had met with great Obſtructions and Difficulties: But, at length, Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the Commons, " That he had received " her Majeſty's Command to communicate to that Houſe a Propoſition made to her " Majeſty by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, in the Name of the Emperor, for the Support " of the War in *Spain*," *viz. That his* Imperial *Majeſty judged that Forty thouſand Men would be ſufficient for this Service; and that the whole Expence of the War in* Spain *might amount to Four Millions of Crowns, towards which his* Imperial *Majeſty offered to make up the Troops which he had in that Country to Thirty thouſand Men, and to take One Million of Crowns upon himſelf.* It was obſerved, that no Member ſaid any thing to this Meſ- ſage; which made the Prince very uneaſy about the Succeſs of a Negotiation, that had detained him ſo long from other important Affairs on the Continent. On the other hand, the Courſe of the Publick Entertainments, to which his Highneſs was almoſt daily invited, was, by this time, interrupted by the Death of his Nephew, the Chevalier *de Savoye*, Son to the Count *de Soiſſons*, who being taken ill of the Small-Pox, on the 20th of *February*, expired the 25th, in the 21ſt Year of his Age; and on the 27th at Night his Corps was depoſited, without any Funeral Pomp, in the Vault belonging to the Dukes of *Ormond* in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. Prince *Eugene* bore this Accident with the Fortitude of a Hero; tho' not without great Concern for the Loſs of ſo near a Relation, for whom he had a particular Affection.

The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons about Prince *Eugene*. Propoſition, *February* 26.

His Highneſs's Nephew, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, dies of the Small-Pox, *February* 27.

On the 13th of *February*, the Houſe of Peers, before they proceeded to the Second Reading of the Bill paſs'd by the Commons, in favour of the *Epiſcopal Communion* in *Scotland*, heard Council in behalf of the *Preſbyterians* of that Part of *Great Britain*, who oppoſed the ſaid Bill. The Lawyers alledg'd, in general, " That this Bill an- " nulling an Act ratified by the Act of *Union*, the ſame might be attended with very " fatal Conſequences; and then made particular Objections to the Bill it ſelf; " as, that it ſeem'd to grant Toleration to all *Epiſcopal Miniſters*, under colour where- " of, *Popiſh* Prieſts might pretend to perform the *Romiſh* Service in *Scotland*." The Council having done Pleading, the Bill was read a Second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, into which the Lords reſolved themſelves the ſame Day. The Lord *Halifax*, and the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, endeavour'd to ſhew the In- conveniencies and Danger of ſuch a Bill, eſpecially at this Juncture: And the Firſt ſaid, among other things, " That he hoped that illuſtrious Aſſembly would never " follow the Example of a neighbouring Prince, in making uſe of the Diſtinction " between

The Houſe of Peers hear Council againſt the Bill in favour of Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, *February* 13.

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" between the *Spirit* and the *Letter* of a Treaty ;" adding, " That, in the preſent " Caſe, ſuch an Evaſion would not do ; ſince this Bill was diametrically oppoſite to " the Treaty of *Union*." After ſome other Lords had made Speeches, *Pro* and *Contra*, it was reſolv'd to add ſeveral Clauſes to the Bill ; one, particularly, for *Limiting the Toleration to ſuch Miniſters, as had received Holy Orders from the Hands of a Proteſtant Biſhop ; and who had taken and ſubſcribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration* ; as alſo, for *obliging the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſh'd Church of* Scotland, *to take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oaths.* On the 15th, theſe Amendments were reported, and agreed to by the Houſe of Lords ; who, the next Day, ſent down the Bill to the Commons ; and the latter, having taken theſe Amendments into Conſideration on the 21ſt, agreed to them, with a ſmall Amendment of their own, to which the Lords agreed on the 26th.

Clauſe added to the Bill.

* *Feb.* 21. Five * Days before, Mr. Auditor *Harley* laid before the Commons, *an Account of how much of the Thirty Five Millions*, &c. *had been accounted for, before the Auditors of the Impreſts, ſince the Report of the Committee of Parliament in* April 1711. This Account had been call'd for, undoubtedly, with Deſign to keep up the Reports of *Miſmanagement*, *Miſapplication*, and *Embezzlement* of the *Publick Money*, which had been charg'd on the late Miniſters, and were made the chief Ground of Complaint and Cenſure : But, by this Time, Mr. *Robert Walpole* had undeceiv'd the moſt prejudic'd ; and, in Two long Letters, publiſh'd in Print, had made it appear, " That the great Debt of the Nation, was occaſion'd by abſolute Neceſſity : " That the Good of the Publick, and the Authority of Parliament, requir'd thoſe " extraordinary Expences and Services : That, of the *Thirty Five Millions*, &c. Accounts had been duly render'd for all but *Four* : That the Delays which had happen'd in paſſing moſt of the Accounts, had ariſen only from Neceſſity, and " the Nature of the Services : That the common Courſe and Method of Buſineſs, " made it impracticable for ſeveral Accomptants to comply with the Rules of " the *Exchequer* : That if, in ſome few Inſtances, all poſſible Care and Diſpatch " had not been uſed to proſecute and finiſh the Accounts, the Blame was, by no " means, to be laid where the general Clamour had fix'd it : That, of all the " Money granted for the Service of this War, and iſſued during the late Adminiſtration, it did not appear there had been the leaſt Loſs and Embezzlement : " That there was no Ground to ſuſpect, that, by not compelling the Accomptants " to paſs their Accounts, any Frauds or Miſapplications had been ſkreen'd, or conceal'd : And that, upon the whole Matter, there never was a greater Calumny, " rais'd upon leſs Grounds, than that which he had diſprov'd." Theſe Two Letters could not but give Offence to the Men in Power, who reveng'd themſelves upon the Author, in the manner before related. Nor was their Reſentment fully ſatisfied with Mr. *Walpole*'s Expulſion, and Confinement in the *Tower* ; for, upon his being rechoſen for *King's Lynne*, in the County of *Norfolk*, a Petition of *Samuel Taylor*, Eſq; and of ſome Freemen and Free Burghers of that Borough, was preſented to the *Commons*, againſt the ſaid Election. On the 6th of *March*, the Merits of that Petition were taken into Conſideration ; and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That Council be call'd in ? It paſs'd in the Negative. Then the Writ for electing a Burgeſs for the ſaid Borough, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; expell'd the Houſe ; and alſo, the Sheriff of *Norfolk*'s Precept thereupon, and the Indenture of the Return between the ſaid Sheriff, and the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Borough, were read : After which, it was reſolv'd, " That *Robert* " *Walpole*, Eſq; having been, this Seſſion of Parliament, committed a Priſoner to " the *Tower* of *London*, and expell'd this Houſe, for an high Breach of Truſt in the " Execution of his Office, and notorious Corruption, when Secretary at War, was, " and is incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in this preſent Parliament. " 2. That *Samuel Taylor*, Eſq; is not duly elected. 3. That the late Election for a " Burgeſs, to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough, is a void " Election.

Account of the great Debt of the Nation; and the late Adminiſtration juſtify'd, by Mr. *Walpole*.

Votes againſt the Election of Mr. *Walpole*.

Supply, and Ways and Means.

On the 22d and 27th of *February*, the *Commons*, in a grand Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the *Supply* ; and, on the 29th, conſider'd of *Ways and Means* to raiſe it ; and, among other Particulars, reſolv'd, " That the Deduction " of Two and a Half *per Cent.* which had, or ought to have been made from the " Pay, Subſidies, or other Allowances for Foreign Forces in Her Majeſty's Service, " be continued for the Year 1712, and apply'd for the Service of the War, in Aid " of the Proviſion made, or to be made, in this Seſſion of Parliament for that " Purpoſe." This Reſolution was deſign'd to colour the Cenſure already paſs'd on the Duke of *Marlborough* : And it is obſervable, That tho' ſome of the Foreign Princes, who had Troops in the Queen's Pay, did, ſome Time after, order their Miniſters in *London* to repreſent, " That the ſaid Two and a Half *per Cent.* was " their

" their own Money; but that they were willing to allow it, as a *Free Gift*, to the " Duke of *Ormond*, as they had done to the Duke of *Marlborough*;" which ſeem'd to be a full Juſtification of the latter; yet Orders were afterwards given to the Attorney-General, to proſecute his Grace for the ſaid Deduction. Whilſt the *Commons* were on *Ways and Means*, the *Lords* * read, the ſecond Time, the Bill from the *Commons*, for *ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers, ſitting in the Houſe of Commons*: Which being committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, their Lordſhips immediately reſolv'd themſelves into that Committee; and, after a Debate, which laſted till Nine a Clock in the Evening, the Queſtion being put, Whether the ſaid Bill ſhould paſs? It was carry'd in the Negative by Five or Six Voices; ſome Peers, who were thought to be for the Bill, being abſent, and not having left their Proxies. The next † Day, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* laid before the *Commons* a *Repreſentation* to be made to Her Majeſty, which, by their Order, had been drawn up in a Committee, upon the ſeveral Reſolutions of the Houſe, relating to the Management of the War; in which, both the Deficiencies and Remiſneſs of the Allies, in furniſhing their reſpective Quotas, and the Miſchiefs which were like to ariſe to *Great Britain* from the *Barrier-Treaty*, were ſet forth, with all the Flouriſhes and Heightnings of Oratory. This *Repreſentation* being ‖ laid before the Queen, by the whole Houſe, Her Majeſty received it as *a farther Inſtance of that dutiful Affection to her Service, and Concern for the Publick Intereſt, which this* Houſe of Commons *had always ſhewn*: Aſſuring them, That *She would give ſuch Orders, as ſhould effectually anſwer what they deſir'd of Her, in every Particular*; *Viz.* "That, for the future, Her Majeſty would no otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay " Subſidies, than in Proportion to what her Allies ſhould actually furniſh and pay, " according to Treaties; And that She would find Means for the explaining and " amending the ſeveral Articles of the *Barrier-Treaty*, ſo as that they might conſiſt " with the Intereſt of *Great Britain*." The * Day before, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treaſurer, and other Lords commiſſion'd by the Queen, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts.

Tho' the Foreign Princes give the *Two and a Half per Cent.* to the D. of *Ormond*, yet the D. of *Marlborough* is proſecuted for it.

* *Feb.* 29. The Officers Bill rejected.

† *March* 1. Repreſentation about the Management of the War.

‖ *March* 4. The Queen's Anſwer.

* *March* 3. Acts paſs'd.

On the 13th of *March*, upon a Motion made in the Houſe of Commons, a Bill was order'd, to *reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of Preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant in that Part of* Great Britain, *called* Scotland. Upon the bringing in of this Bill, there was publiſh'd, *An Account of Lay-Patronages in* Scotland, *and of the fatal Conſequences they have occaſion'd between the Church and Lay-Patrons*; *with Obſervations on the Arguments for reſtoring them*: But notwithſtanding the Reaſons contain'd in this Account, which was ſaid to be written by Sir *David Dalrymple*; the Majority of the Houſe of Commons ſeem'd reſolv'd to go through with the Bill for reſtoring *Lay-Patronages*: And, to ſhew yet the more Favour to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, they order'd a Bill to be brought in, for *Repealing an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, entituled, *Act for diſcharging the Yule Vacance*; that is, for reſtoring the Obſervation of *Chriſtmas* Holidays; Which Mr. *Carnegie* did, accordingly, preſent to the Houſe on the 17th of *March*; when the ſame was received, and read the firſt Time. Three † Days before, Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd to the Commons a Meſſage from the Queen, importing, That *it having been certified to Her Majeſty, by the Earl of* Strafford, *her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the* States-General *of the* United Provinces, *That the Collections for building a Church at* Roterdam, *wherein Divine Service was celebrated after the Uſage of the Church of* England, *for the Benefit of the* QUEEN's *Subjects in that Place, were not ſufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work, by about Two Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*; *Her Majeſty thought fit, earneſtly to recommend to the Houſe, the making a Proviſion for the ſame.* Hereupon, it was reſolv'd, by an Addreſs, to "return Her Majeſty the humble Thanks of this Houſe, for her moſt gra- " cious Meſſage; wherein She had expreſs'd her Concern for the building a Church " at *Roterdam*, for the celebrating Divine Service there, according to the Uſage of " the Church of *England*; and to aſſure Her Majeſty, That this Houſe would ena- " ble Her Majeſty to compleat the Charge of building the ſame." The Commons ſpent the remaining Part of this Month moſtly on the *Supply*, and on the *Ways and Means* to raiſe it: And, on the 25th, the Lords commiſſion'd by the Queen, gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion*, and to Two private Bills.

Bill to reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights in *Scotland*.

Bill to repeal a *Scotch* Act for diſcharging the *Yule Vacance*.

† *March* 14. The Queen's Meſſage about the *Engliſh* Epiſc. Church at *Roterdam*.

Addreſs of the Commons thereupon.

Acts paſs'd, *March* 25.

The Anniverſary * of the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, was, this Year, celebrated with extraordinary Splendor and Rejoycings: And it was by many conjectured, that the Prince of *Savoy* put off his Departure for *Holland*, that he might have the Opportunity to compliment her Majeſty on the Day ſhe begun her Glorious Reign: But nice Obſervers were of Opinion, that his Highneſs had met with ſome Difficulties in his Negotiation, which he ſtill labour'd, by all poſſible Means,

* *March* 8. The Queen's Acceſſion ſolemnized.

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to overcome: Be that as it will, his Highneſs had not his Audience of Leave of her Majeſty 'till *Thurſday*, the 13th of *March*, in the Evening; to which he was introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John*. His Highneſs ſpent the Three next following Days, in receiving and paying Viſits to the Miniſters of State and Nobility; and, among the reſt, the Lord High-Treaſurer waited upon his Highneſs on *Sunday* Morning. After this, the Prince went to take his Leave of his dear Friend, and illuſtrious Partner in Military Atchievements and Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*; and of the Earl of *Godolphin*; and having din'd with Mr. *Boyle*, late one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and ſupp'd at the Baron *de Roſencrans*'s, his Highneſs, accompanied by the Duke of *Graſton*, Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, and the Lord *Lifford*, ſet out in a Coach and Six for *Greenwich*. Being come there at Three a-Clock in the Morning, his Highneſs immediately went on Board the *Peregrine* Yatch, with Count *de Corſana*, and the Baron *de Hohendorf*, and about Four ſet Sail, with a fair Wind, which juſt ſerv'd him to reach the Coaſt of *Holland* on the *Wedneſday* following. There were Two Men of War appointed to convoy his Highneſs; and Two more for the Two Yatchs that carried over, at the ſame time, the one Don *Louis da Cunha*, *Plenipotentiary* from the King of *Portugal*; the other Monſieur *Marſchalch de Bieberſteyn*, the *Pruſſian Plenipotentiary*. As for Mr. *Thomas Harley*, who had another Yatch to carry him over, he ſail'd a Day or Two before the Prince. After his Highneſs's Departure, there were various Speculations and Reaſonings about the Succeſs of his Negotiation: Some affirm'd, not without Probability, that notwithſtanding the ſeveral Memorials he had preſented, and the lively and preſſing Repreſentations he had made, by Word of Mouth, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry made no Alteration in their Scheme, in relation either to the War, or Peace; and that if any Change happen'd in the latter, it was owing to other Cauſes, particularly the late unexpected Death of Two Dauphins of *France*. Others were of Opinion, that his Highneſs's coming over at this critical Juncture, was extream beneficial to the Common Cauſe: For as, on the one hand, the univerſal Attention which ſo great a Commander drew after him, ſomewhat abated the Animoſity of the Two contending Parties, ſo on the other hand, the continued Entertainments to which his Highneſs was invited by the Prime Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, gave him an Opportunity to know the Strength and Inclinations of both Parties: Which undoubtedly was of mighty Uſe to a Prince, who had ſo great a Share in the Councils of *Vienna*, and of the whole Empire. After all, it muſt be acknowledg'd, that though his Highneſs did not go away fully ſatisfied, he obtain'd, however, the beſt part of what he came for, *viz.* one Third of the Four Millions of Crowns judg'd to be ſufficient for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; which was, perhaps, more than the Commons would, at this Juncture, have granted to the Emperor, had not Prince *Eugene* ſollicited for him in Perſon. Some Days before his Departure, the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth* was ſworn of the Privy-Council.

Prince *Eugene* has his Audience of Leave.

He embarks for *Holland*, *March* 17.

Various Opinions about his Negotiation.

The Lord Viſcount *Weymouth* a Privy-Counſellor, *March* 8.

During the Prince's Stay in *England*, upon occaſion of ſome Frolicks and Diſorders committed in the Night-time, either by Town Rakes, or drunken Soldiers, a Report was induſtriouſly ſpread, "That there were great Numbers of diſaf-
"fected Perſons, who, under the Name of *Mobocks*, or *Hawkubites*, had combined to-
"gether to diſturb the publick Peace; and who, in an inhuman Manner, without
"any Provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met with in the Streets; ſlit-
"ting or flatting People's Noſes; gagging or diſtending their Mouths with Iron In-
"ſtruments, and committing many other extravagant Cruelties." At the ſame Time, printed Liſts were handed about, of many Perſons ſaid to have been taken up, and committed to ſeveral Priſons, upon Account of theſe Barbarities, amongſt whom ſome Men of Figure and Titles were inſinuated to be; which gain'd ſo ſtrong a Belief, and ſtruck ſuch a Terror among the credulous and timorous Vulgar, that as ſoon as Night drew on, many were deterr'd from going about on their lawful Occaſions, in the Streets. Hereupon thoſe who ſat at the Helm, thought fit to lay this Matter before the Queen, who, *by the Advice of the Privy-Council*, iſſued her Royal Proclamation, *for the ſuppreſſing of Riots, and the Diſcovery of ſuch as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Parts adjacent*; *charging and commanding, that the ſaid Offenders be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity and Rigor of the Law, and promiſing a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, for the diſcovery and apprehending of any Perſon, who, ſince the 1ſt Day of* February *laſt, had, without any Provocation, wounded, ſtabb'd, or maim'd, or who ſhould, before the 1ſt Day of* May, *Wound, Stab, or Maim, any of her Majeſty's Subjects.* Though this Proclamation, at firſt, fortify'd the Belief of the Barbarities and Riots, for the ſuppreſſing of which it was intended; yet the Conſequence of it ſhew'd, upon what ſlight Grounds that Belief had been entertain'd: For when People, under the Security of this

False Report of *Mobocks* and *Hawkubites*.

Proclamation for the Suppreſſing of Riots, and the Diſcovery of ſuch as have been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, dated *March* 17.

this Proclamation, came to inquire calmly and cooly into the Matter, it was found, that no other Diſorders had happen'd of late, but ſuch as are uſual, and almoſt unavoidable, in populous Cities. But 'tis remarkable, that an officious Oculiſt, and other Agents of Men in Power, were ſhrewdly ſuſpected of having raiſed and improved the Report of this pretended Combination of *Mohocks* and *Hawkubites*, in order to throw the Odium of it upon the *Whigs*; whom, by all poſſible Means, they indeavour'd to render obnoxious to the People. However, in order to juſtify, or, at leaſt, palliate the ſiniſter Proceedings of the Miniſters in this Affair, Two common Pick-Pockets, were try'd, found guilty, and ſeverely fined, for Form-ſake. Nor was this all; for the Lord *Hinchingbrooke*, then a Youth, and an Officer of the Army, who, at the Dehre, and in Company of a Conſtable, went out one Night in queſt of the pretended *Mohocks*, were afterwards likewiſe arraign'd and try'd, as Diſturbers of the publick Peace; but their Innocence manifeſtly appearing, the Notion of *Mohocks* and *Hawkubites*, was univerſally exploded, to the Shame and Confuſion of thoſe who firſt broach'd, and then endeavour'd to countenance it.

The Report of the *Mohocks* and *Hawkubites* found to be ill-grounded.

And raiſed only to aſperſe the *Whigs*.

All this while, the obſequious Commons proceeded in their proper Buſineſs, which was to provide Supplies for the Support of the preſent Miniſtry, and to raiſe Aſperſions to blaſt the laſt. With this Intention, on the 17th of *March*, the Commiſſioners of publick Accompts laid before the Houſe a *Second Report*, whereby it appear'd, "That of Twenty Thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, lent by the Queen to the "Treaſury of *Scotland*, to be imploy'd for her Majeſty's ſecret Service there in the "Year 1706, while the Treaty of *Union* was depending, about Twelve Thouſand "Pounds *Sterling*, had been repaid to the Earl of *Godolphin*, with which he had not "charg'd himſelf; ſo that, though his Lordſhip had affirm'd, to the beſt of his Re"membrance, that the Queen's Servants of *Scotland* prevail'd with her Majeſty "not to require the Remainder of the Twenty Thouſand Pounds, yet the Com"miſſioners were of Opinion, that the whole remain'd to be accounted for to her "Majeſty." This Report took likewiſe Notice of ſeveral other Overſights in the Management of the Crown Revenues, and publick Monies, both in *England* and *Scotland*: But whether upon an Apprehenſion that the Earl of *Godolphin* might eaſily clear himſelf of all theſe trivial Accuſations, in caſe a Proſecution were order'd againſt him, or upon ſome other Conſideration, no further Notice was taken of that Report, during this Seſſion.

The Earl of *Godolphin* charg'd by the Second Report of Commiſſioners of publick Accompts, laid before the Commons, *March* 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

While theſe Things paſs'd in *England*, the *States-General* highly reſenting the late Cenſure of the Commons of *Great Britain* on their Conduct in the War, cauſed a long Memorial to be publiſh'd, in *French* and *Dutch*, in their own Vindication, and ſeveral Copies of it having been tranſmitted to *England*, the Writer of the News-Paper call'd the *Daily-Courant*, who was privately countenanc'd by the *Whigs*, adventured to publiſh it in *Engliſh*. The Miniſtry, and their Friends in the Houſe of Commons, could not but be inraged at the printing of a Writing, which flatly contradicted their former Aſſertions aainſt the *Dutch*; and the ſpreading of which might go near to reſtore to Sight a great many, whoſe Eyes had been faſcinated by falſe Colours, and Miſrepreſentations of Things. "Hereupon a Complaint * being "made to the Houſe of Commons, of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, the *Daily*"*Courant*, *Monday*, *April* 7. 1712. reflecting on the Proceedings of this Houſe, the "ſame was brought up to the Table, and the Title of the *pretended Memorial* there "inſerted, and a Paragraph therein were read: After which it was *Reſolved, that the pretended Memorial printed in the ſaid* Daily-Courant, *is a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Reſolutions of this Houſe, and Addreſs of this Houſe to her Majeſty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe.* And a Committe was appointed, to inquire who was the Author, Printer and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel, with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Records. On the 11th of *April*, Mr. *Hungerford* made his Report from that Committee, That *Samuel Buckley*, the Writer and Printer of the *Daily-Courant*, own'd the having tranſlated and printed the ſaid Memorial: Whereupon the Queſtion was put, "That it appearing to this Houſe, "That *Samuel Buckley* is the Printer of the pretended Memorial in the *Daily*"*Courant* of the 7th Inſtant (which had been adjudged by this Houſe to be a falſe, "ſcandalous, and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Reſolutions of this Houſe, "and the Addreſs of her Majeſty thereupon, in breach of the Privilege of this "Houſe) he, for the ſaid Offence, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at "Arms attending this Houſe;" upon which the Houſe divided, but the ſame was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 188 Voices againſt 57. It was then generally reported, that the main Handle for this Cenſure was a Suppoſition, that the ſaid Memorial was not genuine; which appeared, not long after, to be but a poor Pretence, the ſaid Memorial having not only been printed at the *Hague*, by the Printer

The *States-General*'s Memorial againſt the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, printed in *Engliſh*. The ſame highly reſented by the Miniſtry, and the Houſe of Commons.

* *April* 8. Complaint againſt Mr. *Samuel Buckley*, for Printing the Memorial of the *States-General*. Reſolutions thereupon.

Mr. *Buckley* order'd into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

A. D. 1712.

Printer to the *States* in Ordinary, but delivered, by their High Mightineſſes Envoy Extraordinary, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, by whoſe Order, Mr. Secretary *St. John* wrote the following remarkable Anſwer.

Mr. Secretary *St. John's* Anſwer to the *Dutch* Memorial.

" THE Queen having maturely conſidered the Memorials of the 3d of *April*, " which were preſented to her Majeſty by the Sieur Van *Borſelen*, Envoy Extra- " ordinary from the Lords the *States General*, and the Reſoluton of the ſaid *States* of the " 22d of the ſame Month, which was communicated to her Majeſty by the Earl of " *Strafford*, her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, has or- " dered me to give this Anſwer in a few Words.

" That her Majeſty is ſurpriz'd to find, that far from giving the deſerved Praiſes " to the Efforts which her Majeſty has made in *Spain* and *Portugal*, Two Theatres of " the War that have been abandon'd by the *States* for ſo many Years, the ſaid Efforts " are look'd upon only as Quotas which the Queen was obliged to furniſh accord- " ing to Rule of Proportion, which has not the leaſt Foundation. Her Majeſty " agrees, that according to the Principles laid down in the Reſolution above-men- " tion'd, *Great Britain* will never contribute enough, nor the United Provinces " too little.

" There it is advanced as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies is the " only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and after this, the *States* " ſet up for Judges as well of the Power of her Majeſty's Kingdom, as of that of " their own State. 'Tis not difficult to perceive how far this ſort of Logick would " carry us; but her Majeſty, far from being obliged by the Memorial mention'd in " the Reſolution of the 22d of *April*, to change her Sentiments, thinks fit to renew " the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* made by her Order, and in her Name. " Theſe are not Points which the Queen propoſes as a Subject of Negotiation, but a " Communication to her Allies of a Reſolution ſhe has taken, and of a Rule laid " down, that they may thereupon concert their Meaſures.

" The Houſe of Commons, which is compoſed of Members ſent from each County " of the Kingdom, and who are competent Judges of what Burden the People are " able to bear, have only granted Subſidies for the current Year, according to the " Proportions, and under the Conditions which have been imparted to the *States* " *General*.

" Her Majeſty has declared to the Houſe, that ſhe thought thoſe Conditions rea- " ſonable, and has given her Orders according to the Plan; in which, by conſe- " ſequence, there is not the leaſt Alteration to be expected.

" The Queen looks upon an Union betwixt her ſelf and the *States* to be the " ſtrongeſt Support of the Common Cauſe; and, for that Reaſon, has done all that " ſhe could to traverſe the Deſigns of thoſe factious Spirits, which tended to break " that Union. The Propoſals which have been made by her Majeſty's Plenipoten- " tiaries to the Miniſters of the *States General*, do uncontrovertibly manifeſt the " Queen's ſincere Deſire to enter into a good Correſpondence and ſtrict Union with " the *States*. Theſe are all the Steps which her Majeſty could take for that End. " Her Majeſty flatters her ſelf, that they will have the Effect which ſhe ought to ex- " pect from them, and that they will diſſipate all thoſe vain Fears and ill-grounded " Jealouſies which have been diſperſed with ſo much Induſtry throughout the Seven " Provinces. But however that be, her Majeſty will have this Comfort, that ſhe " has neglected nothing of what was in her Power, to contribute towards the Satiſ- " faction of the *States General*, without abandoning the Intereſt of her own " Kingdoms. Done at *Whitehall*, *May* 8--19. 1712. Sign'd,

*H. St. JOHN.*

Nor did the Reſentment of the Commons fall only on Mr. *Buckley*; for the Majority of the Houſe were ſo exaſperated at the *Dutch* Memorial being printed in an *Engliſh* News-Paper, that they thereupon reſolved to reſtrain the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs; altho' the reigning Party was chiefly indebted to it for their preſent Strength and Popularity. Accordingly, on the 12th of *April*, the Houſe being reſolved into a Committee, to conſider of that Part of the Queen's Meſſage to the Houſe, the 17th of *January* laſt, *which related to the great Licenſe taken in Publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels*; and Sir *Gilbert Dolben* being the Chairman, they came to the Two following Reſolutions, " 1. That the great Liberty taken in Printing and " Publiſhing ſcandalous and impious Libels, creates Diviſions among her Majeſty's " Subjects; tends to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace; is highly prejudicial " to her Majeſty's Government; and is occaſion'd for want of due Regulation of " the Preſs. 2. That the Printing Preſſes be regiſter'd, with the Names of the " Owners, and Places of Abode; and that the Author, Printer, or Publiſher of

Reſolutions about the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs.

" every Book, ſet his Name and Place of Abode thereto." Theſe Reſolutions were order'd to be reported the *Tueſday* † following; but the ſaid Report was then put off till that Day Sevennight, and afterwards further adjourn'd from time to time; ſome Members having, in the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, ſuggeſted a more effectual Way for ſuppreſſing Libels, *viz.* the laying a Duty on all News-Papers and Pamphlets, which was afterwards inſerted in a Lottery-Bill. " On the 12th of " *April*, the Commons order'd their Speaker to write his Circular Letters to the She- " riffs and Stewards of the ſeveral Counties of *Great Britain*, requiring the At- " tendance of the Members of the Houſe, on *Tueſday* Fortnight, the 1ſt of *May* " next following; and that it br ſignified in the Circular Letters, *That the Houſe* " *would proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt all ſuch Members who ſhould then be abſent,* " *and whoſe Excuſe ſhould not be allow'd.*" Which ſtrict Summons occaſioned a Report, and raiſed a general Expectation, that, on the 1ſt Day of *May*, the Queen would come to the Parliament, to communicate to both Houſes, the final Propoſals of *France* for a General Peace. In the mean time, the Commons having read the Third * Time, and paſs'd *the Bill to reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights in* Scotland, and ſent it up to the Lords, the Agents for the *Preſbyterian* Miniſters of *North-Britain*, laid before their Lordſhips a *Repreſentation* againſt it; but tho' not a few Lords were apprehenſive of the fatal Conſequences of that Law, yet the Majority were of ano- ther Opinion, and ſo the Bill was ſent ‖ back with an Amendment, to which the Commons readily agreed. A Week ∴ after, being *Eaſter-Monday*, the Commons read a Second time, *A Bill to appoint Commiſſioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Intereſts granted by the Crown ſince the 13th Day of* February, 1688-9. *and upon what Conſiderations ſuch Grants were made*; and committed the ſame to a Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the *Bill to raiſe Money by way of a Lottery*, was com- mitted. It appearing by this, that the Commons deſign'd to *Tack* thoſe Two Bills, notwithſtanding a former Reſolution of the Houſe of Lords againſt ſuch a Practice; which made the Court apprehenſive, that the ſame might occaſion unhappy Diffe- rences between both Houſes, ſome of the Commons endeavour'd to prevent it; but the Majority appear'd then to be of a contrary Opinion. The ſame Day, in a Com- mittee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means, the Commons reſolved, Firſt, *That certain Stamp Duties ſhall be laid upon Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, whereupon ſhall be ingroſs'd, regiſter'd, or enter'd, ſeveral Matters and Things, not heretofore charged with any Stamp-Duties.* Which Matters and Duties were ſpecified in Seven other Reſolu- tions. Then, in the Ninth place, it was reſolved, " That a Duty be laid upon all " Pamphlets, and News-Papers, printed or written. 10th, That the ſaid Duty be " One Penny on every ſingle half Sheet, printed or written. 11th, That a Duty " of Twelve Pence be charged for every Advertiſement in any printed Paper. 12th, " That a Duty of Two Pence be laid upon every whole Sheet of any Pamphlet or " News-Paper, printed or written. 13th, That the ſaid Duties be granted for Thirty " Two Years;" with ſeveral other Reſolutions. Theſe Duties on Paper were, un- doubtedly, a great Diſcouragement to Arts and Sciences: But, to do this Houſe of Commons Juſtice, we muſt take Notice, that they were induced to it, by the late un- bounded Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs; and that they afterwards †† allow'd *a Draw- back for the Duties laid upon all Paper uſed in the Printing any Book in the Learned Lan- guages, upon the Exportation thereof.* Four Days ** after, the *Lottery-Bill* was read a Second time, and committed; and, upon that Occaſion, the Commons reſolved to lay aſide the intended Tax upon Bricks, Tiles, and other building Materials.

† *April* 15.

Order for ſtrict Summons to be ſent to the abſent Members to attend on the 1ſt of *May*.

* *April* 7. The Bill to reſtore Lay-Patronages in *Scotland*, paſſes both Houſes.

‖ *April* 14.

∴ *April* 21. Bill to appoint Commiſſio- ners to en- quire into the Value of the Grants made by the Crown ſince 1688, committed to the Committee of the Lottery-Bill, *April* 21. Reſolutions on Ways and Means, *April* 21. New Stamp-Duties. Duties on News-Papers and Pam- phlets.

†† *April* 25.

** *April* 29.

About this Time, the principal Congregations of the *French Proteſtant* Refugees in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, having appointed a Committee of Twelve Perſons, to concert ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought proper to engage the Crown of *Great Britain* powerfully to ſupport their Intereſt in the preſent Negotiation of Peace; and this Committee being inform'd, that ſome unlucky Doubts had been ſtarted, and an odious Parallel made, between the *French* Refugees, and the Subjects of *Great Britain*, who had been in open Rebellion, and were Refugees in *France*: They did thereupon draw up a *Petition* and *Repreſentation*, which, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, was, by the Secretary of State, laid before Her Majeſty in Council; importing, in Subſtance, " I. That the publick Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion " was forbidden by the Laws of Her Majeſty's Kingdom; whereas that of the *Pro-* " *teſtant* Religion was allow'd in *France*, by ſolemn Edicts, of which her Royal " Predeceſſors were become *Guarantees*. II. That the Eſtates of the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* " were confiſcated, on Account of Rebellion; whereas, the *French* Proteſtants " were never wanting in their Loyalty to their Sovereign. III. That the with- " drawing of the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* was voluntary; when, even after their Rebellion, " they might have enjoy'd the Benefit of the General Pardon: Whereas, the *French* " Proteſtants were forc'd to fly; for tho' they never were Rebels, they could not

Petition and Repreſenta- tion of the *French* Refu- gees.

"stay in *France*, without either abjuring their Religion, or being expoſed to "a cruel Perſecution. IV. That theſe Diſparities were ſo evident, That the Court "of *France*, who, at the beginning of the preſent War, pretended to exchange "Rebels Priſoners, with *French* Refugees ſettled in *England*, was obliged to wave "that unjuſt Pretenſion, and brought to acknowledge, that Repriſals could not take "Place, between Perſons in ſo different Circumſtances. Concluding, that the King of "*Pruſſia*, and the *States-General* having demanded, *That the Eſtates of ſuch as were Re-* "*fugees in their Dominions, be reſtored to them*; if they who had the Happineſs to be "Refugees in her Majeſty's Kingdoms, were deprived of the ſame Advantages, "it would occaſion a ſad Inequality in their Condition, and put the Petitioners upon "a worſe Footing than their Brethren, Refugees in other States: And therefore they "hoped, her Zeal and Piety would incline her Royal Heart to give Orders to her "Miniſters to inſiſt, not only on the Reſtoration of the Edicts in their Behalf, par- "ticularly that of *Nantes*, with the Enlargement of the Sufferers on board the "Gallies, in Goals, and elſewhere, on account of their Religion: But alſo on the "Reſtitution of the Eſtates of which the Refugees had ſo unjuſtly been deprived."

* *April* 23. The Queen's Anſwer.

Two Days * after, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, by the Queen's Command, wrote a Letter to Meſſieurs *du Bourdieu* and *Graverol*, Two *French* Miniſters of the Committeee before-mention'd, acquainting them, "That "the Lord Privy-Seal, and the Earl of *Strafford*, were already under the ſtricteſt "Orders to ſupport the Intereſts of the *French* Refugees at the Negotiations of "Peace. That her Majeſty had ſo much Conſideration of their Sufferings, that ſhe "was willing to give any further Directions that might be of Advantage to them; "and had therefore commanded him to inquire into that Part of their Repreſenta- "tion, wherein they ſaid, *Her Majeſty's Predeceſſors were* Guarantees *of the Edicts* "*for* Toleration *of the Proteſtant Religion in* France; in which his Lordſhip deſired "their Aſſiſtance, it being of great Uſe to the Support of their Intereſts, that that "Matter ſhould be fully explain'd." In Obedience to this Letter, the Committee appointed by the *French* Refugees in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, did, on the 12th of *May*, lay before his Lordſhip a *Memorial, to prove the Guaranty of the Crown of* England, *for the Edicts in Favour of the Reformed Churches of* France: Which Memorial was, in outward Appearance, ſo favourably received, that the Queen was pleaſed to appoint *Armand de Bourbon*, Marquis *de Miremont*, Nephew to the late Earl of *Feverſham*, to go to *Utrecht*, to take Care, in a particular Manner, and in her Majeſty's Name, of the Intereſts of the *French* Refugees, with which extraordinary Commiſſion, that Nobleman ſet out for *Holland* about the middle of *June*. On the other hand, the *French* Refugees in *London*, made Choice of a Miniſter † and a Gentleman to go to *Holland*, to ſollicit their Affairs there; but finding afterwards, both by the Courſe of the Negotiations at *Utrecht*, and by the renewing of the Perſecution of their Brethren in *France*, that they were either but faintly ſupported by *Great Britain*, or that the Court of *France* ſhew'd no Regard to her Majeſty's Interceſſion, that Deputation was laid aſide. However, the *French* Refugees in *Switzerland*, being big with Hopes, from the Protection of the moſt Powerful Proteſtant States, did, by their Brethren in *England*, put up a Petition to her *Britannick* Majeſty, which was, indeed, very graciouſly receiv'd, but had little or no Effect.

Memorial proving the Guaranty of the Crown of *England* for the Reformed Churches of *France*.

The Marquis *de Miremont* appointed to go to *Utrecht*.

† *viz.* Meſſieurs *Brocas* and *Crepigny*.

Deputation of the *French* Refugees in *London* laid aſide.

To reſume the Proceedings in Parliament, the ſtrict Summons ſent to the Members of the Houſe of Commons, to attend on the 1ſt Day of *May*, was, it ſeems, but a political Amuſement, to keep ſuch of them as were not in the Secret, and the Bulk of the Nation, in good Humour: For when that Day came, the Call of the Houſe was further adjourn'd to the 8th, then to the 15th, and then again to the 22d of *May*; the Miniſtry not thinking it proper to declare the Reſult of their Negotiation with *France*, 'till the Commons had intirely diſpatch'd the Buſineſs of the Supply. In the mean Time, we may take Notice, that though ſome Courtiers in the Houſe of Commons had, on the 21ſt of *April*, fail'd in their Endeavours to prevent the Tacking of the *Bill* relating to King *William*'s *Grants* to the *Lottery-Bill*; yet upon a Promiſe made by the Lord Treaſurer to ſeveral leading Men, that he would uſe all his Intereſt to procure the paſſing of the firſt of theſe Bills, ſingle, in the Houſe of Lords, on the 6th of *May*, the Commons reſolv'd, *That the Committee of the whole Houſe be diſcharged from the Inſtruction to alter and make thoſe Bills into one*: Which was carried by a Majority of Three Hundred Voices againſt Eighty One. Four Days ‖ after, the *Grants-Bills*, with the Amendments made to it, was order'd to be ingroſs'd; on the 13th of *May*, the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Seven Commiſſioners to execute the Truſts and Powers in the ſaid Bill; and the Choice, by Balloting, fell upon *John Hind Cotton*, Eſq; the Honourable *James Murray*, Eſq; *Henry* Viſcount *Down*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Charles Cholmondley*, Eſq; *James Bulteel*, Eſq; *William Levinz*, Eſq; and Sir *Edmond Bacon*, Baronet.

The Call of the Houſe of Commons adjourn'd from Time to Time.

The Grants Bill untack'd from the Lottery Bill, *May* 6.

‖ *May* 10.

A. D. 1712.

The next * Day, the Commiſſioners Names were inſerted in the Blank left for them in the Bill, which being ingroſs'd, was read the Third Time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Houſe of Peers. On the 17th of *May*, their Lordſhips read the ſaid Bill the firſt Time; and the Queſtion being put, that the Bill be read a Second Time, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Two Voices. Accordingly, on the 19th, the Bill was read the Second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, into which the Houſe having reſolv'd it ſelf immediately, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lords *Cowper* and *Halifax*, and ſeveral other Peers, made Speeches againſt the Bill: But though there were Six or Seven Diviſions in the Committee, yet the Affirmative ſtill carried it by one Voice. The next † Day, upon the Third Reading of the Bill, there aroſe a warm and long Debate, in which the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Ilay*, his Brother, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, and ſpoke emphatically in Praiſe of the late King *William*; from whence it was eaſy to conjecture, that they did not go ſo entirely with the preſent Miniſtry, as they had done the preceding Seſſion. The firſt ſaid, "That if for the Eaſe of the Publick, "it was found proper to reſume the Grants of the Crown, he would readily give "his Vote for it, provided they would go ſo far back, as the Reſtoration of King "*Charles* the Second. But that he could never agree to limit the Bill to the Grants "of King *William*; becauſe ſuch an Act would be injurious to the Memory of the "Deliverer of *Great Britain*, and all *Europe*; which ought to be had in Reverence "by all honeſt Men." The Peers, above-mention'd, and ſome others, ſpoke likewiſe againſt the Partial Diſtinction between Grants ſince the *Revolution*, and thoſe before it; adding, that ſuch a Diſtinction gave too much Credit to a Miniſtry, who by the paſſing of the ſaid Bill, would have the Means in their Hands, to ruin and oppreſs thoſe who had not the good Luck to pleaſe them. To this the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High-Treaſurer, anſwer'd, *That no one had reaſon to be alarm'd at the Bill, ſince the Intent of it was only to examine the Value of the Grants made by King* William, *and upon what Conſiderations they were given; but that, as it was preſumed, thoſe that enjoy'd them, had render'd very ſignal Service to their Country, ſo it was not to be doubted, but the Parliament would confirm the ſame.* The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, "That it was alſo to be preſum'd, that thoſe who enjoy'd the Grants of King "*Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, might have likewiſe done impor"tant Service to the Nation: Wherefore it would be very proper to look into the "Motives of all thoſe Grants, in order to confirm them to thoſe who had deſerv'd "them." The Lords of the oppoſite Side waved this ſhrewd Suggeſtion; and the Earl of *Oxford* only obſerv'd, *That he had been inform'd, that the Commons had no Deſign abſolutely to reſume the Grants of King* William, *but only to make the Poſſeſſors pay the Value of Four or Five Years Rent, for which they would have the ſaid Grants confirm'd to them for ever*: To which the Earl of *Wharton* again ſmartly reply'd, "That he "would not at all call in Queſtion, what a Lord of ſuch known Probity and Since"rity, had advanc'd; but that the Reſumption of all the Grants of *Ireland*, ſuffi"ciently ſhew'd, that the Commons had not been content with a Part." Several other Speeches that were made on both Sides, prolong'd the Debate 'till between Six and Seven in the Evening, when the Queſtion being put, that the Bill do paſs, it appear'd upon the gathering of the Votes, that there were Seventy Eight Voices on each Side, *viz.* Fifty Three preſent, and Twenty Five Proxies for the Affirmative; and Fifty Two preſent, and Twenty Six Proxies for the Negative; ſo that the latter carried it, according to the Uſage of Parliament; to the great Diſappointment and Mortification of the Enemies of the Revolution. It was obſerv'd, that the Loſs of this Bill was, in a great Meaſure, owing to the Vigilance of a Noble ‖ Peer, who was moſt concern'd in that Affair; and who being inform'd, that the Lord *Colepper* had ſent his Proxy to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who, by reaſon of his Indiſpoſition, could not produce it, immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs, who riding Poſt all Night, return'd ſoon enough to deliver the ſaid Proxy to another Lord. On the other hand, many were of Opinion, that had not the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, abſented themſelves from the Houſe, the Bill had certainly paſs'd. On the 22d of *May*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and the Commons attending, ſhe gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Lottery-Bill*, and to Twenty other publick Bills.

Notwithſtanding the former Diſappointment, it was by many expected, that the Queen would, on that Day, (*May* 22.) have laid a State of the Negotiation of Peace before the Parliament, the rather, becauſe the Earl of *Strafford*, one of her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arriv'd in *London* ſome Days before: But, it ſeems, ſome Points were not yet fully ſettled, between the *Britiſh* Court, and that of *France*; ſo that her Majeſty did not think fit to make a Speech to her Parliament. It was obſerved, that at the preſenting the Money-Bill, the Speaker of the Houſe

* *May* 14. The Bill ſent up to the Lords.

† *May* 20. Debate about it.

The Duke of *Argyle*'s Speech.

The Lord Treaſurer's Speech.

‖ The Earl (now Duke) of *Portland*.

Acts paſs'd, *May* 22.

The Earl of *Strafford* comes over. *May* 15.

A. D. 1712.

House of Commons, insinuated, in his Compliment to the Queen; "That her "faithful Commons were in hopes, that what they had so chearfully given for her "Majesty's Occasions, would enable Her Majesty to put an End to the present "War, by a safe and honourable Peace." But yet those Hopes were so far abated, by Her Majesty's Silence, that, as soon as the Commons were return'd to their House, * Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, having mov'd, That the Call of the House might be adjourn'd to the 4th of *June* next; by which Time, he did not doubt, but the Queen would lay before them the Result of the present Negotiation; Mr. *Hampden*, one of the leading Members of the *Whig* Party, complain'd, "That "notwithstanding all the Promises, given from Time to Time to the Commons, "we had an *inactive and lazy Campaign*, and *a trifling Negotiation of Peace*; so that "we were *amus'd* by our *Ministers* at home, and *trick'd* by our *Enemies* abroad." Mr. Secretary had too great a Share in the Management of Affairs, not to resent these Insinuations; and thereupon he said, with some Vehemence, "That they "highly reflected on Her Majesty, and her Ministers: But tho' some Members "had been sent to the *Tower* for less Offences, and that he who spoke last, might "be fond of that Honour, yet, he hop'd, the House would be of another Opi-"nion." Sir *Richard Onslow* reply'd, That *to suppose Her Majesty, or her Ministers, to have any Influence on the Deliberations of that House, was injurious to Her Majesty, and a Violation of the Privileges of that House.* In which he was seconded by Mr. *Lechmere*: But the Debate went no further, in Consideration, (as the Friends of the prevailing Party suggested) that the Session drawing to an End, the Commitment of a Member, at that Time, would rather be a Pride, than a Mortification to him: And so, according to the Motion of the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Call of the House was put off till the 4th of *June*.

* Afterwards Lord *Bingley*.

Bold Speech of Mr. *Hampden*.

Answer'd by Sec. *St. John*.

What pass'd in the mean Time in *Flanders*, made, some Days after, a great Noise in both Houses of Parliament, and throughout all *Europe*: But before we give an Account of it, we must, in the first Place, attend the Negotiations of Peace, and what was done in the *Netherlands*, previous to the opening of the Campaign. On *Friday*, the 28th of *December* 1711, the Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy-Seal, Her Majesty's First Plenipotentiary, and Monsieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*, sail'd, in their respective Yachts from *Gravesend*; and having reach'd the Coast of *Holland*, on *Tuesday* the 1st of *January O. S.* or 12th *N. S.* Monsieur *Buys* went, the same Day, to the *Hague*. The next Day, the Lord Privy-Seal came to *Roterdam*; and, on the 14th, went to the *Hague*; where, together with the Earl of *Strafford*, he was in Conference with the Grand Pensionary, and then went back to *Roterdam*; from whence he proceeded, the 15th, to *Utrecht*: So that he was the first Minister that appear'd at the Place of Treaty. The Earl of *Strafford* follow'd him thither on the 17th; and, on the 18th, Messieurs *Buys* and *Renswonde*, Two of the Plenipotentiaries of the *States-General*, arriv'd there also, and immediately paid a Visit to the *British* Plenipotentiaries. The next Morning, the Mareschal *d'Huxelles*, the Abbot *de Polignac*, and Monsieur *Mesnager*, the Three *French* Plenipotentiaries, arriv'd at *Utrecht*; and the Two *British* Ministers, after having been with the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*, to return their Visits, went to see those of *France*, at the Mareschal *d'Huxelles*'s House. They received their Lordships at their Coaches, and conducted them thither again: And about Four in the Afternoon, the *French* Plenipotentiaries return'd their Lordships Visit, and were receiv'd in the like manner.

Account of the Negotiations of Peace.

We may here take notice, that *France* having nam'd Three Plenipotentiaries, and Monsieur *Mesnager* in particular, to take care of Commercial Affairs; the Court of *Great Britain* had a mind to add Mr. *Prior*, to their Two Ministers at *Utrecht*, for the same Purpose; but the high-spirited Earl of *Strafford*, having absolutely refus'd to be join'd in Commission with a Person of so mean Extraction, and threatning to lay down his Imployment, the Business of Trade was committed to the Lord *Privy Seal*; who, not being vers'd in those Matters, was obliged to direct himself by the Lights he received from Mr. *Arthur Moore*.

The E. of *Strafford* refuses to be join'd in Commission with Mr. *Prior*.

The Plenipotentiaries nominated by the *States-General*, were, Monsieur *Randwick*, for the Province of *Gelderland*; Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, for that of *Holland*; Monsieur *de Moermont*, for *Zealand*; Monsieur *de Renswoude*, for *Utrecht*; Monsieur *de Goslinga*, for *Friezland*; the Count *de Rechteren*, for *Over-Yssel*; and the Count *de Tu* and *Kniphuysen*, for *Groningen*. We may likewise observe, that Monsieur *Buys*'s dextrous Compliance in *England*, in order to discover the Secret of Monsieur *Mesnager*'s Negotiation, occasion'd a Report, that his Conduct was not approv'd by the *States*; which was altogether groundless: For, on the contrary, upon the Report of his Embassy, their High Mightinesses highly applauded his Address and Penetration.

Eight Plenipotentiaries named by the *States*.

Mr. *Buys*'s Conduct in *England* approv'd by the *States*.

A. D. 1712.

The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries having given Notice of their Arrival to the Magiſtrates of *Utrecht*, Four of their Deputies waited upon them, on the 20th of *January N. S.* at their reſpective Houſes; and afterwards, paid the ſame Compliment to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*. In the Afternoon, a Conference was held between the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters, at Monſieur *de Buys*'s Houſe: And, the ſame Evening, the Marquis *del Borgo*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Plenipotentiaries, arriv'd at *Utrecht*, accompany'd by Monſieur *de Salis*, Miniſter of the *Griſons*. The next * Day, the *Britiſh*, *Dutch*, and *Savoy* Miniſters, met together at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, to conſider of the Manner of opening the General Conferences, and the Method of carrying them on: And, on the 22d, the Miniſters of the Allies went to the *Town-Houſe*, to examine, and give Directions about the Place of Conference, and the Apartments appointed by the Magiſtrates for the Miniſters on both ſides. On the 23d, they had a Conference together; at which they drew up, and agreed to the *Project* of a *Regulation*, to be obſerved by all the Miniſters during the Congreſs; which being afterwards communicated to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, they made ſome Alterations in it, which were comply'd with. Beſides this *Regulation*, it was agreed, that the General Conferences ſhould begin on *Friday*, the 29th of *January N. S.*; and that they ſhould afterwards be held on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, at Ten in the Morning.

The Magiſtrates of *Utrecht* pay their Reſpects to the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters: Other Plenipotentiaries arrive at *Utrecht*.

* *Jan.* 21. *N. S.*

On the 27th, the *Britiſh* Miniſters viſited Meſſieurs *Vanderduſſen* and *Goſlinga*, Two of the *States* Plenipotentiaries, and Monſieur *de Mellarede*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s; who came to *Utrecht* the Morning before, and immediately notify'd their Arrival to their Lordſhips, whoſe Viſits they return'd the ſame Day. The *States* of the Province of *Utrecht* being aſſembled there the 28th, the *Regulation* agreed to by the Miniſters, to be obſerv'd during the Congreſs, was communicated to them, and to the Magiſtrates of that City; who both promiſed to contribute what lay in their Power, towards putting it in Execution; and to keep ſuch Guards at the *Town-Houſe*, as ſhould be neceſſary to preſerve good Order, during the Conferences. Theſe Preliminary Points being ſettled, on the 29th of *January*, at Ten in the Morning, the Firſt Conference was open'd, by Eight Miniſters of the Allies; *viz.* the Two *Britiſh*, Four of the *States-General*'s, Two of the Duke of *Savoy*'s, and the Three Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and laſted till near One in the Afternoon. The Lord Privy-Seal appear'd in a black Velvet Gown, adorn'd with Gold Loops, with a long Train, born up by Two Pages in aſh-colour'd Coats, lac'd with Silver *Orris*, and Waſtcoats of green Velvet: And, the Plenipotentiaries being aſſembled, his Excellency addreſs'd himſelf to the Miniſters of *France*, in the following Speech:

Firſt Conference, *Jan.* 29.

GENTLEMEN,

The Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Speech.

"WE are this Day met together, in the Name of GOD, to lay the Foundation of a General Peace, between the High Allies and the King your Maſter. We bring ſincere Intentions, and alſo poſitive Orders from our Principals, to concur in every Thing on Their Part, which may tend to the Furtherance and Happy Concluſion of ſo Beneficial and Chriſtian-like a Work.

"On the other hand, we are in Hopes, *Gentlemen*, that you are of the ſame Mind; and that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable you to anſwer, without Loſs of Time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining your ſelves clearly and roundly upon the Points, which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences: And that you will do it in ſo plain and particular a manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes and States, may find a juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction upon their reſpective Pretenſions.

Speeches of the *French* Plenipotentiaries.

The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, Firſt Plenipotentiary of *France*, anſwer'd, "That it could not be doubted, but his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* had a ſincere and ardent Deſire to give Peace to *Europe*;" adding, "That, with this View, his Majeſty had furniſh'd his Plenipotentiaries with ample Inſtructions, and a full Power, to come to the Concluſion of ſo beneficial a Work, which was ſo earneſtly deſir'd by all *Europe*." After this, the Abbot *de Polignac* made an elaborate Speech; wherein, among other remarkable Expreſſions, he declar'd, on the Part of the King his Maſter, "That the Seven Propoſitions, which his Colleague, Monſieur *Meſnager*, ſign'd at *London*, were obligatory to his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* only, and not to any of the Allies: Adding, "That upon this Foot, the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might repair to *Utrecht*, aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretenſions; and that Endeavours ſhould be uſed, to give them a reaſonable Satisfaction." The Earl of *Strafford*, and the Plenipotentiaries of the *States* and Duke of *Savoy*, made alſo Speeches ſuitable to that Solemn Occaſion; after which, the Aſſembly broke up. The next * Day, the Miniſters

* *Jan.* 30.

A. D. 1712.

Miniſters of the Allies had a Conference together at the Town-Houſe, and agreed to meet there in like manner Twice a Week, during the Congreſs, in order to preſerve Union amongſt them, and to take the neceſſary Meaſures for promoting the Intereſt of the reſpective Princes and States they repreſented. Accordingly, they met again at the Town-Houſe, the 1ſt of *February*, N. S. and in the Afternoon the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had another Conference at Monſieur *Goſlinga*'s Lodgings: And becauſe the *French* Miniſters had, in their Speeches, promiſed to deliver, in Writing, the Intentions of their Court, it was reſolved to deliver to them, in the next Conference, a Declaration, importing, "That the Miniſters of the High Allies, "already there, expected, according to the Offers of the Miniſters of *France*, the "Plan or Scheme they had promiſed; and would not fail to return a particular An- "ſwer thereto, for what concern'd the particular Intereſt of their Principals; and as "to the Miniſters of ſuch of the Allies, who were ſtill abſent, the ſaid Miniſters "had Reaſon to believe, that they would forthwith repair thither, to concur with "them in their Anſwer." This Paper being deliver'd to the *French* Miniſters, in the Second Conference, they promiſed to give in their Offers for a General Peace; but declared, they wiſh'd that all the Miniſters of the Allies were preſent, that they might, at the ſame time, receive a Counter-Project, or Anſwer, from all the Members of the Grand Alliance. The next † Day, the Count *de Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, came to *Utrecht*; and having notify'd his Arrival, was complimented and viſited by the other Miniſters; for tho' the *French* had not yet own'd the Title of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, it was agreed, as an Expedient, that in the Viſits between the Miniſters of that Prince and thoſe of *France*, they ſhould uſe ſometimes the Word Maſter, and ſometimes that of King, without the Addition of *France* or *Pruſſia*.

Private Conference between the Miniſters of the Allies agreed on.

Declaration delivered by the Allies, to the *French* Miniſters.

Second General Conference held *Feb.* 3. N. S.

Count *Metternich* arrives at *Utrecht*, † *Feb.* 4.

On *Saturday*, the 6th of *February*, N. S. was held the Third General Conference, at which Count *Metternich* aſſiſted; but it did not laſt above an Hour, the Plenipotentiaries on both Sides having agreed to defer the moſt material Buſineſs, till the next General Conference; and thereby allow the more Time to the other Miniſters of the Allies to repair to the Congreſs. Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Goſlinga* being, the next Day, in the Evening, returned from the *Hague*; aſſiſted the 8th, in the Morning, at a Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies; and in the Evening, together with their Colleagues, were in a private Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries. The ſame Morning *, Monſieur *d' Elorme*, Miniſter of the King of *Poland*, Elector of of *Saxony*, arrived at *Utrecht*; as did, in the Evening, Monſieur *de Randwyck*, and Count *Kniphuyſen*, Two more of the *States* Plenipotentiaries. Before we proceed, we ought to take Notice, that the Concourſe of *Britiſh* Gentlemen, and other Perſons, reſiding at *Utrecht*, who were deſirous to join in the Divine Worſhip, after the manner of the Church of *England*, was ſo great at the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, that the Magiſtrates at *Utrecht*, with a great deal of Civility, made an Offer of St. *John*'s Church, for their better Accommodation; which their Lordſhips having accepted, Divine Service was celebrated there on *Sunday* the 7th of *February*, N. S.

Third General Conference, *Feb.* 6. N. S.

* *February* 8.

Other Miniſters arrive at *Utrecht*.

St. *John*'s Church in *Utrecht*, given for the Divine Service of the Church of *England*.

The Difficulty the Emperor made of ſending his Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs, having, at laſt, been remov'd, by the poſitive Declaration made to them by the Earl of *Strafford*, and confirm'd to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, at the *Britiſh* Court, that the Seven Preliminary Articles, offer'd by *France*, and ſigned by Monſieur *Meſnager*, were only bare Propoſals, and ſhould not be admitted as the Baſis of the enſuing Treaty, Count *Zinzendorf* and Count *Conſbruck*, Two of his *Imperial* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, came to *Utrecht* on the 9th of *February*, in the Evening; and immediately went to a Conference, at which the other Miniſters of the Allies were then aſſembled. The next Day, the Fourth General Conference was held, which laſted from Ten in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon; but tho' the ſame begun with reciprocal Compliments, yet it ſoon turned into a warm Diſpute between the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters. The Mareſchal d' *Huxelles* made a Speech, importing, *That the King, his Maſter, had moſt ſincere Intentions to end this War, to the Satisfaction of the Allies; that in order to that, they ought to deal* roundly and † fairly; *that he hoped a good Succeſs of this Negotiation, ſince the Ambaſſadors of the Houſe of* Auſtria *had, at laſt, reſolved to come to the Congreſs*; *and thereupon, deſired the Miniſters of the Allies to deliver the Propoſals they had to make.* Count Zinzendorf *very readily anſwer'd, That the Emperor, his Maſter, had no leſs ſincere Intentions to contribute all that lay in his Power, towards ſo deſirable a Bleſſing as a General Peace: But that it ſeem'd Monſieur* d' Huxelles, *inſtead of dealing roundly and fairly, begun, on the contrary, with a* ‖ Fetch, ſince he could not be a Stranger to the *Demands of the Allies, nor have forgot where the Conferences at* Gertruydenberg *broke off*; *that there was nothing more for them to do now, than to find out Ways and Means to remove the Difficulties that had obſtructed that Negotiation*; *and ſince the King, their Maſter, had deſired this Congreſs of the Allies, the latter had Rea-*

The *Imperial* Miniſters come to *Utrecht*, *Feb.* 9. N. S.

Fourth General Conference held, *Feb.* 10. N. S.

Diſpute between the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters.

† He ſaid in *French*, *Sans Detour & rondement*.

‖ In *French*, *Detour*.

*ſon to expect, that he had given his Miniſters neceſſary Inſtructions for that end*: Thereby inſinuating, that the Allies inſiſted on the Firſt Preliminaries ſigned at the *Hague*, in the Year 1709. Count *Zinzendorf* likewiſe took Notice of this Expreſſion, *The Ambaſſadors of the Houſe of* Auſtria, as derogatory to his *Imperial* Majeſty. The Abbot *de Polignac* reply'd, *That they ought to talk no more of the Affair of* Gertruydenberg, *ſince the King had fixed a Time for the Allies to accept his Propoſal; which they not having done, he was under no Engagement.* This occaſion'd a high Debate, and the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* having, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, adventured to ſay, *That they ought to wait the Arrival of the Ambaſſador of that Crown:* Count *Zinzendorf* ſmartly replied, *he was preſent, and himſelf was the Perſon.* Monſieur *d' Huxelles* return'd, *he acknowledg'd none but King* Philip's, which inflam'd the Diſpute; and the Mareſchal having likewiſe made bold to advance, in relation to a Point in Debate, *That the Queen of* England *had engaged her Promiſe:* The Lord *Privy-Seal* took him ſhort, and ſaid, *there was no ſuch thing in his Inſtructions.* At laſt, the *French* Plenipotentiaries conſented to deliver their Propoſals in Writing; which they did accordingly the next Day, at an Extraordinary General Conference, being as follows:

Extraordinary General Conference, *Feb.* 11. N. S.

Specifick Explanation of the Offers of *France*, deliver'd by the *French* Miniſters.

*A Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France* for a General Peace, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd in the preſent War.

THE *King will acknowledge, at the ſigning of the Peace, the Queen of* Great Britain, *in that Quality; as alſo, the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement, and in the manner her* Britannick *Majeſty ſhall pleaſe.*

*His Majeſty will cauſe all the Fortifications of* Dunkirk *to be demoliſh'd, immediately after the Peace; provided an Equivalent be given him, to his Satisfaction.*

*The Iſland of St.* Chriſtopher, Hudſon's-Bay, *and Streight of that Name, ſhall be yielded up intire to* Great Britain; *and* Acadia, *with* Port-Royal, *and the Fort, ſhall be reſtored intire to his Majeſty.*

*As to the Iſland of* Newfoundland, *the King offers to yield up that alſo to* Great Britain, *reſerving only to himſelf the Fort of* Placentia, *and the Right of catching and drying Fiſh, as before the War.*

*It ſhall be agreed, to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the Peace, as* England *ſhall chuſe; the Conditions of which ſhall be made as equal between the Two Nations as they can poſſibly.*

*The King will conſent, at the ſigning of the Peace, that the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *which are made over and given to the Elector of* Bavaria, *by the King of* Spain, *ſhall ſerve for a Barrier to the* United Provinces; *and to augment it, he will join thereto,* Furnes, *and* Furner Ambaght, *or* Diſtrict, Knoque, Ypres, *and the* Caſtellany *of* Menin, *with its Verge: In Exchange, his Majeſty demands, in order to form the Barrier of* France, Aire, St. Venant, Bethune, Douay, *and their Dependencies.*

*If the* States General *are deſirous to keep Gariſons in the fortify'd Places of the Barrier, ſo form'd of the Dominions transferr'd to his Electoral Highneſs, and of what* France *adds thereto of its own; his Majeſty conſents, that they ſhall put their Troops into them in as great Number as they pleaſe; and beſides, that they ſhall be maintain'd at the Expence of the Country.*

*In Conſideration of this Ceſſion, and of this Conſent, the King, on his ſide, demands, as an Equivalent for the Demolition of* Dunkirk, *the Towns and Citadels of* Liſle *and* Tournay, *with their Caſtellanies and Dependencies.*

*The Barrier thus regulated between* France, *and the* States General, *the King will grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is ſtipulated by the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *and the advantageous Tariff of* 1664, *with an Exception only of Six ſorts of Merchandize, which ſhall be agreed on, and which ſhall remain charg'd with the ſame Duties that are paid at this time; as alſo the Exemption of* 50 *Sols per Ton on the* Dutch *Shipping, that come into* France, *from the* United Provinces, *and Foreign Countries.*

*As to the Commerce of* Spain *and the* Indies, *the King will engage, not only to the* States General, *but likewiſe to her* Britannick *Majeſty, and to all the other Potentates, by virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the ſaid Commerce ſhall be allow'd exactly, and carried on in the ſame manner, as it was under the Reign, and till the Death of* Charles II. *and will promiſe, that the* French *ſhall ſubmit, as all other Nations, to the ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings, his Catholick Majeſty's Predeceſſors, with reſpect to the Commerce and Navigation of the* Spaniſh Indies.

*His Majeſty further conſents, that all the Potentates of* Europe *may enter into the Guaranty of this Promiſe, his Majeſty promiſes, that the King, his Grandſon, ſhall renounce, for the ſake of the Peace, all Pretenſions to the Kingdom of* Naples *and* Sardinia, *as well as to the Dutchy of* Milan, *in whoſe Name he will conſent, that the Part of that Dutchy which is made over to the Duke of* Savoy, *ſhall remain to his Royal Highneſs: Provided,*

*that*

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*that in Conſideration of this Ceſſion, the Houſe of* Auſtria *do, in the like Manner, deſiſt from all Pretenſions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of* Spain, *from whence that Houſe ſhall withdraw their Troops immediately after the Peace.*

*The Frontiers on both Sides upon the* Rhine, *ſhall be ſettled in the ſame* Condition *as they were before the preſent War.*

*In Conſideration of all the Terms above ſpecify'd, the King demands, that the Electors of* Cologn *and* Bavaria, *ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in the full and entire Poſſeſſion of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods, moveable and immoveable, which they injoy'd before the preſent War: And reciprocally his Majeſty will recognize in* Germany, *and in* Pruſſia, *all the* Titles *which he has not yet acknowledged.*

*The King will reſtore to the Duke of* Savoy, *what he has taken from him during this War; as in like Manner, his Royal Highneſs ſhall reſtore to him what he has taken from* France; *ſo that the Limits on both Sides ſhall be the ſame, as they were before the Declaration of War.*

*All* Things, *as to* Portugal, *ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and remain on the ſame Foot in* Europe, *as they were before the preſent War, as well with regard to* France, *as to* Spain; *and as to the Dominions that Crown has in* America, *if there be any Differences to ſettle, Endeavours ſhall be uſed to agree them amicably.*

*The King will conſent freely and* Bona Fide, *to take, in Concert with the Allies, all the moſt juſt Meaſures for hindring the Crowns of* France *and* Spain *from being ever united on the ſame Head; that is to ſay, that one and the ſame Prince ſhall never be at once King of both.*

*All preceding Treaties, that is, thoſe of* Munſter, *and others, that have been made ſince, ſhall be repeated and confirmed, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only ſuch Articles from which the Treaty of Peace now to be made, ſhall derogate or alter ſome thing.*

Signed, HUXELLES.

The reading of theſe Offers occaſions a great Surprize, and many ſhrewd Reflections.

It may eaſily be gueſs'd, what Surprize the reading of this Specifick Explanation, occaſion'd among the Confederate Miniſters, particularly thoſe of the *Emperor*, and *States-General*, whoſe Friends obſerved, that if the *French* had gain'd as many Victories and Conqueſts, as the Allies had done over them for Ten Years paſt, they could hardly have offer'd more extravagant Demands: But, paſſing over the various Reflections that were made on this Occaſion, we muſt take Notice, that Copies of theſe Offers were immediately diſpatch'd by the Miniſters of the Allies, to their reſpective Principals. The Count *de Tarouca*, the King of *Portugal*'s firſt Plenipotentiary; and Count *Maffey*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters, arrived at *Utrecht* the 11th, as did, the next Day, Count *Stadian*, for the Elector of *Mentz*: Baron *Dalwich*, for the Lord Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and ſeveral other Miniſters. On the 12th of *February*, the Two firſt aſſiſted at a Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies: And the next * Day was held the Sixth General Conference, which the Earl of *Strafford* open'd, with acquainting the Miniſters of *France*, in Purſuance of what was agreed the Day before, between the Confederate Plenipotentiaries: *That they had found it neceſſary to take Time 'till the 5th of* March, N. S. *to give in the* Specifick Demands *of the reſpective Parties ingaged in the preſent War:* To which the Miniſters of *France* readily agreed. As during that Interval, the ſubject Matter of the general Conferences was to be of leſs Importance, than at other Times, it was likewiſe agreed, on all Sides, that they ſhould be held only on the *Saturdays*: But on the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies reſolv'd to meet more frequently. On *Sunday* the 14th, in the Evening, the Count *de Zinzendorf*, aud Monſieur *Conſbruck*, viſited each the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; and the next Morning ſet out for the *Hague*, where they immediately repair'd to the Congreſs of the Confederate Miniſters, and proteſted againſt the *Specifick Offers* of *France*. The ſame Evening Count *Denhoff*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s firſt Plenipotentiary, arrived at *Utrecht*, ſo that by this Time, the Congreſs was almoſt compleat.

Count *Tarouca*, and Count *Maffey*, arrive at *Utrecht*, *Feb.* 11. N. S.

* *Feb.* 13. Sixth general Conference.

The *Imperial* Miniſters proteſt againſt the Offers of *France*, *Feb.* 15. N. S.

The firſt Plenipotentiary of *Pruſſia* arrives at *Utrecht*.

The Offers of *France* receiv'd with univerſal Indignation in *Holland*.

They unite more ſtrongly ſome of the Confederates.

The Propoſitions of *France* were ſoon diſpers'd in Print in all the *United-Provinces*; and it is hard to expreſs, with what Indignation they were receiv'd by People of all Ranks. Indeed, the wiſer, and better bred, among the *Dutch*, either kept their Thoughts to themſelves, or communicated them only to particular Friends; but the giddy Multitude could not forbear venting their bitter Reproaches againſt thoſe from whom they ſuppos'd the *French* Court had receiv'd Incouragement. Theſe unſatisfactory Offers had, however, this good Effect, that they knitted faſter than ever, the band of Union, which began to grow looſe among ſome of the Confederates: and thoſe among the *Dutch*, who before were moſt eager for Peace, particularly the Regency of *Utrecht*, reſolv'd to ſpend their laſt Penny to

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carry on the War. The People of *Amſterdam* were, on this Occaſion, ſo inraged, that a menial Servant of one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries having, on the 12th of *February*, offer'd to force his Entrance into the *Exchange*, without paying the uſual Fee after a certain Hour, the Town Bailies diſarmed him, broke his Sword, and laid him on ſo ſeverely, that he had much ado to eſcape with his Life. We muſt here take Notice, that about this Time, died the Duke of *Bretagne*, who, upon the Deceaſe of his Father, the Duke of *Burgundy*, ſome Months before, had been declared *Dupbin* of *France*; ſo that in leſs than one Year, Three Dauphins were laid in their Graves, to the extream Grief of the moſt Chriſtian King, whoſe chief Comfort, of late, lay in his numerous Poſterity; and to the great Conſternation of the *French* Court and Nation; who were juſtly apprehenſive that the Death of the Two laſt Dauphins would occaſion great Alterations in the Affairs of *Europe*, and make the Allies ſtiffer in their Demands. Nor were theſe Appprenſions ill grounded: For the Foundation on which the *Britiſh* Miniſtry had mainly built their Scheme for a General Peace; *viz. that the Kingdom of* France *and* Spain *ſhould never be united under one Head*, was now become very precarious, as depending only on the Life of the *French* King, who was in a very advanc'd Age, and on that of the young Duke of *Anjou*, now declar'd Dauphin, who at this Juncture, lay Sick of the ſame Diſtemper that carried off his Two Brothers; and who was obſerv'd to be of a very tender Conſtitution. But whatever was the Reaſon, the Death of thoſe *French* Princes caus'd no viſible Alteration in the Councils and Meaſures of *Great Britain*, whoſe Miniſtry purſu'd their Plan with unparallel'd Steadineſs and Reſolution, notwithſtanding the Contradiction and Obſtacles they met in their way

A Servant of the *French* Plenipotentiaries abus'd at *Amſterdam*.

Three Dauphins of *France* die in one Year.

Which, however, occaſions no Alterations in the *Britiſh* Meaſures.

To return to *Utrecht*: According to what had been agreed the 13th of *February*, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and thoſe of *France*, they met again on the 20th of the ſame Month, at the Seventh general Conference, in which a Method was agreed upon, for the delivering to each other authentick Papers, containing ſuch Things as ſhould be thought neceſſary to be put in Writing, at the General Conferences, *viz.* that one ſigned by one of the Miniſters of the Allies, ſhould be delivered to thoſe of *France*; one of whom having, in like Manner, ſign'd another of the ſame Tenor, ſhould give it to the Allies. At the ſame Conference, the manner of granting Paſſports mutually was ſettled, excepting only the Couriers to and from *Portugal*, who were to paſs through *France* and *Spain*, for which an Expedient was afterwards found. The 22d, in the Morning, the Miniſters of the Allies had a Conference among themſelves, at the *Town-Houſe*, wherein all that were preſent, communicated mutually their ſeveral Powers, and agreed to give in authentick Copies of them to Monſieur *Buys*, in order to be regiſtred by him, who by common Conſent, was appointed to keep all ſuch Acts and Inſtruments, as ſhould paſs in Writing, during the Congreſs; to which the other Miniſters were to have Recourſe, as there might be Occaſion. The 25th, the Miniſters of the Allies met again at the ſame Place, at which Conference the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, who return'd the Evening before from the *Hague*, were preſent. All the ſaid Miniſters held the uſual Conferences on the laſt of *February*, N. S. at which the Miniſters of *Triers*, *Munſter* and *Heſſe*, aſſiſted for the firſt Time, and exhibited their full Powers; as did likewiſe the *Imperial* and *Portugueze* Miniſters, who were at the *Hague* when a former Conference was held on this Occaſion. The Miniſters of the Allies did likewiſe in this Conference, agree upon the Manner in which they were to deliver in their Demands to thoſe of *France*, after they had been mutually communicated to each other; and the ſame Morning a Conference was held at Count *Zinzendorf*'s, of all the Miniſters of the Empire, about Matters relating to the Intereſt of their reſpective Maſters, Members of that great Body. On the 3d of *March*, another Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies was held at the *Town-Houſe*, at which Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Goſlinga*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, who, ſome Hours before, return'd from the *Hague* aſſiſted. At this Conference, a Clauſe of mutual *Guaranty*, or *Claim*, was propoſed to be inſerted among the Demands each particular Ally ſhould make upon *France*; importing, *That a juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhould be given to all the Allies, according to Treaties, Ingagements, and other Conventions*; which Claim was agreed to, and made part of the reſpective Demands.

Seventh general Conference *Feb.* 20. N. S.

The Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies were ſeveral times in Conference together, to concert ſuch Meaſures as might be proper to be taken, during the Courſe of this Congreſs, for the Security of their Religion, and particularly an Abolition of a Clauſe in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, prejudicial to the ſame: As likewiſe the making ſome Proviſion, in their Negotiations with the Miniſters of *France*, for the Relief of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom. But though theſe Particulars were mention'd in the Demands of the Proteſtant Allies, yet they were afterwards but faintly inſiſted on; and, it was obſerv'd, that in this Negotiation, as in moſt

Conference among the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies.

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moſt former Treaties, the Proteſtants ſhew'd not an equal Zeal for their religious Concerns, as they did for their private worldly Intereſts. The Elector of *Hanover* having not yet any Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs, Monſieur *Nebor*, one of his Counſellors, and Secretary at the *Hague*, went to *Utrecht*, by Order of his Electoral Highneſs, to deſire of the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, that what the ſaid Elector had to demand, might be inſerted among the Demands to be made for the Queen; which Deſire, their Excellencies complied with. The next † Morning, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies had an extraordinary Conference; wherein they communicated, mutually, their reſpective *ſpecifick Demands*; and Count *Zinzendorf* again inſiſted, That the Reſtitution of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be expreſly mention'd. The *Dutch* declar'd, they were reſolv'd to make good all their Treaties, made on occaſion of this War, as well thoſe that related to *Spain* and the *Indies*, as thoſe made with *Portugal*; but the *Britiſh* were the only Miniſters, that did not make any mention of *Spain* and the *Indies*, contenting themſelves with a general Declaration concerning the juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction for the Queen's Allies, in Conformity to her Alliances. However, it is obſervable, that a few Days after, upon the earneſt Inſtances of the *Imperial* Miniſters, the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries made a Declaration, (which was regiſtred in the *Protocol*, kept by Monſieur *Buys*) importing, That by the Clauſe of mutual Guarantee, or Claim, agreed to on the 3d, and inſerted in their reſpective Demands, *they underſtood the Reſtitution of* Spain *and the* Indies *to the Houſe of* Auſtria. A General Conference being held the 5th of *March*, N. S. the Miniſters of the Allies deliver'd, in Writing, their *ſpecifick* Demands to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who promiſed to explain themſelves further, at the next General Conference, which was agreed to be held on *Wedneſday*, the 9th of *March*, N. S. When they met, the *Portugueze* Miniſter complain'd, that the Correſpondence with his Court lay under greater Difficulties than any other, for want of Paſſports: To which the *French* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, they had writ upon that Subject to *Madrid*; and hoped, they ſhould ſoon be able to give the Miniſters of *Portugal* Satisfaction. They likewiſe took occaſion to ſay, that for want of Paſſports, *they had not been able to ſend the Demands of the Allies to their Court*; whereupon, the Miniſters of the *States General* deliver'd them Paſſports for Six Couriers, for One Month only, as they had been deſir'd. Then the *French* Plenipotentiaries declared, "That they could not give in the *Specifick Explanation*, upon ſo many Demands of the Allies, till they had received new Inſtructions from the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid*; and therefore deſired a further Time of Three Weeks:" Which none of the Miniſters of the Allies thought fit to object againſt; and thereupon, the *French* Plenipotentiaries promiſed to deliver their *Specifick Anſwer*, or *Explanation*, on the 30th of *March*, N. S. The Grand Negotiation being, in the mean time, at a ſtand, ſeveral Miniſters went to the *Hague*, and, among others, thoſe of the Emperor and *Portugal*; notwithſtanding which, the Miniſters of the Allies held private Conferences among themſelves, on the uſual Days.

† *March* 4.

Remarkable Declaration of the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters.

Eighth General Conference, *March* 5. N. S.

Ninth General Conference, *March* 9.

The *French* demand Three Weeks to give in their *Specifick* Anſwer to the Allies.

The *French* exclaim againſt the Demands of the Allies.

The *French* Miniſters, and their Partizans, exclaim'd againſt the Demands of the Allies, as *Unreaſonable* and *Exorbitant*; but they excepted, in a particular manner, againſt the Pretenſions of the Allies, in favour of the *French* Proteſtants. The Abbot *de Polignac*, who had a Cardinal's Cap in view, and therefore could not fail, on all Occaſions, to ſhew his Zeal for the *Romiſh* Church, appeared the ſtiffeſt on that Article; and diſcourſing one Day with Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, about the Demand, *That the* French *Proteſtants on Board the Gallies, or detain'd in Priſon, ſhould be ſet at Liberty*, aſk'd him, *Whether the* States *would ſet at Liberty the People detain'd in their Spinhuiſes and Raſphuiſes*; (that is, *the Houſes of Correction*,) if the *French* King ſhould demand it? Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, juſtly reſenting that odious Compariſon, told him, "That if the *French* Court would own the People detain'd in the ſaid Houſes for their Brethren, as the *States* own'd for ſuch the Proteſtants in the Gallies, whom they interceded for, he did not queſtion but their High Mightineſſes would ſet at Liberty thoſe Malefactors." The *French* Abbot was abaſh'd and confounded; and turn'd off the Diſcourſe to other Matters.

Witty and ſharp Repartee of Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, in relation to the *French* Proteſtants.

On the 30th of *March*, all the Plenipotentiaries in *Utrecht* held a General Conference; and ſuch of the Miniſters of the Allies as were not in the Secret, were full of Expectation, that thoſe of *France* would give in their *ſpecifick Anſwer* to the *ſpecifick Demands* of the Confederates; but they were not a little ſurpriz'd, when, inſtead of communicating any ſuch Writing, the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, after a long Speech, wherein he made freſh Proteſtations of the King his Maſter's ſincere Diſpoſitions for Peace, concluded with declaring, "That reciprocal Propoſitions hoving been deliver'd in on both Sides, they thought they were now able to enter into Negotiation with all the Allies, according to the Method uſed in former Treaties." Count *Zinzendorf* anſwer'd the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Speech, and endeavoured to ſhew, That

Tenth General Conference, in which the *French* refuſe to deliver their *Specifick* Anſwer in Writing.

*That the Method of Treating by word of Mouth, was looſe and uncertain, and therefore more apt to multiply and prolong, than to end Diſputes*: After which, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies took down in Writing the verbal Anſwer of the *French* Miniſters; to which they reply'd, *That they muſt have an Anſwer in Writing.* The Abbot *de Poligrac* ſaid thereupon, *That the ſame was uſeleſs, and they were not obliged thereto; but that they were always ready to enter into Negotiation.* Hereupon the Miniſters of the Allies being withdrawn into an Apartment by themſelves, conſulted together what Anſwer they ſhould return, which Mr. *de Mellerode*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of the Duke of *Savoy*, at the deſire of the Aſſembly drew up in the following Words; *We expected, that after having deliver'd to you our ſpecifick Demands in Writing, as you deſir'd, you would alſo have deliver'd to us your ſpecifick Anſwers in Writing, which we ſtill expect.* Having communicated this Anſwer to the *French* Miniſters, Mr. *de Poligrac*, reply'd, *That ſuch an Expectation would be vain, for they would not anſwer in Writing, their Inſtructions being only to treat verbally.* Whereupon one of the Plenipotentiaries of the *States-General* ſaid, that then the better way was, *to break up the Congreſs*: But *they were ſoon* TAKEN DOWN *by the* Britiſh *Miniſters, who could not agree with the* Dutch *in that Particular; but ſaid, on the contrary, that they might enter into Negotiation, by way of Dictating, as was done at the* Hague, *in the Conferences with the Deputies of their High-Mightineſſes.* Notwithſtanding this ominous Wrangling, after the General Conference was at an end, the Miniſters of the Allies reſolv'd to meet that Evening at the Lord *Privy-Seal's*, and the next Morning at the Town-Houſe, to concert, among themſelves, what was proper for them to do on this critical Point; and after the Earl of *Strafford* had been earneſtly intreated by the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, *to be once, at leaſt, on the ſide of the Allies*, they unanimouſly agreed upon a Declaration, wherein they inſiſted, "That an Anſwer be deliver'd them in "Writing to their *ſpecifick Demands.*" This Declaration was, in the General Conference held on *Saturday*, the 2d of *April*, N. S. deliver'd by Monſieur *Buys* to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who anſwer'd, as they had done before, *That as they had reciprocally given each other their Pretenſions in Writing, they could not perceive how they were obliged to give any further Anſwer in Writing; but declar'd themſelves ready to enter into a Negotiation with the Allies, in the uſual Form obſerv'd in other Treaties.*

The Allies inſiſt upon it.

Declaration of the Miniſters of the Allies. Eleventh General Conference, *April* 2. N. S.

The *French* ſtill refuſe to anſwer in Writing, which occaſions a warm Debate.

This Refuſal of the *French*, rais'd a very great Heat in the Aſſembly; and ſome Miniſters gave it as their Opinion, That ſuch Trifling was a ſufficient Ground to diſſolve the Congreſs; for the *French* Plenipotentiaries refuſing to anſwer in the Method all the Miniſters of the Allies had agreed on, it would be fruitleſs, as well as diſhonourable, for the latter to remain at *Utrecht*. It was alledg'd beſides, that the *French* had promiſed to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and no Anſwer could be eſteem'd ſo, that was contrary to the Method the Allies had unanimouſly reſolv'd to proceed in; and this was urged with ſo great Strength of Reaſon and Judgment, that it drew the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* to a plain Confeſſion, "That if any ſuch Promiſe had been made, it "would but be juſt to perform it; but then a very doubtful Queſtion would ariſe, "Whether any Promiſe of that Nature could be proved?" Monſieur *Meſnager*, lately made Count *de St. John*, ſeconded him; and pretended to ſhew, out of the *Protocol* of the former Conference, that there was no ſuch Promiſe; which Argument was ſoon overthrown by ſome of the Miniſters of the Allies, who ſhew'd, by undeniable Inſtances; and, among others, by the Reſolutions taken in the Firſt Conference, inſerted in the *Protocol*, *That all Propoſals, on both Sides, ſhould be ſigned by One of the Plenipotentiaries*; which Reſolution would have been uſeleſs, not to ſay ridiculous, if both Parties had not then intended to treat in Writing. The Reply made to this, was very weak, being only a Pretence, that the Reſolutions to be enter'd, were in relation only to the *Specifick Offers* they had made, and the *Specifick Demands* they had received from the Allies. In ſhort, thoſe who ſought to allay the Ferment, found no way ſo effectual, as the propoſing to break up the Aſſembly for that time, and referring the Diſpute till the next General Conference on the 6th of *April*.

Before that Day came, the Miniſters of the Allies had a very long Conference among themſelves, and moſt of them perſiſted in their former Reſolution, of obliging the *French to anſwer in Writing*. However, the *Britiſh* Miniſters were of Opinion, that the Negotiations might be managed on the Foot propoſed by *France*; but when they obſerv'd that the Tide ran too ſtrong againſt them, and that the Generality were of contrary Sentiments, they concurr'd with the reſt, and declar'd, that they had poſitive Inſtructions to conform themſelves to the general Opinion of the Miniſters of the Congreſs. According to this Reſolution, the next Day, Mr. *Buys* deliver'd a Second Declaration, in the Name of all the Allies, wherein they perſiſted "To demand an Anſwer in Writing to their *ſpecifick Demands*. In anſwer to this, the *French* Miniſters declared, *That as they had poſitive Inſtructions not to engage themſelves in a Negotiation in Writing, they could not do it without new Orders from*

Private Conference between the Miniſters of the Allies.

Twelfth General Conference, *April* 6. N. S. to as little Purpoſe;

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*from the King their Maſter; to which End, they would immediately diſpatch a Courier, to acquaint him with this laſt Reſolution of the Allies.* Some of the Miniſters of the Allies reply'd, *That they had Reaſon to have expected, they had not wanted ſuch Inſtructions; but, however, they were willing a longer Time might be taken, if it were deſigned with purpoſe to anſwer effectually.* The *French* Miniſters reply'd, *That they could promiſe no more, than to follow the Inſtructions they ſhould receive, ſince they did not expect the Allies would have dealt with them in ſo tyrannical a Manner.* Adding, *That they pleaded for no more than what was practiſed at the Treaties of* Munſter, Nimeguen, *and* Ryſwick: But their Aſſertion was prov'd to be wrong, with reſpect to thoſe Treaties, where every Thing was not altogether tranſacted by Word of Mouth, without Writing. Beſides, it was urged, That there were Mediators at thoſe Treaties, whereas there was none at *Utrecht*, which made this an irregular ſort of a Congreſs: The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* anſwer'd, *That they had no Reaſon to deliver any Thing in Writing, ſince the Confederates made a bad Uſe of the laſt, to inflame the People againſt them:* To which one of the *Imperial* Miniſters reply'd, *That the* French *had no more to do, but to give in juſt and reaſonable Propoſals in Writing, and then it would inflame the People againſt the Allies, if they refus'd to accept them.* One of the *Dutch* Miniſters having been ſo plain, as to tell the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, that the *French* Court would be deceiv'd, if they expected a Peace, by tampering with ſome of the Allies, in order to divide them from the reſt: The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* warmly reply'd, *That not only the preſent King of* France, *but even the* whole Royal Family *would enter into a Vow to be revenged upon the* Dutch, *if they obſtructed the Peace:* To which one of the Confederate Miniſters anſwered, *That ſuch menacing Diſcourſes would only ſerve to keep the* Dutch *on their Guard, and arm them againſt all future Revenge, by inducing them to lay hold on this Opportunity to cruſh the Power that now threatned them.* When theſe unlucky Heats were over, the *French* Miniſters promis'd again to write to the King, their Maſter, in order to know his Pleaſure on the Subject in Hand, in which the Miniſters of the Allies were oblig'd to acquieſce; but it was agreed, that unleſs ſome extraordinary Occaſion requir'd it, no general Conference ſhould be held the 9th of *April*.

Thirteenth General Conference on the 13th.

On the 13th, another general Conference was held, in which nothing material was done; and the *French* Miniſters, whoſe only Buſineſs, it ſeems, was to gain Time, propoſed that the next General Conference, which was to be held the 16th, might be put off, as had been done before, unleſs the Allies had ſomething particular to offer.

Fourteenth General Conference, *April* 16.

This Propoſal not being agreed to, the General Conference was held, as uſual, on the 16th, and the Miniſters of the Allies inquiring again of thoſe of *France*, whether they were ready to give *Specifick Anſwers* in Writing, the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſtill excus'd themſelves, on Pretence of their not being yet fully inſtructed from the King their Maſter, on that Subject. The Truth is, they knew very well, that their Buſineſs was not to be done at *Utrecht*, but by a Negotiation carried on, directly between *London* and *Verſailles*, the Particulars of which they were let into, by the Abbot *Gaultier*, who, as well as Mr. *Thomas Harley*, arrived at *Utrecht* about the beginning of *April*.

Plan of general Peace.

A few Days after, the *French* Plenipotentiaries communicated to the Lord Privy-Seal, and Earl of *Strafford*, under the higheſt Obligation of Secrecy, a Plan for a general Peace, which the *Britiſh* Miniſters accepted, as a Mark of the great Confidence *France* repoſed in them; readily engaged not to diſcover any Thing of it to the reſt of the Allies; and, under the ſame Caution, tranſmitted it to Mr. Secretary *St. John*. But 'tis highly probable, that this Plan was concerted between *France* and *England*, ſent by Mr. *Harley* to *Utrecht*, and by Abbot *Gaultier* to *Paris*, whilſt the Allies were amuſed with a Diſpute about the Method of anſwering.

Prince *Eugene* has ſeveral Conferences at the *Hague*. He goes to *Utrecht April* 16. N. S. and then goes back to the *Hague*.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, on the laſt Day of *March*, arrived from *England* at the *Hague*, having had ſeveral Conferences with the Great Penſionary, and the Deputies of the *States*, both on the Operations of the next Campaign, and the Tranſactions of the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, repair'd to this laſt Place on the 16th of *April*, N. S. His Highneſs receiv'd Viſits from all the Miniſters reſiding there, and having return'd them, ſet out the 18th, with Count *Zinzendorf*, for the *Hague*, where he ſtill impatiently waited the Arrival of the Duke of *Ormond*; but in the mean Time, his Highneſs gave ſome neceſſary Directions to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and other Officers.

Faſt in *Holland April* 20.

The 20th of *April*, N. S. being appointed by the *States-General* for a Solemn Faſt, to implore the Bleſſing of GOD on their Arms, and thoſe of their Allies, no General Conference was held that Day.

The Earl of *Strafford*'s Conferences at the *Hague*.

Four Days before, the Earl of *Strafford* went from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*; and in ſeveral Conferences he had with the Penſionary, and the other Miniſters of the *States*, earneſtly preſs'd their High-Mightineſſes to come into the Queen's Meaſures. This, together with the ſecret Methods that were uſed, to hinder the States of *Brabrant* from ſupplying the *Imperial* Troops, that were marching into the *Netherlands*, with Bread and Forage, did not a little

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increaſe the Jealouſies of the *States-General*, who thereupon thought fit to ſend * a ſolemn Deputation of their Body to the Earl of *Strafford*, to know what the Queen's Meaſures were? The Earl not having yet Orders to explain himſelf, and being under an Ingagement of Secrecy with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, made no Scruple to declare, in Conformity to a late Letter from the Queen to the *States*, *That her Majeſty's Intentions were, that her Troops ſhould act with the ſame Vigor againſt* France, *as if there were no Negotiation on Foot.* This Declaration his Excellency repeated the ſame Evening, in another long Conference with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Count *Zinzendorf*, the *States* Deputies, and the Council of *State*; and on the 21ſt of *April*, return'd to *Utrecht*. Several other Miniſters that went to the *Hague*, to confer with Prince *Eugene*, return'd alſo to the Place of Congreſs, in order to aſſiſt at the General Conference, which was held there the 23d of the ſame Month. The Miniſters of the Allies having again inquired of thoſe of *France*, whether they were yet ready to give their Anſwer in Writing, and being anſwered in the Negative; it was thereupon propos'd and agreed to, that the general Meetings ſhould, for ſome Time, be ſuſpended, 'till the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſhould give Notice that they were prepared. In the mean Time, the Confederate Miniſters held ſome intermediate Conferences among themſelves, and made frequent Journeys from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, and back again from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*; not without well-grounded Jealouſy of the Intimacy and cloſe Correſpondence which appear'd to be between the Miniſters of *France*, and thoſe of *Great Britain*: The Effects of which were ſoon after manifeſted, to the Amazement of all *Chriſtendom*.

* *April* 18. N. S.

*N. B.* See the REPORT of the Committee of *Secrecy*, upon the Impeachments in 1715.

General Conference *April* 23. N. S.

Fifteenth General Conference.

Great Intimacy between the Miniſters of *France* and *Great Britain*.

The Confederate Troops having begun, about the middle of *April*, to march into the Field, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* ſet out from the *Hague* on the 22d of that Month, in order to put himſelf at the Head of the Army. Two Days before, (*April* 9. O. S.) the Duke of *Ormond* ſet out from *Whitehall*, to imbark at *Harwich*; from whence having ſail'd the 23d, N. S. with a Convoy of Seven Men of War, Two Yatchs, and about Forty Tranſports, with Recruits, Horſes and Cloathing, he arrived at the Mouth of the *Maeze* the 25th, in the Morning, and there meeting with a contrary Tide, his Grace took the Boat, went directly to *Rotterdam*, and about Ten in the Evening, arrived at the *Hague*, accompanied by ſeveral General Officers, and other Perſons of Quality. His Grace went the next Morning to viſit the Preſident of the Week, and the Great Penſionary; and, according to his Inſtructions, expreſs'd to the Latter *the Queen's Reſolution of puſhing the War with all poſſible Vigor, until the Enemy ſhould agree to ſuch Terms of Peace, as might be ſafe and honourable for her, and for her Allies.* His Grace alſo aſſured that Miniſter, *That he was prepared to live in a perfect and good Correſpondence with all the Generals of the Allies, particularly with thoſe of the* States, *and hoped to find the ſame Inclination on their Part*; and then the Duke deſired the Penſionary to inform him, *What Plan had been agreed upon for the Operations of the Campaign?* But he was anſwer'd, "That there was no particular Project form'd; and that the "Meaſures for opening the Campaign, were left to be adjuſted by the Generals and "Deputies of the *States*, who could beſt judge what was fit to be done, when they "were in the Field." The next Day †, the Earl of *Strafford* came from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, to wait on the Duke, who, on the 28th, had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States*, in order to be informed of the Reſolutions taken with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, ſome Days before the Duke's Arrival, was gone to *Tournay*. They expreſs'd "their great Satisfaction with the Declarations he repeated to them from "the Queen, and deſired that he would take the firſt Opportunity of putting him-"ſelf at the Head of the Army; but, as to the intended Operations, referred him, "as the Penſionary had done, to their Field-Deputies and Generals, who were in-"truſted with the Conduct of the War, and ſhould be ordered to concert every thing "with his Grace, in like manner as they had before been directed to take their "Meaſures in Concert with the Prince of *Savoy*, for the Good of the Common Cauſe." Upon this Occaſion, the Preſident of the Week, made ſome Excuſes for the *States* having given the Command of their Army to that Prince; which he endeavour'd to ſoften, by adding, *That, however, as to the Point of Command, his Grace and the Prince were now on the ſame Foot*: But the Duke was not ſo dull of Apprehenſion, as not to be ſenſible, that the *States* had ſtrong Suſpicions of him, and therefore gave the Command of their Army to Prince *Eugene*. Before we enter into the Detail of what paſs'd in the Field, we muſt take Norice, that while the Plenipotentiaries were buſy at *Utrecht*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of *Tournay*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, ſignaliz'd their Vigilance, Activity and good Conduct, in an Expedition which ſeem'd to promiſe the Allies a very proſperous Campaign: I mean the burning the great Magazines the *French* had laid up in *Arras*. But whether Mr. *Cadogan*'s forward Zeal, and enterprizing Genius, was inconſiſtent with the preſent

The Duke of *Ormond* arrives at the *Hague*, *April* 25. N. S.

His Aſſurances to the Penſionary.

See the Conduct of the Duke of *Ormond*, printed by his Grace's Order, in 1715.

† *April* 27. N. S.

The Earl of *Albemarle* and General *Cadogan*, burn the *French* Magazines in *Arras*.

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Schemes, or upon ſome other Conſiderations, he had been left out of the Eſtabliſhment of *Lieutenant-Generals*, lately made in *England*. Hereupon he wrote to the Duke of *Ormond*, deſiring his Grace's Intereſt, for his being imploy'd under him this Campaign: And tho' his Grace could not but be ſomewhat uneaſy, to have ſo clear-ſighted a Witneſs of all his Conduct near him, yet not being willing, on the other hand, to want the Aſſiſtance of ſo experienc'd an Officer, in caſe of an inevitable Action; and being ſenſible, at the ſame Time, that the denying his Requeſt, would render his Grace ſtill more ſuſpected; upon theſe Conſiderations, the Duke obtain'd the Queen's Leave for his ſerving in that Poſt. His Grace, reſolving to take the Field as ſoon as poſſible, left the *Hague* the 30th of *April N. S.*; arrived at *Ghent* the 3d of *May*; and, after a Stay there of Two or Three Days, and ſecuring the Government of the Citadel in *Engliſh* Hands, went to *Tournay*; where he met Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*. We may here obſerve, That the Jealouſies which People entertain'd of the Duke, were not a little increas'd, by his being accompany'd by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Bart. a leading Member of the *Tory Party* in the Houſe of Commons, and who was known to have had no ſmall Share in the late pacifick Meaſures: Nevertheleſs, the Earl of *Albemarle*'s ſucceſsful Expedition at *Arras*, ſo elevated the Confederates, that many talk'd of no leſs than reducing *Arras*, or *Cambray*; or, at leaſt, *Queſnoy*, *Landrecy*, and *Maubeuge*, this Campaign, and of taking Winter-Quarters in the Heart of *France*. But it pleas'd the over-ruling Providence to blaſt thoſe fond Hopes, by one of the moſt memorable Turns that ever happen'd in human Affairs.

Lieut. Gen. *Cadogan* continued in that Poſt.

Sir *T. Hanmer* goes into the *Netherlands*.

Tow'ring Expectation of the Allies blaſted.

Campaign in *Flanders*.

The P. of *Savoy* and the D. of *Ormond* go to their reſpective Armies.

The Duke of *Ormond*, having held at *Tournay* ſeveral Conferences with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the other Generals, concerning the Operations of the Campaign, his Grace and the Prince ſet out from that Place on the 21ſt of *May*; and having view'd the Fortifications of *Douay*, went from thence to the Confederate Army; which, to the Number of about a Hundred and Twenty Two Thouſand Men, had been aſſembling between this laſt Town and *Marchiennes*. The 23d, his Grace review'd the Right Wing of the firſt Line of his Army, conſiſting of all the *Britiſh* Troops then in the Camp, and Six Squadrons of the Dragoons of the Auxiliary Troops in the Queen's Pay; all which made a very fine Appearance. After the Review was over, his Grace entertain'd Prince *Eugene*, and the General Officers of both Armies, at Dinner; and, the next Day, went to *Bouchain*, to view the Fortifications, and General *Fagel*'s Camp on the other ſide the *Scheld*. On *Thurſday*, the 26th of *May*, *N. S.* the Two Armies broke up from their Camps between *Douay* and *Marchiennes*, and march'd each in Four Columns; that, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, conſiſting of One Hundred and Fifty Seven Squadrons, and Seventy Seven Battalions, (beſides the *Huſſars*) paſs'd the *Scheld* at *Neuville*; and the other, under the Duke of *Ormond*, conſiſting of One Hundred and Thirty Eight Squadrons, and Seventy Battalions; went over the ſame River at *Souches*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. The Prince incamp'd with his Right at *Noyelles*, and his Left at *Montrecourt*; the Lines paſſing by *Aveſnes-le-Secq* and *Haſpre*; at which laſt Place, his Highneſs took his Quarters; and the Duke of *Ormond* plac'd his Right at ſome Diſtance from the Left of the Prince, and extended his Left as far as the *Briaſe*, on the River *Selle*; his Grace's Quarters being at *Solemnes*. The Body of Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, at *Lieu St. Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*, join'd the Armies upon their coming to this Camp, and took their Poſt in the Lines: But Thirteen Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons, were left incamp'd between *Souches* and *Denain*, to cover the Bridges, and ſecure the Communication with *Marchiennes*. For this Purpoſe alſo, Forty or Fifty Men out of each Battalion of both Armies, were imploy'd to throw up a ſtrong Line, to take in the Champion between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*; to which laſt Place was brought a great Convoy of Proviſions, Artillery and Ammunition, conſiſting of an Hundred Forty Seven Boats, that came from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and was afterwards conducted to the Army by the *Palatines*, commanded by Count *Vhelen*, and a Detachment of the Gariſon of *Tournay*. By all theſe Diſpoſitions, the Allies ſeem'd determin'd, either to attack the Enemy; who, with inferior Forces, (at leaſt, in Numbers) lay incamp'd, with the Right at *Caſtelet*, and their Left near *Cambray*, with the *Scheld* before them; or, if that was found impracticable, to undertake a Siege. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the *States* Field-Deputies, (who were in Earneſt, but ſuſpected the Duke of *Ormond*'s private Inſtructions) reſolv'd to loſe no Time in declaring their Doubts; and thereupon his Highneſs propos'd to his Grace, the ſending out a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy. Tho' the Duke had, by this Time, receiv'd a * Letter from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, with the Queen's Command, That *he ſhould avoid ingaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battel, till he receiv'd further Orders from* England; and tho', as he was directed, he had return'd an acquieſcing Anſwer to a Letter from Ma-

Motions of the Confederate Forces.

Their Number 295 Squadrons and 143 Battalions; in all, about 122250 Men.

* Dated *May* 10. *O. S.*

reſchal *de Villars*, acquainting him, *That they were no longer Enemies* : Yet, being told, at the ſame Time, by Mr. Secretary, *That the Queen would have him diſguize the Receipt of that Order ; ſince he could not want Pretences for conducting himſelf, ſo as to anſwer her Ends* : His Grace concluded, He could not refuſe giving his Conſent to the Prince's Propoſal, without giving him, and the Field-Deputies, a ſtrong Suſpicion of what he was order'd to diſguize ; and he the more readily conſented to it, upon a Belief that no Action could happen, the Enemy being poſted behind the *Scheld*. Hereupon, Four Thouſand Horſe were * detach'd from the Two Armies, under the Command of the *Imperial* General *Fels*, who advanc'd to the ſide of *Caſtelet* ; and being return'd without meeting any of the Enemy, reported, that tho' the Diſtance between the Spring-Head of the *Somme*, and that of the *Scheld*, was not above a League and a Half, and all plain Ground, the Enemy had not yet offer'd to throw up any Intrenchment. The Prince of *Savoy*, finding by this Report, that the Opportunity was as fair as could be deſir'd, to attack the Enemy with Advantage, his Highneſs † made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for that Purpoſe, on *Saturday* the 28th of *May*, in the Morning ; and communicated his Deſign to the Duke of *Ormond*, aſking his Advice thereupon. The Duke, with ſome Concern, anſwer'd, *He could not give his Opinion immediately, but would do it in the Afternoon* : And he deſir'd the Prince, Count *Tilly*, and the *States* Deputies, to dine with him. In the mean Time, his Grace had alſo detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Withers*, with a Deſign, as it was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bohain*, below *Caſtelet* ; but, tho' on their Approach, the *French* Army was under the deepeſt Conſternation, and were preparing to fly behind the *Somme* ; for which Purpoſe, with much Precipitation, they ſent a Body of their beſt Horſe, to ſecure their Retreat ; ſo that had Prince *Eugene*'s Deſign been executed, the Confederates might have beſieged *Cambray*, with a great deal of Eaſe : Yet that Detachment return'd, without effecting any Thing ; *being*, they ſaid, *unable to come at the Enemy, by reaſon of ſome Defileés, and uneven Ground, wherein they were advantageouſly poſted* ; and reported, That the *French* had made ſome Works near *Bohain*, to hinder the Confederates paſſing the *Scheld*. This furniſh'd the Duke of *Ormond* with plauſible Objections againſt Prince *Eugene*'s Propoſals : But, being preſs'd, both by his Highneſs and the Field-Deputies of the *States* ; the beſt Excuſe he could make, was, " That the Lord *Strafford*'s ſudden " Voyage to *England*, gave him Reaſon to believe, that there muſt be Something " of Importance then tranſacting, which Four or Five Days would bring to light ; " and therefore he deſir'd, They would defer this Undertaking, or any other, till " he ſhould receive freſh Letters from *England*, ſince ſo ſhort a Delay could not be " of any ill Conſequence." Hereupon, both the Prince and the Deputies told his Grace plainly, " That his Anſwer was agreeable to the Suſpicions they had, for " ſome Time, entertain'd ; particularly, ſince the Expreſs of the 24th, which, " they knew, had brought him Letters from *England* : And they were the more " confirm'd in theſe Suſpicions, becauſe Monſieur *Villars*, who had, on all Occaſi- " ons, ſhewn himſelf very vigilant, did not ſend out one Man to obſerve their Mo- " tions, nor take any other Precautions to ſecure his Camp, where it lay ſo " much expos'd : And he could not be ignorant, how ſtrong a Detachment had " been abroad on that ſide." The Duke could not divert the Propoſal which had been made, to fall upon the *French* Army, by offering to undertake a Siege ; ſince *Queſnoy*, the Place to be attack'd, was within leſs than Three Leagues of the Army, and all Things neceſſary for a Siege were already at *Marchiennes* : So that the Conſequence of this Offer would have been, the immediate inveſting of that Place ; which was as contrary to the Queen's laſt Orders, as a Battel : But Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies, ſeem'd extreamly diſſatisfy'd with the Duke's Anſwer ; and ſaid, *They were oblig'd to give an Account of what had paſs'd, and of the Delays made by the Duke, to their Maſters, by Expreſs.*

* *May* 27.

† *May* 28.

The D. of *Ormond* refuſes to join with P. *Eugene*, in fighting the *French*, *May* 28.

In this Poſture, Things continued for ſome Days ; But, on the 4th of *June*, Two of the Deputies made a Viſit to the Duke, and, in the Evening, ſent him a long *Memorial*, importing, in Subſtance, " That, by Order of their Maſters, they " repreſented to him, with how great a Degree of Surprize, the *States* had receiv'd " the News of his declaring, he would undertake nothing, till he had Letters from " *England* ; and of his refuſing to aſſiſt, either in a Siege, or a Battel : That it " ſeem'd to them incomprehenſible, and unaccountable, why the Allies ſhould " loſe ſuch an apparent Opportunity they had, as well in Regard to the Goodneſs " and Number of their Troops, as the Situation of the Armies, to gain ſome " great Advantage over the Enemy ; which, if once neglected, might for ever be " irretrievable. That they could, by no means, conceive, his Orders were ſo " ſhort, as to tye up his Hands, when ſo fair an Occaſion of annoying the Ene-

*Memorial* of the *States* Deputies thereupon.

" my

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" my preſented it ſelf; and, that in their Opinion, ſuch Orders ought to be under-
" ſtood in the beſt Senſe, ſo as to injoin the declining any Attempt for ſome little
" time, provided no great Prejudice might redound, by that means, to the Com-
" mon Cauſe, but in no wiſe to juſtify the ſitting ſtill with their Arms acroſs, in
" ſuch a Situation, where Inaction would cut off all Hopes of their being able to at-
" tempt any thing for the future; ſince, if the Army continued unactive for any time,
" the Forage would be conſumed, and the Operations for the reſt of the Campaign
" would be rendred not only difficult, but impracticable: Beſides, the Enemy
" would have time to intrench and fortify their Camp, as much as they pleaſed.
" That the *States* had ordered them to inforce theſe Arguments, with others, and par-
" ticularly with this, That the Army his Grace commanded, conſiſted not only of
" her Majeſty's National Troops, but, for the moſt part, of ſuch as were in the
" Joint Pay of her Majeſty and the *States*; the Command of which, indeed, be-
" longed to his Grace, as General in Chief; but as thoſe Troops were engaged by
" both Parties jointly to make War, and act againſt the Enemy, they could not be
" exempted from that Service by his Grace alone, without the Knowledge and Con-
" ſent of the *States*; at leaſt, without contradicting the Treaties, and the Ends, by,
" and for which, they were engag'd. That not only the Treaty of the *Grand*
" *Alliance*, but others, made between her Majeſty and the *States*, obliged her Majeſty
" to puſh on the War with Vigor; but the Declaration his Grace made, That he
" could not act till further Orders, at a Time, when, by his Grace's own Approba-
" tion, they had march'd juſt within ſight of the Enemy; and when there was ſo
" fair a Proſpect of Succeſs, if ſomething were attempted, could not, they thought,
" be reconciled either with thoſe Treaties, or the repeated Aſſurances, which her
" Majeſty had given them, by Letters, by my Lord *Strafford*, and by his Grace,
" lately at the *Hague*. Therefore, they deſired his Grace, if he had any Regard to
" thoſe Treaties and Aſſurances, which ought to be kept ſacred, to puſh on the War
" with Vigor, offenſively againſt the Enemy; but that if his Grace perſiſted in his
" Reſolution, of not acting offenſively, they deſired to know, Whether he would conſent,
" that the Troops under him might be imployed to cover a Siege, which they would
" undertake; and whether he would give a Promiſe to attack the Enemy, if they
" came to diſturb them? That, in caſe his Grace refuſed, they did, in the moſt ſo-
" lemn manner, and in the ſtrongeſt Terms, proteſt againſt the irreparable Damage,
" which ſuch a Conduct would occaſion to the Confederacy. That, in order the bet-
" ter to guide themſelves, they demanded to know preciſely, What his Orders were,
" how far they reached, and what Dependance the *States* might have on her Majeſty's
" Troops for the future? And, laſtly, they required, on their part, That his Grace
" would not hinder the Troops, in the Joint-Pay, from acting agreeably to the Reaſon
" of War, and their ſolemn Treaties and Engagements. The Concluſion of the
" Memorial was, That the *States* had ordered this Repreſentation to be made in
" Writing to his Grace, that all the World, and Poſterity, might ſee, that they had
" been ſo far from being guilty of the great Injury which the Common Cauſe recei-
" ved from the preſent Inaction, that they had done all in their Power to prevent it;
" and that others were to anſwer for all the unhappy Conſequences of it." To the Subſtance of this Memorial, expreſſed before by the Deputies, in their Diſcourſe with the Duke, his Grace could only anſwer, *That before he enter'd upon Action, he ſhould be glad to receive Letters from* England, *which he expected every Moment*: Which was all the Satisfaction he was then at Liberty to give to their Demands, being ſo bound up, as he was, by his laſt Inſtructions. On the other hand, the Prince of *Savoy* and the *Dutch* Deputies continually preſſed the Duke for a poſitive Anſwer; repreſenting, at the ſame time, the Goodneſs and Superiority of the Confederate Troops, which could not be contradicted; and, rightly concluding, " That the Duke muſt
" have Orders not to do any thing, tho' he would not own them, ſince he could not,
" otherwiſe, anſwer for his Inaction." In debating this Matter, one of the Deputies took the Liberty to cenſure the Proceedings of *England*, which the Duke reſented, and deſired him to forbear.

While his Grace was under this Uneaſineſs, on the 7th of *June*, N. S. a Letter came to him from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, dated the 17th of *May*, O. S. " which expreſ-
" ſed the Impatience her Majeſty was in, to hear, whether the Orders ſent on the
" 10th of *May*, came ſafely and early to his Hands; and the Aſſurance ſhe had
" of his Grace's punctual Obedience to her Commands, in ſo nice and important a
" Conjuncture." His Grace return'd an Anſwer, the next Day, repreſenting, " That
" Things were now come to great Extremity; that he could not avoid ſeeing, every
" Day, freſh Marks of the ill Blood and Diſſatisfaction cauſed among the Allies, by
" the Meaſures he was obliged to obſerve; that many of them did not ſcruple to ſay,
" WE WERE BETRAYING THEM; and this Ferment ſeemed rather likely to in-

" creaſe, than diminiſh; and, conſidering the preſent Circumſtances, it was hard to ſay, " what might be the Conſequences of it. That let the Peace, which he was in daily " Expectation to hear of, be never ſo advantageous, he was apprehenſive, that if the " Allies ſhould pretend to diſlike it, he could not depend upon any Troops, but thoſe " compoſed of her Majeſty's own Subjects; and, what confirmed him in this Opi- " nion, was, that he was well-inform'd, That, if the Elector of *Hanover* did not ap- " prove of the Peace, his Troops would have Orders to ſerve with the *Dutch*, and " would likewiſe be augmented by all that Prince could ſpare from other Parts: And, " he was not without Suſpicion, that Endeavours were likewiſe uſing to gain the " *Danes*. The Cloſe of his Letter was in theſe Words, *By this, and my former, you* " *may gueſs, how uneaſy a Situation I am in; and, if there be no Proſpect of Action, I do* " *not ſee of what Uſe I am here; and, if it ſuits with her Majeſty's Service, I ſhould be glad* " *I might have Leave to return to* England: *But, in this, and all other Matters, I ſhall* " *readily ſubmit to her Majeſty's Pleaſure.*

By this time, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, having, by Order from the *States*, expoſtulated with the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, about the Duke's refuſing to aſſiſt the Confederates in any Undertaking againſt the Enemy: The Biſhop anſwer'd, *That he knew nothing of the Matter, and would repreſent it to the Queen*; but, at the ſame time, he took occaſion to let them know, *That Two Days before, he had received an Expreſs, with a Letter from her Majeſty, in which ſhe complained, that notwithſtanding all the Advances ſhe had made, from time to time, to the* States, *in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace,* " *Their High Mightineſſes had not anſwer'd her as they ought;* " *and as her Majeſty hoped they would. That therefore they ought not to be ſurprized, if* " *her Majeſty did now think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into ſeparate Meaſures, in order to* " *obtain a Peace for her own Conveniency.*" Hereupon, the Plenipotentiaries of the *States* repreſented to the Biſhop, " *That ſuch a Step would be contrary to all the Al-* " *liances and Treaties betwixt their High Mightineſſes and the Queen; that they thought they* " *had merited otherwiſe, by the Deference which, on all Occaſions, they had ſhew'd to her* " *Majeſty; and that they knew nothing of the Advances which the Biſhop ſaid her Majeſty* " *had made towards the* States, *on the Subject of a Plan of Peace.*" To this the Biſhop replied, " *That he muſt not forget to tell them his Inſtructions did further bear, that conſi-* " *dering the Conduct of the* States *towards her Majeſty, ſhe thought herſelf diſingaged from* " *all Alliances and Engagements with their High Mightineſſes.* In the manner the Biſhop " expreſſed himſelf on this Subject, it could not be well underſtood, whether the " Queen would *renounce her Engagements, as to the Methods of treating about Peace*, or " if it were her Intention *to renounce her Engagement concerning the Barrier-Treaty, and* " *all her other Alliances with this State*: But the latter ſeemed to be moſt probable.

The Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Declaration to the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, *June* 2. N. S.

The Lord Privy-Seal's Anſwer and Declaration being, by an Expreſs, brought to the *Hague*, the Night between the 2d and 3d of *June*, was, the next Morning, communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies; whereupon ſeveral Conferences were held, and private Meaſures concerted between their High Mightineſſes, the Elector of *Hanover*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, and ſome other Princes of the Empire, for the ſubſiſting and maintaining the Foreign Troops, in the Pay of *Great Britain*: So that the Confederate Army ſhould ſuffer no other Diminution, than by the Troops of the *Britiſh* Nation, which did not amount to above Twelve thouſand Men. In the mean time, the *States General* wrote a long Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*; which, on the 5th of *June*, they ſent by an Expreſs to their Envoy Extraordinary in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into her Majeſty's Hands. And Count *Zinzendorf*, who had likewiſe received an Account of what had paſſed in the Army, went from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, on the 1ſt of *June*, N. S. and diſpatched the next Day Three Expreſſes; one to the Emperor, his Maſter, the other to Prince *Eugene*, and the Third to the *Imperial* Miniſter in *London*. Moreover, the Baron *de Hohendorf*, Adjutant General to Prince *Eugene*, who came with a Commiſſion from *Vienna*, to ſollicit the Payment of the Subſidy voted by the Houſe of Commons for the War in *Spain*, being on his Departure for *London*, Count *Zinzendorf* gave him alſo freſh Inſtructions about the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

The *States General* write a long Letter to the Queen on the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

The *Britiſh* Court having, on *Sunday* Morning, the 25th of *May*, O. S. received an Expreſs from *Holland*, the Queen did not come, as uſual, to St. *James*'s Chapel, but held a Council at *Kenſington*. Two Days † after, the Baron *Hohendorf* arrived in *London*, and in the Afternoon was in Conference wit the Lord High-Treaſurer, who gave him fair Hopes, and invited him to dine with him the next Day. The ſame Afternoon, Monſieur *Van Borſelen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States General*, was alſo in Conference with the Lord Treaſurer, on the Subject Matter of what he had repreſented the Evening before, in a private Audience he had of her Majeſty; upon which, Orders were ſent to the Duke of *Ormond*, to concur with the Generals of the

The Baron *de Hohendorf* arrives in *London*.

† *May* 27. O. S.

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Allies in a Siege. In the mean Time, the News of what had happen'd in the Army, being ſpread Abroad, and having occaſion'd a general Surprize, and great Murmurings, on *Tueſday*, the 27th of *May*, the Lord *Halifax* acquainted the Houſe of Peers, *That he had Matters of great Importance to lay before them*; and deſired that the Members of that illuſtrious Aſſembly might be ſummon'd to attend the Service of the Houſe the next Day. This being order'd accordingly, great, if ever, though various, was the publick Expectation of the Debate and Reſolutions of the enſuing Day. In the mean Time, ſome ill-wiſhers to the preſent Managers were ſo ſanguine, as to whiſper about their fond Hopes, that a great Man, meaning the Lord Treaſurer, would be ſent to the *Tower*: But that crafty Stateſman ſo beſtirr'd himſelf, in that critical Juncture, and made ſo many nocturnal Viſits, that he intirely defeated the Deſigns of his leſs active, and leſs vigilant Enemies. The Peers being met * in a full Houſe, the Lord *Halifax* made a Speech, wherein, he firſt took Notice of the ſtrange Declaration made in the Army by the Duke of *Ormond*; then ſhew'd the ill Conſequences of ſuch a Proceeding, and the Neceſſity of carrying on the War with Vigor, and concluded with a Motion for an Addreſs, "Humbly to deſire her Majeſty to lay before "the Houſe, the Orders ſhe had ſent to her General, and to order him to act offenſively, in concert with the Allies." When he had done ſpeaking, ſome Court Lords raiſed Objections, as to the Matter of Fact; but though the Lord *Halifax* did not want Proofs, having, among others, a Copy of the Prince of *Savoy*'s Letter, yet he did not think proper to produce it; and ſome other *Whig* Lords contented themſelves with preſſing thoſe in the Miniſtry to acquaint the Houſe, whether any Orders of Reſtraint had been ſent to the Duke of *Ormond*? The Lord Treaſurer, who was the moſt concern'd in this Affair, anſwer'd, "That they who "had the Honour to ſerve the Queen, could not reveal the Orders ſhe gave to her "General, without a particular Direction from her Majeſty; and that, in his Opinion, "thoſe Orders were not fit to be divulg'd. That, however, he would adventure "to ſay, that if the Duke of *Ormond* had refuſed to act offenſively, he did not "doubt but he had follow'd his Inſtructions: And it was Prudence not to hazard a "Battel, upon the Point of concluding a good Peace; eſpecially conſidering they "had to deal with an Enemy, ſo apt to break his Word. The Earl of *Wharton* ſaid thereupon, *He was extream glad to find that Noble Lord ſo candid, as to acknowledge the Inſincerity of* France: *But that, in his Opinion, this was a ſtrong Reaſon for keeping no Meaſures with ſuch an Enemy, but rather for puſhing him with the utmoſt Vigor, 'till he was reduced to the Neceſſity of dealing honeſtly.* The Lord Treaſurer replied, "That though the Duke of *Ormond* might have refuſed to hazard a general "Action, yet he could be poſitive, that he would not decline joining with the Allies in a Siege, Orders having been ſent to him for that Purpoſe. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* ſaid, *That he did not know how to reconcile the Orders, not to hazard a Battel, and to join in a Siege, to the Rules of War: Since it was impoſſible to make a Siege, without either hazarding a Battel, in Caſe the Enemy attempt to relieve the Place, or ſhamefully raiſing the Siege.* The Duke of *Argyle*, on the contrary Side, excuſed the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, and, among other Things, ſaid, "That, in his Opinion, ſince the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, there had not been a "greater Captain than Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*: But that nevertheleſs, conſidering "the different Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and of *Great Britain*, it might "not conſiſt with Prudence, to truſt him with the Management of the War, becauſe "a Battel, won or loſt, might intirely break off a Negotiation of Peace, which, "in all Probability, was near being concluded. That, according to his Knowledge, "nothing was more uncertain, than the Iſſue of a Battel, where Victory was ſtill "wavering, and ſo often chang'd Sides, that they who, after Five or Six ſucceſsful "Charges, thought themſelves ſure of gaining the Day, had, at laſt, been routed, "and put to Flight. Adding, That Two Years before, the Confederates might have "taken *Arras*, or *Cambray*, inſtead of amuſing themſelves with the *inſignificant* Con-"queſts of *Aire*, *Bethune*, and St. *Venant*." The Earl of *Nottingham* declared on the other Side, "That he could not comprehend why Orders had been given to our "General not to fight, unleſs certain Perſons were apprehenſive of weakning the "*French*, ſo far as to diſable them to aſſiſt them in bringing about Deſigns which "they durſt not yet own." The Duke of *Devonſhire* ſaid, on the ſame Side, "That by the Proximity of Blood, he was more concern'd for the Duke of *Or-*"*mond*'s Reputation, than any other; and therefore he could not forbear declaring, "he was ſurpriz'd to ſee any one dare to make a Nobleman of the firſt Rank, and "of ſo diſtinguiſh'd a Character, the Inſtrument of ſuch a Proceeding. The Earl of *Powlet* anſwer'd, "That no body could doubt of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Courage "and Bravery, but that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the

* *May* 28. Memorable Debate in the Houſe of Peers, about the Duke of *Ormond*'s declining to act offenſively.

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" Slaughter, to cauſe a great Number of Officers to be knock'd on the Head in a " Battel, or againſt Stone-Walls, in order to fill his Pocket, by diſpoſing of their " Commiſſions." This Reflection, ſo viſibly levell'd at the Duke of *Marlborough*, could not but touch him to the Quick: But his Grace contain'd his Reſentment for a while, and remain'd ſilent. On the other hand, the Lord *Cowper* made a long Speech, wherein he complain'd of their being kept ſo long in the Dark about the Progreſs of a Negotiation of Peace; and ſome other *Whig* Lords having preſs'd the Earl of *Strafford* to give the Houſe an Account of it, his Lordſhip excus'd himſelf, as not having the Queen's Orders for it: But the Lord Treaſurer aſſured them, *That, in a few Days, her Majeſty, according to her Promiſe, would lay before her Parliament, the Conditions on which a Peace might be made, which he doubted not would give intire Satisfaction to every Member of that Houſe, and to all true* Engliſhmen. Some Lords having, thereupon, declared their Apprehenſions of a *ſeparate Peace*, the Lord Treaſurer aſſured them further, *That nothing of that Nature was ever intended, and that ſuch a Peace would be* FOOLISH, VILLAINOUS, *and* KNAVISH; of which the Earl of *Wharton* deſired that illuſtrious Aſſembly to take Notice. The Lord *Halifax* obſerving the Diſpoſition of the Houſe, would have dropp'd his Motion, without dividing; but the Court Party being ſure of a Majority, inſiſted to have the Queſtion put for adjourning the Debate, which being carried in the Affirmative, by Sixty Eight Voices, againſt Forty, Twenty Five of the latter enter'd their Proteſt againſt the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*. This Point being gain'd, the Earl of *Strafford* ſuggeſted, " That before the Houſe enter'd upon the Negotiation of " *Utrecht*, they would do well to examine into thoſe of the *Hague*, and *Gertruydenberg*: Upon which he would communicate to them Two Obſervations he had " made, during his Reſidence in *Holland*: Firſt, That at the *Hague*, the *French* Miniſters conferr'd only with the Great Penſionary, who, having made his Report " to the *States-General*, communicated no more of it to the Miniſters of the Allies, " than what was judg'd proper to let them know; ſo that the *Dutch* were abſolute " Maſters of the Secret of that Negotiation, as they were afterwards of that of " *Gertruydenberg*. Secondly, That the *States-General* had conſented to give *Naples* " and *Sicily* to King *Philip*, which ſhew'd, that even at that Time, the Recovery " of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, was look'd upon as impracticable. Concluding " with a Motion for addreſſing her Majeſty, *That ſhe would be pleaſed to cauſe the* " *Papers relating to the Negotiations of the* Hague *and* Gertruydenberg, *to be laid before* " *the Houſe*: Which was carried without dividing. As ſoon as the Houſe was up, the Lord *Mohun* went to the Earl *Powlet*, and told him, that the Duke of *Marlborough* deſired to have an *Eclairciſment* with his Lordſhip, about ſome Expreſſions he had uſed in that Day's Debate; and therefore deſired him to go and take the Air in the Country. The Earl, who readily underſtood the Meaning of ſuch an *Eclairciſment*, ask'd my Lord *Mohun*, Whether he brought him a Challenge? To which he anſwer'd, That his Meſſage wanted no Explanation, and that he would accompany the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Earl *Powlet* being return'd Home, with ſome Emotion, and having given his Lady a Hint of what had paſs'd, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, was ſoon acquainted with it; and went immediately to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deſired him not to ſtir Abroad. At the ſame Time, his Lordſhip cauſed Two Centries to be placed at the Earl *Powlet*'s Houſe; and having inform'd the Queen of the whole Affair, her Majeſty ſent him back to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire him, that this might go no further. His Grace gave his Word of Honour, that he would comply with her Majeſty's Commands: But though this Quarrel ended without Bloodſhed, yet many began to apprehend the Conſequences of the Heats and Animoſities of the Two Parties, which daily increaſed. The Duke of *Marlborough* was afterwards * ſeverely cenſured, *for ſetting the Example of Party-Duels*: But, on the other-hand, the Tongues of moſt People were very free with the Duke of *Ormond*: And, to this Purpoſe, we may take Notice, that an Alehouſe-Keeper in *Weſtminſter*, having, either for a Jeſt-ſake, or out of mere Simplicity, ſet up for his Sign his Grace's Head, with this Inſcription, the *General of Peace*, the Government order'd the ſame to be taken down.

The Debate about the Earl of *Halifax*'s Motion adjourn'd.

A contrary Addreſs voted.

The Earl *Powlet* challeng'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

* See the *Examiner* of *Nov.* 20. 1712.

On the ſame † Day that the Lords were on the great Debate before-mention'd, there was another, on the ſame Subject, in the Houſe of Commons, where Mr. *Pulteney* moved, " That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, to acquaint her, " that her faithful Commons were juſtly alarm'd at the Intelligences receiv'd from " Abroad, that her General in *Flanders* had declined to act offenſively againſt " *France*, in Concurrence with her Allies: And being under the deepeſt Concern for " the dangerous Conſequences which muſt ariſe from thence to the Common Cauſe, " they beſought her Majeſty, that ſpeedy Inſtructions might be given to her General, to proſecute the War with the utmoſt Vigor, in Conjunction with her Allies;

† *March* 28.

" as

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" as the beſt Means to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace for her Majeſty, and all " of them; and to quiet the Minds of the People, who could not but be extreamly " apprehenſive of the fatal Conſequence of ſuch a Diviſion." Hereupon, Mr. Secretary *St. John* gave the Commons Aſſurances much to the ſame purpoſe with thoſe the Lord Treaſurer had given to the Lords; and, in anſwer to what was ſuggeſted by a Member, *That the preſent Negotiation had been carried on in a clandeſtine and treacherous manner*, he ſaid, " he hoped, it would not be accounted Treachery to act for " the Good and Advantage of *Great Britain*; that he gloried in the ſmall Share he " had in this Negotiation; and, whatever Cenſure he might undergo for it, the bare " Satisfaction of acting in that View, would be a ſufficient Recompence and Com- " fort to him, all his Life's Time." After ſome other Speeches on both Sides, the Queſtion being put upon Mr. *Pulteney*'s Motion, it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 203 Voices againſt 73. After this, it was moved and reſolved,

Vote of the Commons for putting an intire Confidence in the Queen.

" That the Commons had an intire Confidence in her Majeſty's Promiſe to commu- " nicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace, before the ſame ſhould be con- " cluded; and that they would ſupport her, againſt all ſuch Perſons, either at home " or abroad, who ſhould endeavour to obſtruct it." This Reſolution having been laid † before the Queen by the whole Houſe, her Majeſty *thank'd the Commons moſt heartily for it, as being dutiful to her, honeſt to their Country, and very ſeaſonable at this Time, when ſo many Artifices were uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to* Britain. The next Day *, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Murray*, a *Scotch* Member, the Commons reſolved to addreſs the Queen, " That ſhe would be pleaſed " to apply the Rents of the late Biſhops Lands in *North-Britain*, that remained in " the Crown, for the Support of ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy there, as ſhould take " the Oaths to her Majeſty." And Two Days after ||, they alſo reſolved, in Imitation of the Lords, to addreſs the Queen " for an Account of the Negotiations and " Tranſactions at the *Hague* and *Gertruydenberg*; and who were then employ'd as " her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries.

† *May* 30.

* *May* 31.

Addreſs in favour of the Epiſcopal Clergy in *Scotland*.

|| *June* .

While the Diſputes that had been raiſed at *Utrecht*, were induſtriouſly kept on foot, the Negotiations were carrying on directly between *England* and *France*; and the Two great Points upon the Anvil, were, the *Renunciation* of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the *Ceſſation* of Arms. As the Propoſal that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united, was one of the Firſt Articles ſent over by Mr. *Prior*, ſo the Expedient for preventing that *Union*, to wit, a *Renunciation*, was alſo propoſed by *England*, in a Memorial carried to *Paris* by Abbot *Gualtier*, about the middle of *March*. In anſwer to this Memorial, the Marquis *de Torcy* declared to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, " That the Renunciation deſired, would be null and invalid by the fundamental " Laws of *France*; according to which, the neareſt Prince to the Crown, is, of Ne- " ceſſity, the Heir thereto; which Laws, GOD only can aboliſh; That therefore, if " the King of *Spain* ſhould renounce, for the ſake of Peace, and in Obedience to the " King, his Grandfather, they would deceive themſelves, that received it as a ſufficient " Expedient to prevent the Miſchief they propoſed to avoid. And then he propoſed, " That the Diſpoſition of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain*, made by King *Philip*, " and regiſter'd in the Councils of *Spain*, might be confirmed by the preſent Treaty " of Peace, and ratified by the *Cortes*, or the States of the Kingdom of *Spain*." But Mr. *St. John* rejected this Propoſal; and, notwithſtanding Monſieur *de Torcy*'s frank Declaration about the Nullity of the *Renunciation*, inſiſted ſtill upon it, and told Monſieur *de Torcy*, " He would give us Leave to be perſuaded in *Great Britain*, that " a Prince may depart from his Right by a voluntary Ceſſion; and that he, in whoſe " Favour that Renunciation is made, may be juſtly ſupported in his Pretenſions, by " the Powers that become Guarantees of the Treaty. Hereupon, the *French* Miniſter " began to think, it could not be impoſſible to find an Expedient, to ſettle this great " Affair, and propoſed, That when the King of *Spain* ſhould become either imme- " diate Succeſſor, or preſumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, he ſhould then de- " clare his Choice, either to maintain his Right to that Crown, or keep that of *Spain*; " that King *Philip* ſhould become Party to the Treaty, wherein the Succeſſion to the " Two Crowns ſhould likewiſe be ſettled; and that all the Powers of *Europe* ſhould " enter into an Engagement with *France* to maintain it. Mr. *St. John* ſtill inſiſted, " That nothing could effectually ſecure *Europe* from the Dangers wherewith it was " threatned by the Union of the Two Monarchies, unleſs the Prince in Poſſeſſion of " *Spain*, made his Choice at this very Inſtant; and thereupon, propoſed, That if the " Crown of *Spain* ſhould be his Choice, this Declaration ſhould be made during the " Congreſs at *Utrecht*; but if King *Philip* preferr'd the Expectation of the Crown of " *France*, to the preſent Poſſeſſion of *Spain*; in ſuch a Caſe, he ſhould forthwith " withdraw, with his Family, out of *Spain*, the Poſſeſſion of which, and the *Indies*, " ſhould be given to the Duke of *Savoy*; that King *Philip* ſhould have the Kingdom " of

Negotiation about the Renunciation, and the Ceſſation of Arms. See the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, p. 12. *& ſeq.*

A. D. 1712.

" of *Sicily*; and the Hereditary Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*, together with the " *Montferrat*, and *Mantua*, all which Dominions he ſhould remain poſſeſſed of, tho' " he became King of *France*; excepting *Sicily*, which, in that Caſe, ſhould return " to the Houſe of *Auſtria*." Monſieur *de Torcy* ſtill ſeeming to comply with the Meaſures of *England*, promiſed, that the King of *France* would immediately ſend to King *Philip*, to know his Mind upon the Two Alternatives, as propoſed by Mr. *St. John*; and that the Treaty of Peace ſhould be made upon one of thoſe Two Propoſitions: And, in the End, King *Philip* choſe to make the Renunciation to the Crown of *France*. But, it is unaccountable, that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry ſhould rely upon it; when they were ſo expreſly told, that what they aſked, to prevent the Union of the Two Monarchies, was utterly inſufficient, and would be for ever null and void, by the unalterable Laws of *France*. Two Expedients had, indeed, been propoſed, to add ſome Security to the Renunciation; which were, to have it ſolemnly accepted by the States of *France*, and confirmed by a General Guaranty of all the Powers of *Europe*, ingaged in the preſent War: But the Firſt, upon the Refuſal of *France*, was intirely given up by the *Engliſh* Miniſters; and the Second, by their way of negotiating, and Treatment of the Allies, was render'd impracticable. It had alſo been ſuggeſted to Mr. *St. John*, by the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, " That an Obligation upon " King *Philip*, to renounce the Regency, as well as the Crown of *France*, for himſelf, " and his Poſterity, would amount to ſome degree of real Security:" But no Endeavours ſeem to have been uſed to obtain this. During this Negotiation, the *French* Miniſter made a dextrous Uſe of Mr. *St. John*'s Forwardneſs, ſlily † inſinuating, " That " as they muſt expect Obſtructions from thoſe who would willingly break the Conſe- " rences, he believed, the beſt way to diſappoint them, would be, for the Queen of " *Great Britain* to propoſe immediately a Suſpenſion of Arms; for it would be very " unhappy, if any Event, during the Campaign, ſhould diſturb the good Diſpoſi- " tions that were ſeen at preſent for eſtabliſhing the Publick Repoſe." Hereupon, without waiting the Return of the Courier ſent to *Madrid*, to know whether King *Philip* accepted either of the Two Alternatives, Orders were readily ſent * to the Duke of *Ormond*, by Mr. *St. John*, to avoid ingaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battel; and, a few Days after, Orders were likewiſe ſent to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, to declare to the *States General*, *That the Queen was now under no further Obligations to them.* It is, however, obſervable, that ſome time before ‖, the Earl of *Strafford* had propoſed to Mr. *St. John*, " to ſtop the Operations of the Army for a Month, till the " Negotiation with the *Dutch*, about ſettling a Plan of a Peace was ended one " way or other; urging, that there was now no Pretence, that it could be a Pre- " judice to the Allies; the *French* being better poſted, and ſtronger; and the *Impe-* " *rialiſts* not yet come up. That if upon theſe, and other Conſiderations, a Ceſſa- " tion was thought neceſſary, the Queen muſt not propoſe it; but, at the ſame " time, be reſolved to put it in Execution on her ſide, if it be agreed to by the " *French*; becauſe ſuch a Propoſition would be ſure to meet with Oppoſition, and " might make *thoſe who delighted in War*, undertake, with the greater Precipitation, " ſome deſperate Attempt." Upon this bold Overture, the Earl of *Strafford* was thought a proper Perſon to be conſulted, and intruſted with the Queen's moſt ſecret Intentions; and he was ordered forthwith to repair to *London*.

The *Britiſh* Miniſters being preſs'd in Time, and finding it neceſſary for the Queen to make the Communication ſhe had promiſed to her Parliament, of the Terms on which a Peace might be made, Mr. *St. John* acquainted ∴ Monſieur *de Torcy* with the Steps her Majeſty was reſolved to take, provided the moſt Chriſtian King would make them practicable for her; and, at the ſame time, ſpecified the Conditions upon which ſhe conſented to make ſuch deciſive Declarations to her Parliament. But, it is obſervable, that altho' it was pretended, and the People made to believe, that the great Advantages in Trade ſecured to *Great Britain*, were the chief Inducements to the Miniſtry, to ingage in theſe Meaſures with *France*; Mr. *St. John*, on this Occaſion, declar'd, *They were more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages*: And whereas it had been laid as a Principle, from which the Queen would never depart, That the Intereſts of *Great Britain* ſhould, in the Firſt place, be adjuſted; yet no Mention was made of our Trade in *Spain*; the ſettling of the Commerce in general, was poſtponed; and all Points in diſpute, were to be referr'd to Commiſſaries. However, the Marquis *de Torcy* having notified, that King *Philip* had choſen to keep *Spain* and the *Indies*, and preſſed the ſettling a Suſpenſion of Arms; Mr. *St. John* aſſured him, " That tho' the King of *France* had not anſwer'd " the Queen's laſt Demands according to Expectation, yet ſhe would not defer going, " that †† Day, to Parliament, and making all the Declarations neceſſary, to render " the Nation unanimouſly inclined to Peace. That the Queen hoped, the moſt " Chriſtian King would find nothing offenſive in the Demands which ſhe found her " ſelf obliged to renew, being Conditions for a Suſpenſion of Arms between the

† In his Letters of *April* 26. and *May* 18. N. S.

* *May* 10. O. S.

‖ *April* 30. N. S.

∴ *May* 24.

†† *June* 6. O. S.

" Two Crowns in the *Netherlands*; which, if the King conſented to, Monſieur *de*
" *Torcy* was only to ſign, and ſend to the Duke of *Ormond*; who, at the ſame
" Time that he took Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, would declare to the Allies, That he
" had Orders to act no further againſt *France*." The Four Articles, ſign'd and ſent over by Mr. *St. John*, were readily agreed to by the King of *France*, and * ſign'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, with ſome ſmall Alterations, relating to the Ratification of the Renunciation by the States of *France*, and to the Civil Government of *Dunkirk*.

* *June* 22. *N. S.*

Acts paſs'd, *June* 6.

This Preliminary being ſettled; on *Friday*, the 6th of *June*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity; and having given the Royal Aſſent to Three publick, and Six private Acts, Her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, containing a Plan of the enſuing Peace.

" THE making Peace and War, is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown;
" yet ſuch is the juſt Confidence I place in you, that, at the opening of this
" Seſſion, I acquainted you, That a Negotiation for a General Peace was begun;
" and, afterwards, by Meſſages, I promis'd to communicate to you the Terms of
" Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded.

" In Purſuance of that Promiſe, I now come to let you know, upon what Terms
" a General Peace may be made.

" I need not mention the Difficulties which ariſe from the very Nature of this
" Affair; and it is too apparent, that theſe Difficulties have been increas'd by other
" Obſtructions, artfully contrived to hinder this great and good Work.

" Nothing, however, has mov'd Me from ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place,
" the true Intereſt of my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any Thing,
" which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what
" is neceſſary for their Security.

" The Aſſuring of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the Houſe of
" HANOVER, to theſe Kingdoms, being what I have neareſt at Heart; particular
" Care is taken, not only to have that acknowledg'd in the ſtrongeſt Terms, but to
" have an additional Security, by the Removal of *that Perſon* out of the Dominions
" of *France*, who has pretended to diſturb this *Settlement*.

" The Apprehenſion that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* might be united to *France*, was
" the chief Inducement to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of ſuch
" an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this
" Treaty.

" Former Examples, and the late Negotiations, ſufficiently ſhew, how difficult
" it is to find Means to accompliſh this Work. I would not content my ſelf with
" ſuch as are ſpeculative, or depend upon Treaties only; I inſiſted on what is ſolid,
" and to have at Hand the Power of executing what ſhould be agreed.

" I can therefore now tell you, That *France*, at laſt, is brought to offer, that
" the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall, for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, renounce for ever all
" Claim to the Crown of *France*: And that this important Article may be expoſed
" to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promiſe.

" At the ſame Time, the Succeſſion to the Crown of *France* is to be declared,
" after the Death of the preſent *Dauphin* and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*
" and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans* and his Sons; and ſo on, to the reſt of the
" Houſe of *Bourbon*.

" As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to thoſe Dominions, after the Duke
" of *Anjou* and his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch Princes, as ſhall be agreed
" upon at the Treaty; for ever excluding the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

" For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before-mention'd, it is fur-
" ther offer'd, That they ſhall be ratify'd in the moſt ſtrong and ſolemn manner,
" both in *France*, and *Spain*; and that thoſe Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers
" engag'd in the preſent War, ſhall be *Guarantees* to the ſame.

" The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it executes it ſelf. The Intereſt of
" *Spain* is to ſupport it; and, in *France*, the Perſons to whom that Succeſſion is to
" belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

" *France* and *Spain* are now more effectually divided than ever: And thus, by
" the Bleſſing of GOD, will a real Balance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and re-
" main liable to as few Accidents, as human Affairs can be exempted from.

" A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kingdoms and *France* has been enter'd
" upon; but the exceſſive Duties laid on ſome Goods, and the Prohibitions of
" others, make it impoſſible to finiſh this Work ſo ſoon as were to be deſir'd.
" Care is, however, taken, to eſtabliſh a Method of ſettling this Matter; and, in

" the mean Time, Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privileges and Advantages, as " ſhall be granted to any other Nation by *France*, ſhall be granted in like man- " ner to Us.

" The Diviſion of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*, between Us and the *French*, ha- " ving been the Cauſe of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects; I have " demanded to have an abſolute Ceſſion made to Me of that whole Iſland; and " *France* agrees to this Demand.

" Our Intereſt is ſo deeply concern'd in the Trade of *North America*, that I have " us'd my utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt that Article in the moſt beneficial man- " ner. *France* conſents to reſtore to Us the whole Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*; " to deliver up the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*; and to make an abſolute " Ceſſion of *Annapolis*, with the reſt of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadia*.

" The Safety of our Home-Trade will be better provided for, by the Demolition " of *Dunkirk*.

" Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *Britiſh* Intereſt and Influence in thoſe Parts, " will be ſecur'd by the Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and Port *Mahon*, with the whole " Iſland of *Minorca*; which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

" The Trade to *Spain*, and to the *Weſt-Indies*, may, in general, be ſettled, as it " was in the Time of the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second; and a particular " Proviſion be made, That all Advantages, Rights or Privileges, which have been " granted, or which may hereafter be granted by *Spain*, to any other Nation, ſhall " be, in like manner, granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

" But the Part which We have born in Proſecution of this War, intitling Us to " ſome Diſtinction in the Terms of Peace; I have inſiſted, and obtain'd, That the " *Aſſiento*, or Contract for furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with *Negroes*, ſhall be " made with Us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the ſame manner as it has been en- " joy'd by the *French* for theſe Ten Years paſt.

" I have not taken upon Me to determine the Intereſts of our Confederates; Theſe " muſt be adjuſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt Endeavours ſhall be " imploy'd, as they have hitherto been, to procure to every one of them all juſt " and reaſonable Satisfaction. In the mean Time, I think it proper to acquaint " you, That *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the Barrier of the *Empire*; to yield " *Briſac*, the Fort of *Kehl* and *Landau*, and to raze all the Fortreſſes, both on the " other ſide of the *Rhine*, and in that River.

" As to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Germany*, there will be, on the Part of *France*, " no Objection to the Reſettling thereof, on the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſt-* " *phalia*.

" The *Spaniſh Low-Countries* may go to his *Imperial* Majeſty: The Kingdoms of " *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on " the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, may likewiſe be yielded, by the Treaty of Peace, to the " Emperor.

" As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Diſpute concerning the Ceſ- " ſion of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition thereof is not yet de- " termin'd.

" The Intereſts of the *States-General*, with reſpect to Commerce, are agreed to, " as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters; with the Exception only " of ſome very few Species of Merchandiſe; and the entire Barrier, as demanded " by the *States* in 1709, from *France*, except Two or Three Places, at moſt.

" As to theſe Exceptions, ſeveral Expedients are propoſed; and I make no doubt, " but this Barrier may be ſo ſettled, as to render that Republick perfectly ſecure " againſt any Enterprize on the Part of *France*; which is the Foundation of all my " Engagements upon this Head with the *States*.

" The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Diſpoſition of *Spain*, and that Arti- " cle having been long in Diſpute, it has not yet been poſſible to make any conſide- " rable Progreſs therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity " to aſſiſt that King in his Pretenſions.

" Thoſe of the King of *Pruſſia* are ſuch, as, I hope, will admit of little Diffi- " culty on the Part of *France*; and my Endeavours ſhall not be wanting, to pro- " cure all I am able to ſo good an Ally.

" The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, " and the Offers made by *France*, is very inconſiderable: But that Prince having " ſo ſignally diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Service of the Common Cauſe, I am en- " deavouring to procure for him ſtill further Advantages.

" *France* has conſented, that the Elector *Palatine* ſhall continue his preſent Rank " among the Electors, and remain in Poſſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*.

" The

A. D. 1712.

" The Electoral Dignity is likewiſe acknowledg'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, ac-
" cording to the Articles inſerted, at that Prince's Deſire, in my Demands.
" And, as to the reſt of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to ſecure their
" ſeveral Intereſts.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" I have now communicated to you not only the Terms of Peace, which may,
" by the future Treaty, be obtained for my own Subjects, but likewiſe the Pro-
" poſals of *France* for ſatisfying our Allies.

" The former are ſuch as I have Reaſon to expect, to make my People ſome
" Amends for that great and unequal Burthen which they have lain under through
" the whole Courſe of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Con-
" federates, and eſpecially thoſe to whom ſo great Acceſſions of Dominion and Power
" are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advan-
" tage of it.

" The latter are not yet ſo perfectly adjuſted, as a little more Time might
" have render'd them; but the Seaſon of the Year making it neceſſary to put
" an end to this Seſſion, I reſolved no longer to defer communicating theſe Matters
" to you.

" I can make no doubt but you are fully perſuaded, that nothing will be neg-
" lected, on my Part, in the Progreſs of this Negotiation, to bring the Peace to
" an happy and ſpeedy Iſſue, and I depend on your intire Confidence in me, and
" your chearful Concurrence with me.

The Publick ſurprized at the Terms of Peace propoſed in the Queen's Speech.

This Speech occaſion'd a general Surprize, even among the High-Church Party: Inſomuch that the publick Funds, which, upon the Expectation of better Conditions of Peace, had, that Morning, riſen Four or Five *per Cent.* fell immediately to their former Value. It was now eaſy to diſcern, what Reaſons induced ſome Perſons to keep Secret the Reſult of the Negotiation between *Great Britain* and *France*; for if ſuch a *Plan* had been communicated to the Parliament, before a Majority had been ſecured in both Houſes, and the Minds of the People prepared, by a long Train of artful and plauſible Inſinuations, to receive it, it would, in all Probability, have been exploded with Indignation. But by the admirable Dexterity of the prime Managers, Things were brought to ſuch a Paſs, that though in the *Houſe of Commons*, One or Two Members having propoſed the taking the important Matters, mention'd in her Majeſty's Speech, into Conſideration, their Mouths were preſently ſtopp'd, by a general Cry for an Addreſs of Thanks: Whereupon it

The Commons vote an Addreſs of Thanks.

was unanimouſly reſolved, *That an humble Addreſs be made to her Majeſty, acknowledging her great Condeſcention in communicating the Terms upon which a general Peace might be made; expreſſing the Satisfaction of this Houſe, in what her Majeſty had already done, and their intire Confidence in her Majeſty's ſteady purſuing the true Intereſt of her Kingdoms, and, in her Majeſty's Endeavours to procure for all her Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and neceſſary for their Security; and humbly to deſire her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to proceed with the preſent Negotiation for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.* Hereupon a Committee was appointed immediately, to draw up that Addreſs, which Mr. *Freeman*, their Chairman, did ſoon after report, and which, with ſome Amendments, being agreed to, was preſented by the whole Houſe to the Queen, who return'd the following Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer.

" I Have the Safety and Intereſt of all my People ſo much at Heart, that I can-
" not but take a great deal of Pleaſure, in this your dutiful and prudent Ad-
" dreſs; and I thank you moſt kindly for it.

" I have ſtudy'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that
" Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between
" ſo affectionate a Prince, and ſuch faithful Subjects.

Debates in the Houſe of Lords.

Things went not altogether ſo ſmoothly in the Houſe of *Peers*: for as ſoon as the Queen was withdrawn, it being moved, that Thanks be return'd to her Majeſty for her Speech, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, *They had all the Reaſon in the World to do it; eſpecially for that Part of her Majeſty's Speech, wherein ſhe was pleas'd to declare,* That the aſſuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, to theſe Kingdoms, was what ſhe had neareſt at Heart: *But that her Majeſty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greateſt Conſequence, he was of Opinion, the Houſe would do well to take it into ſerious Conſideration the next Day:* Which was readily agreed to. The Lords being met accordingly, on the 7th of *June*, the Earl of *Wharton* propos'd, That the Letter from the *States-General* to her Majeſty, inſerted in the Slip of the *Amſterdam French Gazette*, which arrived that very Morning, might be read: But this was oppos'd; it being ſuggeſted, That the Houſe ought not to take Notice of a Writing that carry'd no Authority with it. After this, the Lords took her Ma-

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jesty's Speech into Consideration, which occasioned a warm Debate. Among the rest, the Duke of *Marlborough* represented, "That the Measures pursued in *England* for a Year past, were directly contrary to her Majesty's Ingagements with the Allies, sullied the Triumphs and Glories of her Reign, and would render the *English* Name odious to all other Nations:" Whereupon the Earl of *Strafford* said, *That some of the Allies*, (meaning the *Dutch*) *would not shew such Backwardness to a Peace, as they had hitherto done, but for a Member of that illustrious Assembly*, (meaning the Duke of *Marlborough*) *who maintained a Secret Correspondence with them, and endeavoured to persuade them to carry on the War; feeding them with Hopes that they should be supported by a strong Party here.* The Lord *Cowper* answered this Speech; and because the Earl of *Strafford* had not express'd himself in all the Purity of the *English* Tongue, he took from thence Occasion to say, "That that Noble Lord had "been so long Abroad, that he had almost forgot, not only the Language, but the "very Constitution of his own Country. That according to our Laws, it could "never be suggested as a Crime, in the meanest Subject, much less in any Member of "that august Assembly, to hold Correspondence with our Allies: *Such Allies* espe- "cially, whose Interest her Majesty had declared to be *inseperable from her own*, in "her Speech at the opening of this Session; whereas it would be a hard Matter to "justify, and reconcile, either with our Laws, or the Laws of Honour and Justice, "the Conduct of some Persons, in treating clandestinely with the Common Enemy, "without the Participation of the Allies." The Lords took afterwards into Consideration, the Advantages offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*, particularly in setling *the Trade to* Spain, *and to the* West-Indies, *as it was in the Time of the late King of* Spain, Charles *the Second*. To this Purpose the Earl of *Godolphin* said, "He "did not pretend to any great Knowledge in Trade; but that during the Time he "had the Honour to be in the Administration of Affairs, he had observ'd, and he "could easily make it out by the Books of the *Custom-House*, that the single Trade "to *Portugal* brought to *England*, in Times of War, double the Wealth of the Trade "to *Spain*, in Times of Peace: So that, whatever might be suggested, to cast a "Mist before the Eyes of the People, it was to be presumed, that the Trade to "*Spain* would still yield less for the future, because the *French* had made themselves "absolute Masters of it." After some other Speeches, a Motion was made, "That "an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to return her Majesty the Thanks "of this House, for her most Gracious Speech, and for her extraordinary Conde- "scention in communicating to her Parliament the Terms upon which a General "Peace might be made: And to express the *intire Satisfaction* of that House in her "Majesty's great Care, for securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Ha- "nover*; and for her Majesty's steady pursuing the true Interest of her own King- "doms, and for endeavouring to procure to her Allies what was due to them by "Treaties; and to assure her Majesty, that this House did *intirely rely* on her Ma- "jesty's Wisdom to finish this great and good Work." Some Exceptions were made to the Words *intirely rely*; and the House was moved, that at the close of the foregoing Motion for an Address, these Words might be added, *viz*, *And in order to that, that her Majesty would take such Measures in Concert with her Allies, as might induce them to join with her Majesty in a mutual Guaranty*: But after a Debate, in which the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Earl *Poulet*, on the one Part, and the Earl of *Nottingham* and the Lord *Cowper* on the other, made excellent Speeches, the Question being put, Whether those Words should *be added?* It was resolv'd in the Negative, by Eighty One Voices, against Thirty Six. On the 10th of *June*, the Lords presented their Address to the Queen, who told them, "That the Satisfaction they had "express'd in what she had laid before them, would contribute very much to re- "move the Difficulties which had arisen, in the Course of this Negotiation: And "that the Confidence they placed in her, would enable her better to finish this "great Work, for the Advantage of her own People, and the Safety and Interest "of her Allies." Several Lords enter'd a *Protest* against the rejecting the *Guaranty Clause* offer'd to be added to the Address, and signed their Reasons for it, which were soon after publish'd in Print: But this gave so great Offence to the Majority of the Peers, that on the 13th of *June*, the Question being put, "Whether the said "Protest be expung'd out of the Books of the House? It was carry'd in the Affirma- "tive, by a Majority of Sixty Six Voices, against Thirty One present, and of "Ninety Votes against Fifty Four, Proxies included." The next * Day, upon a Complaint made in the *House of Lords*, that both the said Protest, and the former, concerning the Orders produc'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, were publish'd in Print, a Committee was appointed, to inquire who were the Printers and Publishers of the same; but this Committee not having been able to make any Discovery in that

The Queen's Answer to the Lords Address.

Several Lords protest against the rejecting the *Guaranty* Clause.

Which is order'd to be expung'd out of the Books; *June* 13.

* *June* 14.

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Matter, the Lords apply'd themſelves by Addreſs to the Queen, for that Purpoſe.

Nor were the Commons leſs offended than the Lords, at ſeveral Papers publiſh'd about this Time: For on the 10th of *June*, after the *Bill for reſtraining the great Licenſe taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels, was read the firſt Time*, a Complaint being made to the Houſe of the Preface to a Book, intituled, Four Sermons, I. *On the Death of Queen* Mary, 1694. II. *On the Death of the Duke of* Glouceſter, 1700. III. *On the Death of King* William, 1701. IV. *On the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne*, in 1702. By *William*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, the Book was brought up, and the Preface was read; which, among others, contain'd the following remarkable Paragraphs.

The Preface to the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*'s Four Sermons read in the Houſe of Commons.

" Another Reaſon of my publiſhing theſe Sermons at this Time, is, that I have " a mind to do my ſelf ſome Honour, by doing what Honour I could to the Me- " mory of Two moſt excellent Princes, and who have very highly deſerved at the " Hands of all the People of theſe Dominions, who have a true Value for the *Pro-* " *teſtant Religion*, and the *Conſtitution* of the *Engliſh* Government, of which they " were the Great *Deliverers* and *Defenders*. I have lived to ſee their illuſtrious " Names very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated " ſlightly and contemptuouſly. I have lived to ſee our Deliverance from *Arbitrary* " *Power* and *Popery*, traduced and vilify'd by ſome, who, formerly, thought it was " their greateſt Merit, and made it part of their Boaſt and Glory, to have had a " little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others, who, without it, muſt " have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Miſery, meanly diſclaiming it, and uſing ill " the *Glorious Inſtrument* thereof. Who could expect ſuch a Requital of ſuch Merit? " I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting my ſelf from the Number of *Un-* " *thankful* People; and, as I loved and honoured thoſe Great Princes living, and la- " mented over them when dead; ſo I would gladly raiſe them up a Monument " of Praiſe, as laſting as any thing of mine can be; and I chuſe to do it at this " Time, when it is ſo unfaſhionable a Thing to ſpeak honourably of them.

" The Fourth Sermon was preached upon the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, " and in the Firſt Year in which that Day was ſolemnly obſerved (for, by ſome Ac- " cident or other, it had been overlook'd the Year before); and every one will know, " without the Date of it, that it was preached very early in this Reign, ſince I was " able to *promiſe* and *preſage* its future Glories and Succeſſes, from the good Appear- " ances of Things, and the happy Turn our Affairs began to take; and could not then " count up the Victories and Triumphs, that for Seven Years after, made it, in the Pro- " phet's Language, *a Name and a Praiſe among all the People of the Earth.* Never did " Seven ſuch Years together paſs over the Head of any *Engliſh* Monarch, nor cover it " with ſo much Honour: The Crown and Scepter ſeemed to be the Queen's leaſt Or- " naments; Thoſe, other Princes wore in common with her; and her great perſonal " Virtues were the ſame before and ſince; but ſuch was the Fame of her Admini- " ſtration of Affairs at home; ſuch was the Reputation of her Wiſdom and Felicity " in chuſing Miniſters; and ſuch was then eſteemed their Faithfulneſs and Zeal, their " Diligence and great Abilities in executing her Commands: To ſuch a Height of " military Glory did her *Great General* and her *Armies* carry the *Britiſh* Name " Abroad; ſuch was the Harmony and Concord betwixt her and her Allies; and ſuch " was the Bleſſing of GOD upon all her Councils and Undertakings, that I am as " ſure as Hiſtory can make me, no Prince of ours was ever yet ſo proſperous and " ſucceſsful, ſo loved, eſteemed, and honoured by their Subjects and their Friends, " nor near ſo formidable to their Enemies. We were, as all the World imagined " then, juſt entred on the Ways that promiſed to lead to ſuch a Peace, as would have " anſwer'd all the Prayers of our religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a moſt " able Miniſtry, the Payments of a willing and obedient People, as well as all the " glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; when GOD, for our Sins, permitted " *the Spirit of Diſcord* to go forth; and, by troubling ſore the Camp, the City, and " the Country, (And oh, that it had altogether ſpared the Places ſacred to his Wor- " ſhip!) to ſpoil, for a Time, this beautiful and pleaſing Proſpect; and give us, in its " Stead, I know not what — Our Enemies will tell the reſt with Pleaſure. It will " become me better to pray to GOD to reſtore us to the Power of obtaining ſuch a " Peace as will be to his Glory, the Safety, Honour, and the Welfare of the Queen " and her Dominions, and the general Satisfaction of all her High and Mighty " Allies.

Cenſure paſſed upon it.

After the Reading of this Preface, the Commons reſolv'd, " 1. That it was malicious " and factious, highly reflecting upon the preſent Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, " under her Majeſty, and tending to create Diſcord and Sedition amongſt her Sub- " jects. 2. That the ſaid Preface be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, " in

" in the *Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter*; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, do " aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, in the Execution thereof:" Which was accordingly perform'd. It was obſerv'd, that when the Biſhop's Friends brought him the News of the *Vote*, far from appearing ſurpriz'd or diſturb'd at it, he ſaid, *He eſteem'd himſelf very happy to ſuffer with the Duke of* Marlborough, *the Earl of* Godolphin, *and ſo many other illuſtrious Patriots, whoſe Reputation their Enviers indeavour'd to blaſt.* On the other hand, this Treatment of a Prelate of ſuch ſignal Merit, ſo unblameable a Life, and ſo univerſally eſteem'd, particularly by the Queen her ſelf, who, before, was uſed to call him *her Biſhop*, was highly reſented by many true Sons of the Church. But the Commons carried ſtill further their Obſequiouſneſs to the Miniſtry: For, the ſame ∴ Day, upon a Complaint of a printed Paper, intituled, *A Letter from the States-General to the Queen of* Great Britain, which was read; it was reſolv'd, " To addreſs her Majeſty, to aſſure her of the juſt Senſe this " Houſe had of the Indignity offer'd to her, by printing and publiſhing a Letter " from the *States-General* to her Majeſty, and to deſire her, that ſhe would ſo far " reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer, for the future, to any Letters or " Memorials that ſhould be printed and publiſh'd. But the Day before **, the " Queen had thought fit to anſwer the Letter of the *States-General*: And it was obſerv'd, that a Cenſure was paſt upon it, merely to gratify Mr. Secretary *St. John*, though, on the other hand, ſeveral Speeches were made ††, to juſtify the Conduct of the *States-General*: Which gave Occaſion to ſome People to ſay, *That a Vote of the Commons was the only Anſwer that could be return'd to their High-Mightineſſes Letter.*

∴ *June* 10. Reſolution of the Commons againſt the Letter of the *States-General* to the Queen. See the *Appendix*, N°. XIV.

** *June* 9.

†† Particularly by Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere.*

Not many Days * after, Mr. *Hampden* made a Motion, " That an humble Ad- " dreſs be made to her Majeſty, humbly acquainting her, that this Houſe had a " grateful Senſe of her Majeſty's Care for her People, in the Aſſurances ſhe ſo lately " made from the Throne, that the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, " was neareſt at her Heart: And being convinced, that the Safety of the Proteſtant " Succeſſion muſt, in a great Meaſure, depend on the Event of the preſent Treaty " for a general Peace, they moſt humbly beſought her Majeſty, that ſhe would be " pleaſed to give particular Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, That in the Con- " cluſion of the ſaid Treaty, the ſeveral Powers in Alliance with her Majeſty, " might be Guarantees for the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crowns of theſe Realms, " as ſettled by Act of Parliament, in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. The Miniſtry, and the Majority of the Commons, had lately expreſs'd ſo great an Averſion to a Foreign Guaranty, that Endeavours were uſed to have this puzzling Motion dropp'd; but Mr. *Hampden*, and ſome of his Friends, inſiſting to have the Queſtion put, the ſame was done accordingly, and carried in the Negative, by a Majority of One Hundred Thirty Three Voices, againſt Thirty Eight: After which it was reſolv'd, " 1. That this Houſe had ſuch an intire Confidence in the repeated " Declarations her Majeſty had been pleaſed to make, of her Concern for aſſuring " to theſe Kingdoms the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, in the Houſe " of *Hanover*, that they could never doubt her Majeſty's taking the proper Mea- " ſures for the Security thereof; and that this Houſe would ſupport her Majeſty " againſt Faction at Home, and her Enemies Abroad; and that this Houſe did " humbly beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to diſcountenance all " thoſe who ſhould endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her Majeſty and her Sub- " jects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her " People. 2. That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before her Majeſty by the whole " Houſe." The Commons having attended † the Queen with the ſaid Reſolution, her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

* *June* 17. A remarkable Motion made by Mr. *Hampden*, for the Allies to be Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, rejected.

Reſolution about the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

† *June* 19.

GENTLEMEN,

" I Return you hearty Thanks for this Reſolution, which is very becoming you, " who truly repreſent all my Commons.

" You have ſhewn your ſelves honeſt Aſſertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defen- " ders of the Conſtitution, and real Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

" What I have ſaid and done, is ſufficient to ſatisfy any Perſon who is in earneſt " for the Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that I need " not be put in Mind of doing any Thing which may contribute to render that Suc- " ceſſion ſecure.

The Queen's Anſwer to the ſame.

Two Days after ‖, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and, having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, made the following Speech to both Houſes:

Acts paſs'd, ‖ *June* 21.

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The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" THE laſt Time I was here, I ſpoke ſo fully, and afterwards received from " both Houſes ſuch ſatisfactory Addreſſes, that there remains little more " for me to ſay, at the cloſe of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hear- " ty Thanks for your late ſolemn Aſſurances. They will give me Strength to " ſtruggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raiſed, and, I hope, that nei- " ther they who envy the making a good Peace, nor who think it their Intereſt to " continue the War, will be able to defeat our joint Endeavours for the Honour and " Advantage of *Britain*, and the Security of all our Allies.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of* Commons,

" At the ſame Time that I thank you moſt kindly for the Supplies you have " chearfully granted, I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the near View " I have of a Peace, ſince it will, in ſome Meaſure, recompence my Subjects for " their vaſt Expences, and alſo lighten that heavy Burden they have born during " the War.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" You have expreſs'd how ſenſible you are of the Advantage and Security which " accrue to *Britain*, and our Allies, by the Terms propoſed for a Peace. And I " need not mention to you, the Miſchiefs which muſt follow the breaking of this " Treaty. Our Burdens would be at leaſt continued, if not increaſed; the preſent " Opportunity would be irrecoverably loſt, of *Britain*'s eſtabliſhing a real Balance " of Power in *Europe*, and improving our own Commerce; and if any one of our " Allies ſhould gain ſomething by ſuch a Proceeding, the reſt would ſuffer in the " common Calamity. But, I hope, by GOD's Bleſſing, ſuch fatal Deſigns will be " diſappointed.

" You are now returning into your reſpective Countries, and I perſuade my ſelf, " you will not be wanting in your Endeavours to obviate the Deſigns of any ill " minded Perſons, who may attempt to ſow Sedition amongſt my Subjects, and " under ſpecious Pretences, carry on Deſigns they dare not own.

" I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Opportunity of perfecting " what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfiniſhed in this " Seſſion.

" I cannot conclude without aſſuring you, that nothing ſhall move me from ſted- " dily purſuing the true Intereſt of ſo dutiful and affectionate a People.

Both Houſes adjourn'd to the 8th of *July*.

Afterwards, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ſignified her Majeſty's Pleaſure, That both Houſes ſhould forthwith ſeverally adjourn, until *Tueſday*, the 8th Day of *July* next, which they did accordingly. This *Adjournment*, inſtead of a *Prorogation*, occaſioned various Diſcourſes, ſome ſurmizing, that it was intended as a further Mortification to Mr. *Walpole*, who rather choſe to continue Priſoner in the *Tower*, than to make his Submiſſion; and whoſe Firmneſs was imitated by Mr. *Man*, and Mr. *Buckley*, who were likewiſe continued in the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Others imagined it was intended, That at the Expiration of the *Adjournment*, the Houſe ſhould ſit again, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; but whatever Ground there was for the firſt of theſe Conjectures, it appear'd there was none for the latter: For at their next * Meeting, after the Commons had order'd Writs to be iſſued out for new Elections, in the room of ſuch of their Members as had accepted Places of Honour and Profit, the Parliament was, by Commiſſion, prorogued to the 31ſt of *July*. The Perſons who were under Confinement by order of the Commons, being in Courſe ſet at Liberty, Mr. *Walpole* took that Opportunity to publiſh his Caſe, in which he made his Innocency, as to the Charge of Bribery, fully appear; and in a *Poſtſcript* to it, concerning what paſs'd after his Expulſion, upon his being re-choſen Member of the Houſe of Commons, he advanc'd to ſhew, " That as no " Law or Uſage made Expulſion an Incapacity, nothing but a Declaration of Par- " liament can do it; which having not been made previous to Mr. *Walpole*'s Second " Election, there could be no Incapacity at the Time of the Election; and there- " fore ſuch a Declaration, ſubſequent to the Election, was, in other Words, a Se- " cond Expulſion." To corroborate this Aſſertion, the Author brought in the Inſtances both of " Mr. *Wollaſton*, who was Expell'd, *Re-elected*, and ſat in the ſame Par- " liament unmoleſted; and of Sir *Robert Sawyer*, who was likewiſe Expell'd, and " *Re-elected* immediately after the Sentence of Expulſion was paſs'd, in the Vacancy " occaſioned by his own Expulſion." We may here take Notice, that the frequent Viſits which the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, made to Mr. *Walpole* in the *Tower*, were very ungrateful to the Court.

* *July* 8. The Parliament Prorogued.

Mr. *Walpole*'s Caſe publiſh'd.

A. D. 1712.

On the 12th of *June*, at an Aſſembly of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, a Motion was made, for addreſſing her Majeſty about the Peace: Againſt which, ſome Objections were ſtarted by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Sir *Charles Peers*; who alledg'd, "That the making Peace or War, "being the Prerogative of the Crown, they ought not to meddle with it." But the Majority, who knew that ſuch a Step would be very acceptable to the Court, being of a contrary Opinion, it was carried, that they ſhould make the ſaid Addreſs; which being, Two Days after, preſented, with another from the Lieutenancy, the Queen return'd them moſt gracious Anſwers, and beſtow'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Caſs*, and *William Stuart*, the preſent Sheriffs, and on *Samuel Clark*, Eſq; Experience having ſufficiently convinc'd the World, that Addreſſes, generally ſpeaking, are but Compliments owing to the Prevalency of a Party; and upon which, therefore, no Streſs ought to be laid, I ſhall paſs over the Multiplicity of thoſe that were preſented on this Occaſion. However, as theſe ſolemn Applications to the Throne are, for the moſt part, procured by the Friends and Agents of the Miniſters, in order to juſtify any Counſels and Meaſures they have enter'd upon, and deſign to purſue, ſome Addreſſes ſo far deſerve the Attention of the Publick, as they are ſhrewd Indications of the Sentiments and Views of thoſe at Helm. But then there are others, which only reſult from the Humour, or Caprice of a Set of Men, or of ſome private Perſons, who happen to have a paramount Intereſt in a Borough, Town, or Corporation; and which, therefore, are generally inſignificant, if not fooliſh and extravagant.

Addreſs of the City of *London*, *June* 14.

Reflection upon Addreſſes.

Neither the vaſt Number, nor the great Noiſe of Addreſſes, which, during the remaining Part of this Year, were preſented to the Queen, were able to drown the Murmurings of the *Whig-Party*, and even of many *Tories*, who did not like the Terms of Peace contain'd in her Majeſty's Speech. On the other hand, the Aſtoniſhment, not to ſay Indignation, with which that Speech was receiv'd in *Holland*, is hardly to be expreſs'd; as appears from the following Abſtract of a Letter from a *Gentleman* in *Amſterdam*. "We are at laſt at full Certainty as to the good *Intentions* "of *Great Britain* towards this State, ſet forth, at large, in the Queen's Speech to "her Parliament. The Emperor finds likewiſe in it, very ſenſible Proofs of Affe-"ction for him, ſince he may be left in Poſſeſſion of the *Milaneze*, *Naples*, *Sardi-"nia*, and the *Low-Countries*. But it unluckily falls out, that neither the *Imperia-"liſts*, nor the *Dutch*, will put a favourable Conſtruction on theſe good Intentions. "On the contrary, they ſay, that 'tis very hard for a Prince, who begins his "Reign ſo gloriouſly as the Emperor, to ſee himſelf abandon'd, and reduc'd to "give up *Catalonia* without any Equivalent; ſince he is not to have even *Sicily*, "which, it ſeems, is to be kept *in Petto*, the better to allure the Duke of *Savoy*, in "Caſe he ſhould ſtand out: Beſides the ſecuring to him the Succeſſion to the *Spa-"niſh* Monarchy, after the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Iſſue, by excluding for ever, "the Houſe of *Auſtria* from its Rights to *Spain*. As for the *Dutch*, they complain, "that they are not allow'd even the Barrier agreed on, between them and the "Queen, in 1709: That by the *Two* or *Three Places*, which are *to be excepted* from "that Barrier, *Liſle* and *Tournay* may be meant; beſides the Towns they have ta-"ken ſince 1709; which will reduce that Barrier almoſt to nothing: And that the "*Exception of ſome Species of Merchandize*, from the Tariff of 1664, which they in-"ſiſt upon, may reach their *Fiſh*, *Linnen*, and *Spices*, whereby they may be exclu-"ded from all their profitable Trade, the other Branches being more advantageous to "*France*, than to *Holland*. Theſe are the chief Exceptions of the *Imperialiſts* and "*Dutch*; nor is it altogether without Reaſon, that the latter take it ill, that the "Duke of *Savoy*'s, and King of *Pruſſia*'s *Services* to the *Common Cauſe*, are only men-"tion'd and extoll'd in the Queen's Speech; and that no manner of Notice is taken "of this State, which hitherto has ſignaliz'd its Reſolution and Conſtancy, and ne-"ver offer'd to break either its Promiſes or Engagements, by treating ſeparately "with *France*, though powerful Sollicitations have not been wanting to induce "them to it." The Exceptions of the *Imperialiſts* againſt the Scheme of Peace propos'd in the Queen's Speech, were afterwards fully expreſs'd in a Book, intituled, *The Sighs of* Europe, which was publiſh'd in *Holland* by Count *Zinzendorf*'s Direction.

The Terms of Peace propoſed in the Queen's Speech, receiv'd with great Aſtoniſhment in *Holland*.

Exceptions of the *Imperialiſts* againſt that Scheme.

Exceptions of the *Dutch*.

The *States-General* having rightly concluded, from the late Declarations of the *Britiſh* General in the Army, and of the Biſhop of *Briſtol* at *Utrecht*, that the Miniſters of *Great Britain* had agreed upon a *Suſpenſion of Arms* with *France*, and would impoſe it on the Allies, by withdrawing from the Confederate Army, not only their National Troops, but alſo the Auxiliaries in their Pay; which would make them abſolute Maſters of the Negotiation of *Peace*: Their High-Mightineſſes took early Meaſures to prevent it. Having conferr'd with the Miniſters of the chief Potentates, whoſe

The *Dutch* reſolve to entertain the *German* Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay.

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whoſe Troops were in *Britiſh* Pay; they ſent Meſſieurs *Van Welderen* and *Hop* to the Army, both to concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, proper Methods to ingage the Generals of thoſe Troops, and to provide for their Subſiſtence; which Commiſſion was executed with equal Dexterity and Succeſs. The Duke of *Ormond* having caus'd Bread for Six Days to be diſtributed to the Army under his Command, (which ſhew'd he deſign'd to make ſome Motion) Prince *Eugene* aſk'd the Generals of the Auxiliaries, "Whether they had any Orders from their Sove-"reigns to regulate themſelves by, in caſe the *Engliſh* ſhould withdraw?" It appear'd, by their Anſwer, either that they had receiv'd ſecret Inſtructions long before, or that they had been lately tamper'd with: For, Two only excepted, they unanimouſly aſſur'd the Prince, "That they would not march with the *Britiſh* "General, without communicating the Orders they ſhould receive from him to "his Highneſs: And in caſe the ſame were not agreeable to the Intentions and "Intereſt of the *High Allies*, they would not follow the Duke, but would look up-"on themſelves as diſengaged from his Command." On the other hand, their High Mightineſſes having reſolv'd to proſecute the Operations of War, the Trenches were open'd before *Queſnoy*, the Night between the 19th and 20th of *June*, *N. S.* and the Siege carry'd on with all imaginable Vigor, under the Command of General *Fagel*.

*Queſnoy* beſieg'd.

On the 21ſt of *June*, *N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* was invited to a Conference, that was held that Day between the *States* Deputies, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*; but his Grace excuſed himſelf, on Pretence of a ſmall Indiſpoſition, that he might avoid concerting any further Meaſures with them: And having, Four † Days after, received a Copy of the Articles, ſign'd by the Marquis *de Torcy*, (tho' not intirely as the Queen had demanded) his Grace immediately directed the Earl of *Orkney*, to prepare himſelf to march with Ten Battalions, in order to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*. The ſame Day, the Duke viſited the Prince of *Savoy* and the *Dutch* Deputies, and told them, "That the *French* King had agreed to ſeveral "Articles demanded by the Queen, as a Foundation for a Suſpenſion of Arms; "and, among others, the giving up immediately into our Poſſeſſion the Town of "*Dunkirk*. That the Duke therefore could no longer cover the Siege of *Queſnoy*; "being oblig'd, by his Inſtructions, to march with the Queen's Troops, and thoſe "in Her Majeſty's Pay, and to declare a Ceſſation of Arms, as ſoon as *Dunkirk* "was deliver'd up: And he hop'd, they would readily concur therein; which "would be the moſt powerful Motive, to induce the Queen to take all poſſible "Care of their Intereſts at the Peace. And he likewiſe endeavour'd to ſhew them, "That *Dunkirk*, as a cautionary Town, was a Place of greater Conſequence to "the Allies, than *Queſnoy*." The Deputies deſir'd Five Days Time, to conſult their Maſters upon ſo important a Matter; which the Duke would have allow'd them, if, in the mean Time, they would have agreed to deſiſt from the proſecuting of the Siege, or, at leaſt, to make ſome Delay in it; which, they ſaid, was not in their Power. However, he at laſt conſented to give them Three Days; that being no Hindrance to the Execution of his Orders; becauſe he could not expect to have an Account, before that Time, from the *French* Court, how *Dunkirk* ſhould be deliver'd up to him. The Deputies refus'd to let a Detachment go through any of their Towns, in the way to *Dunkirk*: And both they, and the Prince of *Savoy*, told his Grace, "That his marching away with the Queen's Troops, and "the Foreigners in her Pay, would leave them to the Mercy of the *French*; but "that they were ſure, the Foreigners would not march." The Duke having taken the firſt Opportunity to ſound the Generals of the Foreign Troops in the Queen's Pay; they ſeem'd, at firſt, well inclin'd to continue ſteady to Her Majeſty's Intereſt; and particularly General *Bulou*, who commanded the *Hanoverians*, as ſoon as he had read the Queen's Speech, told him, He was ready, with his Maſter's Troops, to follow all ſuch Orders, as his Grace ſhould think fit to give him. But, upon diſcourſing with him now, the Duke found, that Means had been us'd to prevail upon him, as well as the reſt; who agreed in making Excuſes; pretending they could not ſeparate from the Confederacy, without expreſs Directions from their Maſters, to whom they had ſent Couriers; and alledg'd, "That neither the Grand "Alliance, nor the particular Conventions, admitted of any Parties treating of, "or making Peace, or even a Suſpenſion of Arms, without the Conſent of the "others." The Duke thought it belong'd not to him, to enter into theſe laſt Particulars; but inſiſted on the Commands he had receiv'd from the Queen, and on the Engagements they were under to aſſiſt him, their General, in an effectual Compliance with them; repreſenting, at the ſame Time, the juſt Reaſons the Queen had to reſent, and the ill Conſequences that would attend their Refuſal. However, the Duke finding, that the Foreign Troops would obey no Orders, but what

† *June* 25.

The Duke of *Ormond* declares his Orders about a Ceſſation of Arms.

The Generals of the Auxiliaries refuſe to obey the Duke of *Ormond*.

they themſelves, in Conjunction with the Prince and the Deputies, ſhould approve, countermanded the Detachment deſign'd for *Dunkirk*; and, in the Afternoon, ſent to Monſieur *Villars* an Account of the Reſult of his Viſit, and deſir'd to know of him more particularly, "In what manner *Dunkirk* was to be put into his "Hands, in caſe the *Engliſh* Troops march'd alone, without the Auxiliaries; who, "he had ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect, might ſcruple to go along with him:" Adding, "That he hop'd, he would not defer ſending the neceſſary Orders for the "Delivery of that Town; which would be a Means to make every Thing, rela-"ting to the Peace, go on the more eaſily, and the Ceſſation of Arms take Ef-"fect the ſooner.

It is obſervable, That the Mareſchal *de Villars* having, at this nice Juncture, caus'd ſeveral Bridges to be laid over the *Senſet*, the ſame occaſion'd a Surmize, that he might intend to attack the Confederate Army, in caſe the Auxiliaries, in *Britiſh* Pay, had march'd off with the Duke of *Ormond*. On the other hand, it was apprehended, that the *Britiſh* General might have a Deſign upon ſome of the ſtrong Towns gariſon'd by the *Dutch*; whereupon Prince *Eugene* ſent for General *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Douay*, and deſir'd him to take care, that the *Engliſh* Troops deſign'd for *Dunkirk*, might not go thro' *Douay*: And the like Caution was given to other *Dutch* Governors, in relation to the *Britiſh* Forces.

Caution given to the *Dutch* Governors about the *Britiſh* Troops.

Upon the * Arrival of Two Expreſſes, from the Confederate Army, at the *Hague*, with an Account of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Declaration about a Ceſſation of Arms, the *States-General* were extraordinarily aſſembled; and, the ſame Evening, Invitations were ſent to the Miniſters of the Allies at *Utrecht*, to concert Meaſures on the preſent Poſture of Affairs; and Meſſengers diſpatch'd with Circular Letters, to the ſeveral Towns of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezland*, to ſummon an extraordinary Meeting of the States of that Province, on the Firſt of *July N. S.* The City of *Amſterdam*, which, as they contribute moſt towards Publick Expences, ſo have they the greateſt Sway and Influence in all Conſultations, ſent an unprecedented Deputation to the *Hague*, conſiſting of Three Burgomaſters, and as many principal Magiſtrates. Before their Departure, the Regent Burgomaſter held an Aſſembly; in which Monſieur *Corver*, their Senior, a Perſon no leſs venerable for his Age, (being Eighty four Years old) than for his Integrity and Wiſdom, made an excellent Speech; wherein he pathetically laid before them the Neceſſity of carrying on the War, *without which, their Commonwealth was like to be irrecoverably ruin'd.* He ſaid, "He "was an old Man, upwards of Fourſcore, and had ſeen far more difficult Times: "For, he had ſeen the *French* at their very Gates; but, by the Bleſſing of "GOD on their Firmneſs and Reſolution, they had hitherto preſerv'd their free "State. That he had no private Intereſt in Trade, nor any other Concern, "but the Good of his Country, and the Common Cauſe; yet he would give the "Half of what he had in the World, nay, All, rather than *ſuffer the Loſs of their* "*Liberties. But if, at laſt*, added he, *we are overpower'd; then let us lay our Cities* "*under Water, betake our ſelves to our Ships, and ſail to the* Eaſt-Indies: *And let thoſe* "*who ſee our Country laid waſte, ſay*, There liv'd a People, who choſe to loſe their "Country, rather than their Liberty!" It is eaſy to gueſs what Effect this memorable Speech had on the Aſſembly, and, afterwards, on thoſe of the *States-General*, and of the Province of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezland*; but tho' the Majority of the Cities had given their Deputies Inſtructions to reject the Propoſal of a Ceſſation of Arms, yet their High Mightineſſes thought fit not to come to any Reſolution about that important Buſineſs; but rather to gain Time, at leaſt till the Reduction of *Queſnoy*; for which Delay, the Earl of *Strafford*'s Abſence from the *Hague*, and the Expectation of his ſudden Return thither, gave them a very colourable Pretence. In the mean while, their High Mightineſſes receiv'd Aſſurances from the Princes, who had Troops in *Britiſh* Pay, "That they would maintain them "wholly at their own Expence, under Prince *Eugene*'s Command, for one Month; "and afterwards continue them in the Service, and pay Half the Charge, provi-"ded the *Emperor* and the *States-General* would pay the other Half:" To which the *Dutch* were ready enough to conſent.

* *June* 27. N. S.

Mr. *Corver*'s memorable Speech at *Amſterdam*.

In the mean time, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* diſcharg'd his Inſtructions at *Utrecht* with the ſame Punctuality as the Duke of *Ormond* in the Army; and a Conference being held at that Place on the 27th of *June*, between the Miniſters of the Allies, that Prelate, in a ſolemn manner, communicated to them the Conceſſion which the Queen, his Miſtreſs, had prevailed on *France* to make to the Allies; and propoſed to them a Suſpenſion of Arms for Two Months, in order to treat with the *French*, and, in a friendly manner, adjuſt the Demands of all the Confederates. None of the Miniſters there preſent having thought fit to return him an Anſwer, all of them looking on one another with Surprize, and Speechleſs, the Lord Privy-Seal left them to

The Biſhop of *Briſtol* propoſes a Suſpenſion of Arms *June* 27. N. S.

A. D. 1712.

to conſult together; upon which ſome of them ſpoke very ſmartly againſt the Propoſal made to them. In the Afternoon, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiary was in Conference with the reſt of thoſe Miniſters, and urged to them the Neceſſity of a *Ceſſation of Arms*; but he found them ſtanch and unanimous in their Anſwers, That they had no Inſtructions about that Matter, and muſt wait for freſh Orders from their Principals. The † next Day, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met at the Deputies of the *States General*; and having concerted ſome Meaſures, moſt of them repaired afterwards to the *Hague*, to aſſiſt at the great Conſultations that were held in that Place.

† *June* 28. N. S.

The Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters deny the Reports of their Maſter's having agreed to a Ceſſation of Arms, &c.

And here we may take Notice, that the Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters were ſo highly offended at the Report that had induſtriouſly been ſpread, that their Maſter had agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, and to the Terms of Peace concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*, that they publickly diſown'd it, as falſe and ſcandalous; and, on the contrary, declar'd, "That his Royal Highneſs, their Maſter, would remain "firm in the Grand Alliance, being ſenſible, he had been impoſed upon by the In"ſinuations of a certain Miniſter." On the other hand, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Firſt *Imperial* Plenipotentiary, did, on the 30th of *June*, N. S. preſent to the *States General* a Memorial, which he call'd, *His Sentiments upon the Affairs of the preſent Conjuncture*: Wherein having ſhew'd, "the Tendency of the Queen of *Great Bri*"*tain*'s Speech to her Parliament, and touch'd upon the Declarations of the Duke of "*Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, he inſiſted on the Danger that would reſult to "the Common Cauſe from a Ceſſation of Arms; commended their High Mighti"neſſes for approving what Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and their Deputies had "done in the Army; and, in particular, their High Mightineſſes having furniſhed "Bread to the Foreign Troops in *Engliſh* Pay; exhorted them to perſevere in theſe "generous and vigorous Reſolutions; and, in order to maintain a ſtrict Union "among the Allies, he propoſed the Five Points following: 1. That the Alliance "ought to be renew'd, in order to compaſs theſe Ends, *viz.* the Recovery of the "*Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; the Security of that State, by a Bar"rier in the *Netherlands*, and of their Trade in *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*; the pro"curing a Tariff with *France*; the Performance of the Treaties with the King of "*Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, with relation to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; as alſo "thoſe with the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector *Palatine*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and "all the other Confederate Princes; and that likewiſe for the Security of the Aſſo"ciated Circles. 2. That all the Allies ſhould be invited to join in it. 3. That it "was neceſſary to form a Plan of the War, ſo as it might be carried on with moſt "Succeſs and leaſt Expence. 4. That they ſhould come to ſome Reſolution about "the War in the *North*, ſo as they might be ſure of the Aſſiſtance of the Princes "ingag'd in it, moſt of whom furniſh'd Troops againſt *France*. And, 5thly, That "after thoſe Meaſures were concerted, Repreſentations ſhould be made to the Queen "of *Great Britain*, requeſting her Majeſty to perform her Engagements, and to per"ſuade her, that 'twas the Intention of the other Allies to maintain the Common "Cauſe with inviolable Firmneſs; and that they deſired nothing ſo much, as that "her Majeſty would be pleaſed to perſiſt in what ſhe had done hitherto ſo glorioufly "for that End. He afterwards aſſured the *States*, that the Emperor would continue "to furniſh 20000 Men in *Savoy*, 30000 in *Spain*, 14000 on the *Rhine*, 24000 in the "*Netherlands*, 8000 in *Lombardy*, 8000 in *Naples*, and 4000 in *Bavaria*, in all 108000 "Men; that he would furniſh the Third of Four Millions of Crowns for the War in "*Catalonia*; that he would endeavour to bring more of his Troops into the Field "againſt *France* than hitherto, and do his utmoſt to ingage the Empire in general, "and all the Princes and States in particular, to make new Efforts." But no great Streſs was laid upon theſe magnificent Promiſes.

Count *Zinzendorf*'s Memorial to the *States General*.

Major-General *Groveſtein* makes a ſucceſsful Incurſion into *France*.

While theſe Things paſs'd in *Holland*, Major-General *Groveſtein*, Governor of *Bouchain*, who had been detach'd by Prince *Eugene* with about 1500 Horſe, Dragoons, and Huſſars, made a ſucceſsful Incurſion into *France*; and having ravag'd, plunder'd, and burnt ſeveral open Towns and Villages in *Champagne*, and the Country of *Metz*, and ſtruck Terror and Conſternation as far as *Paris*, made his Retreat by *Traerbach*, and from thence through the Biſhoprick of *Liege* to *Maeſtricht*, where he depoſited a great Number of Hoſtages he carried away with him for Contributions; and then marched to *Bruſſels*, in order to rejoin the Confederate Army. On the other hand, the Siege of *Queſnoy* was carried on with extraordinary Vigor and Succeſs; and the Duke of *Ormond* foreſeeing that the Reduction of that Place might ſwell the Hopes of the Allies, and obſtruct the *Britiſh* Meaſures for a General Peace, ſent to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, "That his Troops ſhould continue in the Army, provided he "would give over the Siege of *Queſnoy*:" But his Highneſs anſwer'd, *That inſtead of putting a Stop to that Siege, he would cauſe it to be proſecuted with all imaginable Vigor, and that he would let his Grace be Eye-witneſs of another Expedition, immediately after the taking*

The Prince of *Savoy* refuſes to give over the Siege of *Queſnoy*.

*taking of that Town.* From this Time, all Correſpondence ceas'd between Prince *Eugene* and the *Britiſh* General; and the Firſt perceiving, that frequent Expreſſes went between the Duke and the *French* Army, which might prove detrimental to the Confederate Cauſe, his Highneſs had private Conferences with other Generals, in order to ſeparate their Forces from the *Engliſh*, and inſinuated, "He ſhould be glad if the "latter would march off, they being now only a Burden to the *Netherlands*, ſince "they had declared, they would not fight againſt *France*." Theſe Paſſages were not altogether unknown to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, on the 28th of *June*, N. S. ſent his Adjutant with a written Order to the Generals of the Foreign Troops in *Britiſh* Pay, commanding them to hold themſelves, and the Forces under their Command, in a Readineſs to march; but, excepting Major-General *Berner*, who commanded Four Squadrons and One Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*; and Major-General *Walef*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*, who had the Queen's Commiſſion, all thoſe Generals unanimouſly anſwer'd, as they had done before, *That they could not follow his Grace, nor ſeparate from Prince* Eugene, *without expreſs Orders from their reſpective Princes.* Among the reſt, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, bid the Adjutant tell his Grace, *The* Heſſians *deſired nothing more than to march, provided it were to fight the* French; *and that he would wait upon the Duke the next Day, to give him his Reaſons for not obeying his Orders at that time.* On the 1ſt of *July*, N. S. the Confederates ſtorm'd and carried the Counterſcarp of *Queſnoy* in Four Places; and, on the 3d, Monſieur *Labadie*, the Governor, conſented to ſurrender the Place; and that his Gariſon ſhould remain Priſoners of War.

The Generals of the Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay, refuſe again to march with the Duke of *Ormond*.

*Queſnoy* ſurrender'd, *July* 3. N. S.

The Earl of *Strafford* having ſet out from *London* on the 23d of *June*, O. S. landed at the *Brill* on the 6th of *July*, N. S. and arriving the ſame Evening at the *Hague*, amidſt the Diſcharges of Cannon and Small Arms, and other ſolemn Rejoicings for the Surrender of *Queſnoy*, he aſk'd, and was told the Reaſon; to which he anſwer'd, *That they made a great Noiſe for a paltry Town.* His Excellency went immediately to the Great Penſionary's, with whom he was in Conference above an Hour and a half; and the next Morning, gave a Viſit to the Preſident of the Week, and deſired that their High Mightineſſes would name Deputies to confer with him about Matters of the laſt Importance, which he had to lay before them. Accordingly, the *States General* made a ſolemn Deputation from their own Body, conſiſting of Meſſieurs *de Lathmar*, *Fagel*, Counſellor-Penſionary *Heinſius*, *Koninck*, *Schoonhaven*, *Burum*, *Steenbergen*, *Steenhuyſen*, and Regiſter *Fagel*, to whom the Earl of *Strafford* propoſed a Suſpenſion of Arms for Two Months, and the entring into the Negotiations for a Peace upon the Offers of *France*. After a long Conference, the Deputies return'd to the Aſſembly of the *States General*, and having made their Report, the Preſident waited again on the Earl of *Strafford*; and in the Evening, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference both with their High Mightineſſes Deputies and the Council of State. The Lord Privy-Seal, upon the News of the Earl of *Strafford*'s Arrival, came to the *Hague* the ſame Evening from *Utrecht*, and their Lordſhips went together to the Great Penſionary. The next Morning, at the Deſire of the *States General*, their Lordſhips were again in Conference with their High Mightineſſes for about Three Hours, and were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by Count *Zinzendorf*. The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries having ſignify'd, that, for the future, they would not confer with ſo many Deputies at a time, and that Three or Four were enough; this was comply'd with, tho' it be the Cuſtom of that Government, that there be one Deputy for every Province at leaſt. Accordingly, on the 9th of *July*, N. S. in the Morning, the Great Penſionary, the Regiſter *Fagel*, Monſieur *Buys*, and Monſieur *Slingerland*, Deputies of the *States General*, had another long Conference with the Two *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries: In all which Interviews, there were great Debates about a *Ceſſation of Arms*, and the Conditions which *France* might be brought to grant to the *States*, if they would treat of a General Peace. As to the Firſt, the *Britiſh* Miniſters urg'd, that *Dunkirk* would be deliver'd up to the *Engliſh*, as a Security for the Performance of what the *French* had promis'd; to which it was anſwer'd, *That there ought to be a* Security for the *States*, and other Allies, as well as for the *Engliſh*; and to that purpoſe, Mention was wade of *Strasburg* to the *Germans*; and *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and *Ypres* to the *Dutch*. It was replied, that *Maubeuge* and *Condé* might be put into the Hands of the *States General*: But this was rejected, becauſe it was ſuggeſted, in the other Part of the Debate, that their High Mightineſſes ſhould ſurrender to the *French*, *Douay*, *Liſle*, and *Tournay*. The *Dutch* Deputies being ſtartled at this Propoſal, which, they ſaid, was more in Favour of *France*, than of the Allies, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, they hoped *France* might be prevail'd with to be contented with *Liſle* and *Douay*, as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*; and, upon that Condition, to grant to their High-Mightineſſes the Barrier they demanded in 1709, and the Tariff of 1664, excepting only

*July* 7. N. S.

*July* 7. N. S. The Lord Privy Seal comes to the *Hague*, *July* 8. N. S.

Reſult of the Conferences between the *States General* and the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries.

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the following Species of Merchandize, which the *Dutch* ſhould not be permitted to import into *France*, viz. *Whale-Oyl*, *Soap*, *Sugar*, and *Dry-Fiſh*; as alſo the Duty of Fifty Sols *per* Tun, which the *French* King would not remit. The Earl of *Strafford* did likewiſe inſiſt, that the *States General* ſhould withdraw their Forces from *Spain* and *Portugal*, and that they ſhould forthwith return a Cathegorical Anſwer to their Propoſals. During the Debates, the *States General* ſent to the Miniſters of *Pruſſia* and *Hanover*, to know what they might depend upon, as to the Troops of their Maſters; to which they not only return'd a favourable Anſwer, but, at the Deſire of the *States*, wrote Letters to the Generals of thoſe Forces, to act according as thoſe Miniſters had promiſed they ſhould. On the other hand, the Emperor's Miniſter, ſuſpecting what would be propos'd, ſignify'd to their High-Mightineſſes, that if they agreed to a Ceſſation of Arms, Prince *Eugene* had Orders immediately to march off with all the Emperor's Forces into the Empire, and leave the *Dutch* to the Mercy both of their *old* and *new* Enemies. This, together with the Remonſtrances of the great Penſionary, the Regiſter *Fagel*, and Monſieur *Slingerland*, inclined the States of the Province of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, to come to * an unanimous Reſolution, importing, " That they were intirely diſpoſed to put an End to this " bloody and expenſive War, by a good Peace; that in order to that, they were " ready to liſten to ſuch Propoſals, as *France* ſhould be willing to make in Writing, " in anſwer to the Specifick Demands of the Allies; that if the ſame were juſt and " reaſonable, in ſuch a Caſe, their High-Mightineſſes would readily conſent to a " general Peace; but that they would never depart from their Engagements with " their Allies, without whoſe Conſent, they could not agree to a Ceſſation of " Arms. This Reſolution was ſo great a Mortification to the *Britiſh* Miniſters, that the Earl of *Strafford* ſaid thereupon, with ſome Vehemence, *That he would go to the Army, and execute his Orders.* This occaſion'd a ſmart Reply: but, however, he was deſired to defer his Journey for one Day, which he refuſed, unleſs Prince *Eugene* were deſired to forbear Hoſtilities. After ſome Deliberation, he was told, that an Expreſs ſhould be ſent to Prince *Eugene*, to deſire that he would undertake nothing 'till Forty Eight Hours after the Earl of *Strafford*'s Arrival in the Army. About this Time, a Report was ſpread in *Holland*, that the *Engliſh* had form'd a Deſign to ſeize *Oſtend*: Which Rumour was undoubtedly occaſion'd, by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s repairing to that Town towards the latter end of *June*, N. S; his cauſing the Depth of the Harbour to be ſounded; and his viewing the Fortifications with the Burgomaſter *Bawens*, who was ſuppos'd to be in the *Britiſh* Intereſt. Whatever Ground there might be for this Surmize, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* having ſpent ſome Days at *Bruges* and *Ghent*, where his Preſence was thought neceſſary to prepare Matters for future Deſigns; that Gentleman, who from this Time, began to appear with the Title of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Miniſter, repair'd to *Bruſſels*; where the Earl of *Strafford* arrived the 11th of *July*, N. S. under a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery. Having receiv'd the Compliments of ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, his Lordſhip proceeded for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, then encamped at *Chateau Cambreſis*, where he arrived the 12th, and found it was high Time to ſeparate the *Britiſh* Forces from the *Germans*, between whom there had been frequent Quarrels; in which many Men, and even ſome Officers, were kill'd on both Sides. The Day † before, a Council of War was held at Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters at *Haſpre*, wherein it was agreed, that the Army ſhould make a Movement the 15th, to attack *Landrecy*; that the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, ſhould command the Siege of that Place; and that if the *Engliſh* retired from the Army, nothing ſhould be omitted, to carry on the War with the utmoſt Vigor, in order to take Winter-Quarters in *Picardy*. The Earl of *Strafford* foreſeeing what a Martial Anſwer he muſt expect, in Caſe he ſhould propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms, continued at the Duke of *Ormond*'s Quarters, where he conferr'd with none of the Commanders of the Auxiliary Troops, except the General of the *Hanoverians*, who was inſtructed to declare, that his Maſter, as an Elector of the Empire, was obliged to follow the Reſolutions of the Head and Members of that great *Body*. Whether the Earl of *Strafford* expected the firſt Viſit from Prince *Eugene*, and the *States* Deputies, is uncertain; but if he did, he was diſappointed; and his Excellency having notify'd to them his Arrival in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp, no ſooner than the 14th of *July*, his Highneſs and the Deputies, contented themſelves with returning his Excellency a Compliment thereupon.

* *July* 9. N. S. Reſolution of the Province of *Holland*, rejecting the Ceſſation of Arms.

Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s Conduct in *Flanders*.

The Earl of *Strafford* arrives in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, † *July* 12. N. S.

The News of the Auxiliaries refuſing to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, variouſly entertain'd in *England*.

The News of the Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay, refuſing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, was variouſly entertain'd in *England*, according to the different Inclinations and Views of the contending Parties. Thoſe who had either oppoſed or diſapproved the late Meaſures, could not but rejoice at it: The moſt ſanguine amongſt them, openly declaring their Hopes, that the Confederates would carry on the War with-

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without *England*; others with leſs Diſcretion, ſpreading Reports of the Duke of *Ormond*'s having been threatned by ſome *German* Generals: And others again whiſpering about their *ſecret Wiſhes*, under the Notion of *Apprehenſions* of a Deſign form'd by thoſe Generals, to confine his Grace for their Arrears, and even to diſarm the *Britiſh* Troops, leſt they ſhould join the *French* Army. Whether ſuch a Thought was ever entertain'd by any of thoſe Commanders, is very difficult to determine: But 'tis certain no ſuch Thing was ever propos'd to the *States* Deputies; and 'tis more than probable, that if it had, it would have been rejected with Indignation. However, 'tis obſervable, that the Friends of the new Miniſtry were apt enough to ſuſpect ſuch a Deſign, and very induſtrious in infuſing the Belief of it, in order to render the Allies ſtill more odious to the People.

All this while, the Duke of *Ormond* found himſelf in a very uneaſy Poſture: His Grace, upon a Suppoſition that the Mareſchal *de Villars* would ſend him a ſatisfactory Anſwer, and that the Foreign Troops would perſiſt in their Refuſal to obey his Orders, deſign'd to march with all the *Engliſh* Troops, and the Artillery, to *Dunkirk*, where he thought they would be moſt ſecure, and would have the Sea open, in caſe the Queen ſhould think fit to recall them. But the 27th and 29th of *June*, his Grace receiv'd Letters from the Mareſchal *de Villars*, and the Marquis *de Torcy*, the firſt of which imported, "That the King (of *France*) might very well be aſtoniſh'd, that in Caſe of a Ceſſation, the Generals of the Auxiliary Troops ſhould "make any Difficulty to ſeparate from Prince *Eugene*; and that 'twas ſurprizing, "that the *Dutch* ſhould have more Power over Men, whom they did not pay, to "make them hazard their Lives, than the Queen, who had paid them theſe Dozen "Years, ſhould have to perſuade them not to expoſe themſelves to any Danger." The Marquis urged, that in the Articles agreed on, it was expreſs'd, "That the Ceſſation ſhould be between the Armies in the *Netherlands*: That 'twas upon this "View of a general Ceſſation, that ſo important a Place as *Dunkirk*, was to be deliver'd up: That the chief Motive which made *England* and *France* agree to a Ceſſation, was, that nothing might happen between the Armies, to interrupt the "Meaſures that were taken for a Peace: To effect which, nothing but a general "Ceſſation would be ſufficient; and if the Enemies of Peace had ſtill the Liberty "and Power of acting left them, the Condition upon which the King was to ſurrender *Dunkirk* to the Queen, would not be comply'd with on her Majeſty's "Part: That the King always thought the Queen was intire Miſtreſs of the Troops "which compos'd her Army; and that they had all Orders to follow the Duke of "*Ormond*'s Directions; and therefore upon a Ceſſation, were to forbear Action, as "well as the *Engliſh*: That in Caſe the *Engliſh* alone left the Army, Prince *Eugene* "finding himſelf the ſole General, at the Head of great Numbers of Men, would "hazard any Thing to come to an Action; and would not at all ſcruple to ſacrifice "Troops, which his Maſter did not pay, and which were to be under the Prince's "Command, only during the remainder of the Campaign. Therefore ſince theſe "Propoſals of a Ceſſation, neither anſwer'd the Meaſures which the Queen had hitherto taken for a Peace, nor agreed to the Articles which had been concerted "between her Majeſty and the King, upon that Subject, the King was perſuaded, "that the Queen would give the Duke of *Ormond* full Inſtructions to ſeparate the "whole intire Army, which was in her Majeſty's Pay, and actually under the "Duke's Command, from that of Prince *Eugene*: And when this was done, the "King would be ready to deliver up *Dunkirk*." The Sight of this laſt Letter very much perplex'd the Duke of *Ormond*; the rather, becauſe he had lately receiv'd Inſtructions from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, *That in Caſe the* French *ſhould not comply with the Articles propoſed by her Majeſty, his Grace underſtood himſelf to be at Liberty to act as if no reſtrictive Orders had ever been ſent him.* The *French* now declining to perform the main Article, which was the delivering up *Dunkirk*, he might have thought himſelf immediately at Liberty to act in Conjunction with the Allies: But he durſt not take upon himſelf to make a Step of that Conſequence, without the Queen's expreſs Orders. While he was in this Uncertainty, he receiv'd Letters * from Mr. *St. John*, acquainting him, "That *France* had comply'd with the "Queen's Demands, to her Satisfaction; if therefore his Grace had any Difficulties, "as ſeveral were foreſeen, which might ariſe in taking Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, he "might keep his Army intire; and the Meaſures were ready in *England*, for ſending over Troops ſufficient for that Service. That nothing could be more dreadful to the *Dutch*, than this Town in *Engliſh* Hands; but that in the preſent Ferment, he had better lie ſtill, and let *Dunkirk* be poſſeſs'd firſt, and the Clamour "happen afterwards. And that the Queen had order'd my Lord *Strafford* to make "all poſſible haſte to the Army, with neceſſary Inſtructions in this critical Juncture." At the ſame time, the Secretary gave the Duke an Account of the following remarkable Paſſage.

See the Conduct of the Duke of *Ormond*, publiſh'd by his Direction.

* Dated *June* 14. and *June* 20. O. S.

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The *Britiſh* Miniſters being fully reſolved ſteadily to purſue their Scheme, and cut ſhort all Difficulties, Mr. Secretary *St. John* deſired the Miniſters of ſuch Foreign Princes as had Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*, to meet him at his Office, where he told them, "That her Majeſty had received undoubted Information, which made "her judge the preſent Poſture of Affairs to be ſuch, that the Conditions of Peace "or War were no longer the Matter in Queſtion, but only, Whether her Majeſty "ſhould have the Management and Secret of the Negotiations of Peace; or, whe- "ther the ſame ſhould be left to the *States General*? And the latter, in order to break "the Meaſures ſhe had taken, pretending to over-rule the Allies, whoſe Generals in "*Flanders* obey'd P. *Eugene*, to carry on the War, and refuſed to follow the Duke of *Or-* "*mond*'s Orders, in caſe the Queen ſhould think fit to agree to a Suſpenſion of Arms for "the Good of the Peace: Her Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the Mini- "ſters of the Princes who had Troops in *Flanders*, either intirely in the Queen's Pay, "or jointly with the *States*, that ſhe would look upon ſuch a Refuſal as a Declara- "tion againſt her ſelf; and that ſhe had reſolv'd not to pay any more any Sub- "ſiſtence, Subſidy, or Arrears, to thoſe that ſhould make ſuch a Refuſal. That her "Majeſty deſired the ſaid Miniſters to make this Declaration known to the Com- "mander in Chief of their reſpective Maſter's Troops; and that an Expreſs would "forthwith be diſpatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, with her Majeſty's Orders to "take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offer'd to deliver up to her Majeſty, "as a Security for the Performance of the Scheme propoſed in her Speech to her "Parliament on the 6th of *June* laſt; which Places, as they could not be taken in "Two Years War, were far more advantageous than any that could now be reduc'd; "which gave her Majeſty Hopes, that the High Allies would think it more for their "Intereſt to concur with her, than to take other Meaſures; ſince, *whatever the Conſe-* "*quence might be*, the Queen would never depart from the ſaid Scheme." The Foreign Miniſters having no Inſtructions about that Matter, return'd the uſual Anſwer, *That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with the ſaid Declaration.*

Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s Declaration to the foreign Miniſters, about the *Auxiliaries* in *Britiſh* Pay, *June* 20. *O. S.*

*June* 26. *O. S.* Some Days after, the Court receiv'd Advice from *Paris*, "That altho' Her *Bri-* "*tannick* Majeſty had not yet been able to procure a general Suſpenſion of Arms; "yet the King of *France*, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, and the Confi- "dence he repos'd in Her Majeſty, was willing to deliver up *Dunkirk* into her "Hands; not doubting, but Her *Britannick* Majeſty would take the neceſſary Mea- "ſures to bring the Allies into the Plan concerted between the Crowns of *Great Bri-* "*tain* and *France*." Hereupon Sir *John Leake* * ſet out for *Deal*, to take upon him the Command of Her Majeſty's Fleet in the *Downs*; and to provide Tranſports for the Troops that were appointed to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*; *viz.* a Battalion of the *Scotch* Guards, about a Thouſand Men detach'd from ſeveral Regiments of Marines, and the Regiments of *Hill*, *Deſaulnay*, and *Kane*. At the ſame Time, Sir *James Aber-* *crombie*, a Creature of Duke *Hamilton*, and Colonel *King*, were ſent to *Dunkirk*, to regulate Matters with Count *de l' Aumont*, the *French* Governor; who, on the 7th of *July N. S.* caus'd a Royal Order to be publiſh'd there, by which the *French* Troops in that Town, and in the Citadel, *Riſbank*, and other Forts, were injoin'd to be in a Readineſs to march out, on the Appearance of the *Engliſh*. The Day on which the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp, his Grace receiv'd Advice from *Dunkirk*, that Sir *James Abercrombie* and Colonel *King* were come there from *England*; whereupon the *Britiſh* General immediately ſent thither Colonel *Lloyd*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp*; who return'd the 15th of *July N. S.* in the Evening, with Intelligence, That the Count *de l' Aumont* had receiv'd the *French* King's Orders to reſign the Town and Forts to Her Majeſty's Troops, as ſoon as they came to demand Poſſeſſion. Accordingly, Brigadier *Hill*, having imbark'd on *Sunday* the 6th of *July O. S.*; Sir *John Leake*, with the Squadron under his Com- mand, ſail'd early the next Morning, and, at Two in the Afternoon, came to an Anchor off of *Dunkirk*. About Six in the Evening, the Pilots, who were ſent from thence to conduct the Yachts and Tranſports into the Harbour, came on board the Fleet; whereupon the Diſpoſition was concerted for landing the Troops the next Morning, as ſoon as the Tide would permit; which was accordingly done at Ele- ven of the Clock, and by Twelve, moſt of the Troops were diſimbark'd. At Three in the Afternoon, the Guards of the Citadel, Fort *Louis*, and the *Riſbank*, were re- liev'd; as were, ſoon after, the Guards of all the other Gates and Forts. This done, and the *French* Gariſon having paraded towards the *Port-Royal*, Count *de* *l' Aumont* took his Leave of Brigadier *Hill*, and deliver'd up to him the Keys of the Town; after which, the Brigadier accompany'd him to the ſaid Gate, where the Count put himſelf at the Head of the *French* Gariſon, and march'd to *Wi-* *noxberg*. Immediately upon this, the Queen's Colours were hoiſted in Three ſe- veral

* *June* 27. *O. S.*

Brig. *Hill* appointed Governor of *Dunkirk*.

Takes Poſſeſſion of it, *July* 8. *O. S.*

veral Places of the Town; Tho' 'tis to be obſerv'd, that not only the Civil Government was continued in the Hands of the *French*, and ſeveral of their Ships and Gallies permitted to ſtay in the Harbour, with Two or Three Battalions of Marines in the Town, on Pretence of guarding the Stores; but the Privateers of that Place were indulg'd the Liberty of going in and out, provided they brought no *Engliſh* Prizes into the Port.

But the Civil Government continued in the Hands of the *French*.

On the 14th of *July*, in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an *Aid de Camp*, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, That he was oblig'd to decamp on the 16th, both for want of Forage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and, if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould pleaſe to appoint. The Duke ſent an Anſwer, the next Day, in Writing, "That he thought it ſtrange, ſuch a "Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by an ordinary *Aid de Camp*, and that only Twelve "or Thirteen Hours before the Prince was to march; becauſe no Meaſures had "been concerted between them, relating either to their Motions, or to any fur"ther Undertaking: For which Reaſons, his Highneſs ought not to expect, that he "ſhould accompany him, or be aſſiſting in any Operations wherein he had not been "conſulted. That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he might regulate himſelf "accordingly; and not attribute to him any *Misfortune* which might happen. And "that he alſo thought it proper to let his Highneſs underſtand, That if the *Impe*"*rial* Army march'd away, and left him, he ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Me"thods he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops; and, in order to that, to "change his Camp." Upon the Receipt of this Anſwer, the Prince ſent Count *de Althan*, an *Imperial* Major-General, and Quartermaſter-General, with the Meſſage before-mention'd; to which he added, That *his Highneſs had already acquainted his Grace, Three Days before, that he would paſs the River* Eſcaillon, *and aſk'd him, if he would confer about it; ſo that his Grace could not ſay, the Notice came too late.*

P. *Eugene* and the D. of *Ormond*;

On the 16th of *July N. S.* the fatal Epoch of the Declenſion of the Confederate Cauſe, the Prince of *Savoy* broke up from his Camp at *Haſpre*, and march'd off with the Troops under his Command; being follow'd by all the *Danes*, *Pruſſians*, *Saxons*, *Hanoverians*, and other Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay; except Four Squadrons of *Vander-Nath*, and a Battalion of *Berner*, of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and Baron *Walef*'s Regiment of Dragoons. His Highneſs incamp'd at *Atre*, near *Landrecy*; which Place the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau* inveſted the next Day, with Thirty Four Battalions, and as many Squadrons; whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* decamp'd, the ſame Morning, from *Chateau-Cambreſis*, and came to *Aveſne le Secq*. In his March, his Grace order'd a Ceſſation of Arms, for Two Months, to be declar'd between the Queen's Forces and thoſe of *France*; at which the Troops were ſo far from rejoicing, that they could not forbear ſhewing their Concern for parting with their Fellow-Conquerors. The ſame Evening, Mareſchal *Villars* ſent an *Aid de Camp*, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, that he had, that Day, declar'd likewiſe a Suſpenſion of Arms with her *Britannick* Majeſty's Troops, purſuant to the Agreement he had made with his Grace. On *Monday*, the 18th of *July N. S.* the *Britiſh* Forces march'd from *Aveſne le Secq* to *Flines*; being join'd on the way by Two Battalions and Two Squadrons of *Great Britain*, which made Part of the ſeparate Body poſted at *Denain*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*. Before the *Separation* of the *Confederate Forces*, the Deputies of the *States* ſaid openly, That *they hop'd the Duke of* Ormond *did not intend to march thro' any of their Towns*: But notwithſtanding this Declaration, the Earl of *Strafford*, and ſome *Engliſh* Officers, having, that Day, offer'd to paſs thro' *Bouchain*, for the more commodious Performance of their Journey, they were refus'd Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, That *poſitive Order was given, to let no* Engliſhman *into the Town*. The Officers not being ſatisfy'd, ſent to the Commandant himſelf, who return'd the ſame Anſwer. When the *Britiſh* Army came near *Douay*, they met the like Treatment from the Commandant of that Place; which was the more ſurprizing, becauſe the *Britiſh* Forces had their Hoſpital, and great Quantities of Stores in that Town: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond*, the better to provide for the Security and Subſiſtence of the Troops that were with him, as well as for thoſe in the Town and Citadel of *Ghent*, where Part of his Artillery and Ammunition was kept; made the Diſpoſition for marching towards that Place, and came, the 19th, to *Theomoulin* near *Orchies*. Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, were ſo alarm'd at the Duke's Intention of going towards *Ghent*, that they ſent Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, to excuſe the inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Douay* and *Bouchain*; and to inform him, that *what had been done, was without Authority*. Soon after, Count *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Douay*, came in Perſon to wait upon his Grace, and aſſured him, that he had not given the Com-

His Highneſs marches off, and with him the Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay.

*Landrecy* inveſted, *July* 17.

The D. of *Ormond* marches to *Aveſne le Secq*, and declares a Suſpenſion of Arms, *July* 17. *N. S.*

The like Suſpenſion declar'd in the *French* Camp.

The *Britiſh* Troops not ſuffer'd to paſs thro' *Bouchain* and *Douay*.

P. *Eugene* and the *States* Deputies ſend an Excuſe for it to the D. of *Ormond*.

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mandant any Orders to refuſe the *Britiſh* Officers Admittance into that Town. But theſe Apologies and Excuſes made no Impreſſion on the Duke of *Ormond*, who, from the Declaration of the *Dutch* Deputies, beforemention'd, rightly concluded, that the Commandants had expreſs Orders for what they had done; and it appeared, that thoſe Orders were general, ſince the ſame Difficulties happen'd, afterwards, at *Tournay*, *Oudenarde*, and *Liſle*; as well as at *Bouchain* and *Douay*. The next † Day, his Grace purſued his March to *Fleurival*, near *Tournay*, being accompanied by Count *Hompeſch*, who was inſtructed to take that Opportunity to obſerve his Grace's Motions, and to form ſome Conjecture of his future Deſigns. Five Days * after, the Duke received a Letter from Mr. *St. John*, lately created Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, acquainting him, "That, for many Reaſons, the Queen thought it moſt adviſeable, "that he ſhould march to *Dunkirk*, unleſs ſome Objection, unforeſeen in *England*, "might ariſe; that his Grace ſhould withdraw the Queen's Forces and Stores that "were in *Ghent*; and that he ſhould concert every thing with Monſieur *Villars*, and "to promiſe him full Satisfaction for whatever the Queen's Forces ſhould take of "the Subjects of *France*:" But before this Letter came to the Duke's Hands, his Grace had purſued other Meaſures. The Report was then ‖ current, that before the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd the Ceſſation of Arms, the Earl of *Strafford* went *incognito* to the *French* Camp, to concert Meaſures with the Mareſchal *de Villars*; and that amongſt other things, it was agreed, that the *Britiſh* Troops ſhould make themſelves Maſters of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, whereby they ſhould have the Command of the Navigation of the *Lys* and the *Scheld*; and be able to put an effectual Stop to any further Progreſs of the Confederate Army under the Prince of *Savoy*, in caſe the *French* General found it impracticable to relieve *Landrecy*. That this was the Deſign of the *Britiſh* General, in bending his March towards *Ghent*, is little to be doubted; but whether or no the ſame was concerted by the Earl of *Strafford* and Monſieur *Villars*, 'tis certain, that the former ſuggeſted that Counſel to the Duke of *Ormond*; nor is it leſs certain, that the *States General* were extreamly alarm'd at it.

† *July* 20. N. S.

* *July* 26. N. S.

‖ See the *Flying-Poſt* of *July* 15, 1712.

True Deſign of the Duke of *Ormond*'s marching to *Ghent*.

On the 19th of *July*, N. S. upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s coming to *Theomoulin*, the Earl of *Strafford*, accompany'd by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, went to *Tournay*; from thence, the next Day, to *Liſle*, at both which Places, he was received with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect; and, on the 21ſt, join'd the *Britiſh* Forces at their Camp at *Fleurival*. The next Day, in the Afternoon, the *Britiſh* Troops moved to *Petteghem*, near *Oudenard*, and deſired Paſſage thro' that Town; but the Commandant having no Orders about it, thought fit to keep the Gates ſhut, which occaſion'd bitter Reflections againſt the *Dutch*. It appear'd, indeed, at firſt, very ſtrange, that the *Britiſh* Officers *ſhould be refuſed Entrance into thoſe Towns which her Majeſty's Forces, in Conjunction with thoſe of her Allies, had conquer'd this War*: But this Precaution of the *Dutch*, proceeded from an Apprehenſion, that if the *Engliſh* were poſſeſs'd of any of their ſtrong Towns, they ſhould be compell'd to ſubmit to the Scheme of Peace concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*. On the 23d, in the Evening, the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army purſued their March towards *Ghent*, by the way of *Lede* and *Auvegem*. The Night before, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* arrived at *Ghent*, where he found, that Major *Labene*, who commanded in the Caſtle, had, purſuant to his Orders, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Security of that Poſt. On the 23d, in the Morning, General *Lumley* came alſo to *Ghent*; as did, in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Ormond*, attended by the Earl of *Strafford*, and ſeveral General Officers, under a Triple Diſcharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts. They were all entertain'd at Dinner by the *Engliſh* Commiſſary *Hudſon*; and complimented by the Magiſtrates, the Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*, and the Magiſtrates of that City, who made great Profeſſions of *Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their Readineſs to promote her Majeſty's good Intentions for the Common Benefit of all her Allies*. About Seven in the Evening, the Duke rode out to *Nazareth*, a League and a half from *Ghent*, where the Troops under his Command being arrived that Day, Two Detachments were made; one to reinforce the *Engliſh* Gariſon in the Caſtle of *Ghent*; the other to take Poſt about *Mariekerken*, along the Canal of *Bruges*; which they did accordingly the 24th of *July*, N. S. The ſame Day, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who had not been idle all this while, ſet out from *Bruſſels*, and in the Evening arrived in the *Britiſh* Camp, where he conferr'd with the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Strafford*. Upon his Grace's approaching *Ghent*, and the Report that was ſpread from *Namur*, that Mareſchal *de Villars* had received Orders, in caſe he could not relieve *Landrecy*, to ſend a ſtrong Detachment into *Brabant*, there was no ſmall Conſternation in *Bruſſels* among the Friends of the *Hollanders*; and, on the other hand, the Partizans of *France*, who were not the leaſt in Number, were wonderfully elated; upon a fond Expectation, that the *Britiſh* Troops would join and aſſiſt the *French*. But the Duke of *Ormond* contented himſelf with marching his Forces to ∴ *Drongen*, where they incamp'd in a plentiful Country, between the *Lys* and

The *Britiſh* Troops refuſed Paſſage thro' *Oudenard*.

The Duke of *Ormond* comes to *Ghent*, *July* 23. N. S.

∴ *July* 25. N. S.

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and the Canal of *Bruges*, near *Ghent*. On the 27th, the Earl of *Strafford* left the Army, to return to his pacifick Poſt at *Utrecht*, where he arrived the 29th. About the ſame time, the Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to put Four Battalions into *Ghent*; and, with as many, to take Poſſeſſion of *Bruges*, where his Grace was received with the ſame Demonſtrations of Reſpect, as were paid him at the former Place. This done, he detached Six Battalions to reinforce the Gariſon of *Dunkirk*, and ſent thither a Train of Artillery, with ſome Ammunition; the *French* having drawn off moſt of their Cannon from the Ramparts of that Place; which, together with the Force they had ſtill in it, render'd our Poſſeſſion of it, for ſome time, precarious. The Council of State of *Brabant* and *Flanders* having ſent Deputies to agree with the Duke of *Ormond* about the Methods for furniſhing his Forces with Forage, the ſame was regulated on the ſame Foot as was agreed to in the late War, when Prince *Vaudemont* commanded.

The Earl of *Strafford* returns to *Utrecht*, *July* 29.

The Duke of *Ormond* takes Poſſeſſion of *Bruges*, and ſends Six Battalions and a Train of Artillery to *Dunkirk*.

It was not long, before the Allies felt the diſmal Effects, either from their Separation from, or, as they term'd it themſelves, from their being abandon'd by the *Britiſh* Forces. The Mareſchal *de Villars* having received Orders to raiſe the Siege of *Landrecy*, at any rate, and his Army being reinforc'd with Part of the Gariſons of ſeveral Places, he reſolved to attack the ſmall Body of the Confederate Troops incamp'd at *Denain*, which kept an open Communication between Prince *Eugene*'s Army and the Village of *Marchiennes*, through which all their Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, muſt neceſſarily paſs; rightly judging, that if he could poſſeſs himſelf of theſe Stores, the Allies would not be in a Condition to carry on their Siege. In order to put this Deſign in Execution, he paſſed the *Scheld* the 19th and 20th of *July*, N. S. and incamped on the *Selle*, towards *Chateau-Cambreſis*; the 21ſt and 22d, he ſet 1500 Men to work to inlarge and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River; and then cauſed his Right to advance beyond *Mazenghien*. Theſe Motions having given the Allies ſome Jealouſy, as if he deſign'd to attack them in their Camp, near *Landrecy*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* cauſed a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left, poſted behind it General *Fagel*, with Forty Battalions; and cauſed his Right to move up nearer about Three Leagues, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege with all his Forces. The 23d, at Seven in the Evening, the Mareſchal order'd Count *Coigny* to paſs the *Sambre*, to advance towards *Cartignies*, to ſend out ſmall Parties at Day-break, to ſcour the Country within view of the Confederate Camp; and after they had alarm'd them, and had rejoin'd him, to retire towards *Guiſe*, to cover the Frontier. The ſame Day, Monſieur *Villars* commanded Count *de Broglio* to advance along the *Selle*, with Forty Squadrons, cauſing all the Paſſages of that River to be guarded, to the end none of the Confederate Parties might paſs, and obſerve his Motions; order'd the Marquis *de Vieuxpont*, Lieutenant-General, to march with Thirty Battalions of the Left, ſome Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridges at *Neuville*, over the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*; and cauſed him to be followed by Count *Albergotti*, Lieutenant-General, with Twenty other Battalions, and by all the Army, in Four Columns of Troops, and a Fifth of Artillery, having, ſome Days before, ſent the heavy Baggage to St. *Quintin*. Notwithſtanding the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* made all poſſible Expedition, he could not reach *Neuville* till the 24th, at Eight in the Morning, the Count *de Broglio* arrived about Nine, with his Forty Squadrons; as did likewiſe the Mareſchal *de Villars*, who order'd him to paſs over before the Infantry, which he did with great Toil, by reaſon of a Moraſs beyond the Bridge.

The Precautions the Mareſchal had uſed, to conceal his true Deſign, and his March from the Confederates, ſucceeded ſo well, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had no Intelligence of either, 'till the 24th, at Seven a Clock in the Morning, when being inform'd that the Enemy laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, he haſten'd immediately to the Camp of *Denain*, after having given Orders to the Troops he had drawn to ſome Diſtance from it, to follow him. His Highneſs view'd the Camp and Intrenchments at *Denain*; gave the Earl of *Albemarle* ſuch Directions as he thought neceſſary, for the Defence of that important Poſt; reinforc'd the Eleven Battalions that were there, with Six more from the great Army; and judging that Fourteen Squadrons, which were alſo in the Intrenchments, would be uſeleſs, he caus'd them to retire with the Baggage: After which he went away himſelf, to haſten the March of his Troops, in order to attempt to ſuccour the Earl of *Albemarle*, or at leaſt to ſave part of the Infantry. The Prince of *Savoy* was hardly got out of the Lines, when Count *de Broglio* attack'd thoſe between *Neuville* and *Denain*, which he entred almoſt without Reſiſtance; Four Battalions of *Palatines*, and other *German* Auxiliaries that were poſted there, throwing down their Arms upon the firſt Diſcharge. He found within theſe Lines, Four or Five Hundred Waggons loaden with Bread for the Confederate Army, guarded by Five Hundred Horſe, and Five Hundred Foot, who making a Shew of defending themſelves, were ſurrounded, and moſt of them

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them either kill'd, or taken. Upon the firſt Appearance of the Enemy on that Side, the Earl of *Albemarle* advanc'd, with part of his Forces, to defend the Convoy, and ſuſtain the Four Battalions before-mention'd; but finding that the latter had cowardly left that Poſt, and that a great Body of *French* Infantry were advancing, he return'd into his Camp, the Approach of which was defended by Twelve Pieces of Cannon. The *French* Infantry having paſs'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which Count *de Broglio* had gain'd, Mareſchal *de Villars* made the Diſpoſitions for the Attack, with Thirty Six Battalions, in Three Columns, diſtant Two Hundred Paces from each other; with a Reſerve of Six Battalions, marching in a Second Line, and the Cavalry behind to ſupport them.

The Camp of *Denain* forc'd, and the Forces in it totally defeated, *July* 24. N. S.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* put himſelf at the Right of the Infantry, as did the Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou*, and Count *Albergotti* at the Left. The Marquis *de Vieux-pont*, the Count *de Dreux*, and Mr. *Brindelay*, Lieutenants-General; the Prince *de Iſenghien*, the Marquis *de Mouchy*, the Duke *de Mortemar*, and the Marquis *de Naugis*, Major-Generals, with the Brigadiers, marched at the Head of the Troops, as did the Count *de Villars*, Lieutenant-General, who ſerv'd as Volunteer, near the Mareſchal, his Brother. The Signal being given, the whole Line advanced, and marched towards the Intrenchments, without Firing: And being come within half Muſket-ſhot of the Confederates, who lined the Rampart, bore the Diſcharge of their Cannon, loaded with Cartridge-ſhot, and Three Diſcharges of their Muſquets, without being diſorder'd. Coming up within Fifty Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets, and the Grenadiers, leaped into the Ditch, followed by the Battalions; and after a pretty long Reſiſtance, they entred the Camp, cutting down all who made Head againſt them. The reſt retired into the Village, and the Abbey, where they were forced, and purſued ſo cloſe, that intire Battalions threw themſelves headlong into the *Scheld*, ſo that of thoſe Seventeen Battalions, hardly Three Thouſand Men eſcaped, all the reſt being kill'd, taken or drown'd. The Action was hardly over, when Count *Albergotti*, and the Marquis *de Naugis*, marched and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Redoubt and Bridge which the Confederates had built at the Village of *Provi*, by Reaſon of a Moraſs lying over againſt *Denain*, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Runaways, and hinder their being ſuccour'd by Prince *Eugene*'s Army, which was ſeen advancing in Columns, on the other Side of the *Scheld*. Immediately upon his Arrival, his Highneſs caus'd that Redoubt to be attack'd, but that Poſt being defended by the Regiment of *Navarre*, ſuſtain'd by part of the *French* Army, poſted on the Bank of the *Scheld* with Artillery, he was obliged to draw off, and to go and encamp the next Day near *Queſnoy* and *Bavay*, to ſupport the Troops imploy'd in the Siege of *Landrecy*. The Loſs of the *French*, (if we may credit their own Accounts) did not amount to above Four Hundred Men killed or wounded; among whom were no Perſons of Diſtinction, beſides the Marquis *de Tourville*, Son of the late Mareſchal of the ſame Name, kill'd; the Marquis *de Meuſe-Choiſeul* dangerouſly wounded; the Chevalier *de Teſſé*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Champagne*, and Monſieur *de Gauſſac*, wounded. As to the Confederates, 'twas reckon'd that they had about One Thouſand kill'd, Two Thouſand Five Hundred taken Priſoners, and near One Thouſand Five Hundred drown'd; among which laſt, was the brave Count *Thoma*, Lieutenant-General and Governor of *Mons*, and among the Slain Count *Corneille* of *Naſſau*, otherwiſe call'd Count *Naſſau-Woudenbourg*, a Major-General, and an Officer of great Merit, and in great Eſteem with Prince *Eugene*. Among the Priſoners were reckon'd the Earl of *Albemarle*, General, the Prince of *Anhalt*, (Brother of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*) the Prince of *Naſſau-Siegen*, Lieutenant-Generals; the Prince of *Holſtein*, the Baron *d'Albert*, and Mr. *Sobel*, Major-Generals; and ſeveral other General and Inferior Officers. In the Camp were found Twelve Braſs Cannon, a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions; a great Number of Horſes, and a conſiderable Booty, which was given to the Soldiers.

Prince *Eugene* finds it impoſſible to ſuccour the Earl of *Albemarle*.

Loſs on both Sides.

The Conduct of the Confederate Generals blamed.

As 'tis uſual, with moſt Men, to judge of Events, thoſe of War, eſpecially, by the Succeſs, ſo many were apt to blame Prince *Eugene*, both for ſeeming to deſpiſe the Enemy, and leaving the Earl of *Albemarle* expoſed, at a great Diſtance from the main Army: And for ſending him no greater Reinforcement than Six Battalions. As to the firſt, 'tis certain his Highneſs was not inſenſible of the Danger the Earl was in, and therefore, he had propoſed the removing the Stores of Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions, from *Marchiennes* to *Bouchain*; but, it ſeems, the *States* Deputies, through Parſimony, were againſt that Counſel. As to the Second, his Highneſs, with ſeveral other experienc'd Generals, having view'd the Intrenchments at *Denain*, could not but think Seventeen Battalions ſufficient to defend that Poſt, 'till he came up to their Aſſiſtance, with the whole Confederate Army; which they would infallibly have done, had the Battalions, attack'd by Count *Broglio*, perform'd

Prince *Eugene* and the Earl of *Albemarle* juſtified.

form'd their Duty. Very ſevere Reflections were alſo made on the Earl of *Albemarle*, as if he had ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſurprized, and had got but one Bridge between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, for his Troops to retire over, in Caſe of Need: But Prince *Eugene*'s being at *Denain* about an Hour before the Action, and making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, in concert with the Earl, ſufficiently clears the latter of the firſt Charge. As to the Second, 'tis certain he had not ſo many Bridges, as, by the Event, would have been neceſſary; but this was partly owing to the *Engliſh* that went from him, and carried away half the Pontons: And, on the other hand, Prince *Eugene*'s fruitleſs Attack of the Bridge of *Prouvi*, ſhews, that the Allies had more than one, though, in the Hurry, they made Uſe of no more. However, this diſintereſted Apology of the Confederate Generals, is not meant, in the leaſt, to derogate from the juſt Glory the *French* Commanders gain'd on this Occaſion: For the moſt partial muſt own, that Mareſchal *de Villars*'s, or, as ſome would have it, Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou*'s Project, was admirably well concerted, and executed with no leſs Expedition than Secrecy, Vigor, and good Conduct. It ſeem'd, indeed, as if the *French*, being now rid of the Enemy they dreaded moſt, the *Engliſh*, were animated with a new Spirit, and deſpiſed the reſt of the Confederates, which appear'd in the vigorous Proſecution of their Advantage at *Denain*.

Juſt Praiſe of the *French* Generals.

On the other hand, the Duke of *Ormond*'s Conduct, in poſſeſſing himſelf of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, was ſo agreeable to the Queen, and her Miniſters, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, by a Letter of the 18th of *July*, acquainted him, "That though the "Orders he tranſmitted to his Grace in his laſt, did appear to her Majeſty, at that "Time, to be the moſt proper, the Methods he had purſued, were ſo rightly judg'd, "and ſo well adapted to the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, that they anſwer'd in "every Point, what ſhe would have wiſh'd. That ſhe was unwilling to reſtrain his "Grace, by particular and poſitive Inſtructions, who made uſe of the diſcretionary "Power given him, ſo much to her Honour, and the good of her Subjects. That "the News of *Dunkirk*'s being in our Hands, could not have been follow'd by any "more agreeable, than that of his Grace's having directed his March towards "*Ghent*: For as by the Poſſeſſion of the former Place, we ſhould treat with the "*French* under great Advantage; ſo by the Steps which he had taken for ſecuring "the latter, the *Dutch* and *Imperialiſts*, would be brought to a more decent way of "Behaviour to the Queen, than they had hitherto been in. That her Majeſty re-"commended to his Grace, the ſecuring to himſelf the Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, as long "as might be thought neceſſary; as alſo the reinforcing the Gariſon of *Dunkirk*, "and the furniſhing that Place with what Stores he might ſpare, and the Gariſon "want. The Secretary likewiſe acquainted his Grace, of a Letter the Marquis "of *Torcy* had diſpatch'd to him, upon the receiving the News of the Earl of *Albe-*"*marle*'s Defeat at *Denain*: In which the *French* Miniſter took Notice of the Ad-"vantage which her Majeſty had at this Time over the *Dutch*; and inſinuated, "*That ſhe might give the Law to thoſe People, provided ſhe made the right Uſe of* Ghent "*and* Bruges, *which his Grace was in Poſſeſſion of.*" That the Secretary's Anſwer to that Part of the Marquis's Letter, by her Majeſty's Command, was no more than this; "*That the Queen would take all the Meaſures that were conſiſtent with Juſtice, and* "*with Honour, to overcome the Obſtinacy of her Allies, and to oblige them to conſent to* "*a General Peace; and that already he had writ to his Grace to be upon his Guard, and* "*to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of the Poſts he was now Maſter of.* That his Grace would "eaſily perceive the Drift of Monſieur *Torcy*'s Propoſition, and the Meaning of his "Anſwer. That it was the Intereſt of the *French*, and there were, perhaps, ſome "of her Majeſty's Subjects ſo unhappy, as to think it theirs too, that the Queen "ſhould join her Forces with thoſe of *France*, and in that manner give the Law to "the Confederates; but her Majeſty's Conduct would continue to the laſt, what it "had been from the firſt, equally juſt, and equally firm to all Parties; towards "Friends, as well as Enemies: She could not think of co-operating with the lat-"ter, to diſtreſs the former, how great ſoever the Provocation ſhe had receiv'd "from theſe might have been; and ſhe was willing to hope, that, at laſt, they "would ſee their Error, and concur with her Majeſty, from whom they could never "ſeparate, but to their own Diſadvantage." Not many Days after, the Lord Treaſurer himſelf complimented the Duke of *Ormond*, in a very lofty and uncommon (*a*) Strain: And, indeed, it muſt be own'd, that the ſecuring *Ghent* in *Engliſh* Hands,

The Duke of *Ormond*'s Conduct highly extoll'd in *England*.

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The Letter which the Earl of *Oxford* wrote to the Duke of *Ormond*, was as follows:

*My* LORD, *Auguſt* 5. 1712.

"NO Pen, nor Tongue, is able to expreſs the great Pleaſure I took in your Grace's Succeſ-"ſes. It was a very great Satisfaction to ſee ſo much done for the Publick; to ſee ſuch

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Hands, was ſo far from being a juſt ground of Uneaſineſs to the *States General*, that, on the contrary, their Safety, in ſome Meaſure, depended upon it: For, if the Duke of *Ormond* had not firſt taken Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, the *French* would certainly have made themſelves Maſters of it, after the Defeat at *Denain*; and conſequently having the intire Command of the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, would have ſtarv'd the Confederate Camp, by intercepting all the Convoys from *Holland*.

The *French* improve their Victory at *Denain*.

As ſoon as the Action at *Denain* was over, Mareſchal *de Villars* order'd Count *Broglio* to inveſt *Marchiennes*; Count *Albergotti* to attack St. *Amand*; and ſent other Detachments to poſſeſs themſelves of the reſt of the Poſts which the Confederates had on the *Scarpe*. On the 26th of *July*, N. S. Two Hundred Men, poſted in the Abbey of *Anchin*, and *Pont-à-Rache*, yielded themſelves Priſoners of War: A Hundred more in the Abbey of *Haſnon*, ſurrendred to Count *L'Eſparre*; Count *Albergotti* poſſeſs'd himſelf likewiſe of *Mortagne*, where he took a Hundred Men, and then of St. *Amand*, defended by Eight Hundred, who were made Priſoners of War. There being in *Marchiennes* Six or Seven Battalions, and Three Squadrons of *Palatine* Cuiraſſiers, Brigadier *Berkoffer*, who commanded in the Place, made a Shew of a vigorous Reſiſtance: But Mareſchal *de Villars* having made Preparations for an Aſſault, the Beſieged beat a Parley, and ſurrendred alſo * Priſoners of War. 'Tis almoſt incredible, what vaſt Quantities of Warlike Stores and Proviſions were found in this Poſt: Let it ſuffice to ſay, that there was a Magazine of all Neceſſaries for Two Sieges with above a Hundred Bilanders, or great Boats; above Two Hundred Cannon; Three Hundred Waggons, with their Harneſſes; and the Hoſpital of the Army. Prince *Eugene*, finding it impoſſible to relieve Brigadier *Berkoffer*, made a Movement with his Army, poſting his Right at *Bavay*, with an Intention to draw the Convoys and Proviſions from *Mons*, by which Means many hop'd the Allies would ſtill be in a Condition to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*: But it ſoon appear'd that the Loſs of *Marchiennes* was irreparable. For the Convoy which on the 30th of *July*, N. S. was brought from *Mons* to the Confederate Camp at *Poix*, not being ſufficient to ſubſiſt the Army; and on the other hand, Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of the Enemy's Deſign to beſiege *Douay*, his Highneſs laid aſide his Enterprize againſt *Landrecy*; and having put the Town of *Queſnoy* in as good a Poſture of Defence as Time would permit, and provided it with Neceſſaries, broke up the 2d of *Auguſt*, N. S. and incamp'd between *Sar* and *Bavay*, the Center of the Army being at *Tanieres*. The 3d, his Highneſs advanc'd to *Belian*; and having, on the 4th, paſs'd the *Haine* near *Mons*, march'd to *Cambron*, where he halted the 5th, and the next Day came and incamp'd at *Leuſe*, in order to ſuccour *Douay*, which was inveſted by Mareſchal *de Villars* on the 3d. The Gariſon of that important Place having been drain'd, and conſiſting then only of Two Battalions, beſides Six Companies of *Brouay*, Five Battalions more were ſent to reinforce it; and had the good Fortune to get into the Place, with Count *Hompeſch*, the Governor; but Brigadier *des Roques*, and Two other Ingineers, who attempted the ſame, could not effect it. On the 7th of *Auguſt*, N. S. Prince *Eugene* paſs'd the *Scheld*, near *Tournay*, advanc'd to *Trojenne*; and the 8th incamp'd with his Right at *Seclin*, and the Left at *Peronne* on the *Marque*, where he continued ſome Days, to give his Troops ſome Reſt, after the Fatigue of their long March, and to expect ſome Reinforcements from the *Dutch* Gariſons, in order to attempt the Relief of *Douay*. In the mean Time, General *Dopft*, who was ſent on the 9th of *Auguſt*, N. S. with a ſtrong Detachment, to obſerve the Poſture of the Enemy, reported, That they had caſt a Line, beginning from the *Scarpe* at *Pont-à-Rache*, going by the Caſtle of *Belleforiere*, to *Pont-Oby*, on the *Deule*; cover'd by Two large Ditches full of Water; and ſo well guarded, that there was no Poſſibility of relieving *Douay* on that Side; that Mareſchal *de Villars*, with the greateſt Part of his Army, was intrenching himſelf in the Plain of *Lens*, and having a vaſt Number of Pioneers with him, intended to caſt a Line along the *Souchet*, to Mount St. *Eloy* and *Arras*, for the Security of his Convoys; and that he had put ſome Troops into the Town of *Lens*, which he deſign'd to fortify.

* *July* 31. *Marchiennes* ſurrendred.

The Loſs of *Marchiennes* irreparable.

The Siege of *Landrecy* laid aſide.

*Douay* inveſted by the *French*, *Aug.* 3. N. S.

Prince *Eugene* ſends a Reinforcement into the Place, and marches in order to relieve it.

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" an Example of ſteddy Conduct, in ſo great a Nobleman, and ſo courageous a Heart, is what " has made you envy'd by ſome, dreaded by your Enemies, and applauded by all Men of Know- " ledge and Underſtanding. Your Grace's March to *Ghent*, &c. is a *Coup de Maitre*; it is own'd " to be ſo in *France* and *Holland*: And I muſt own, I take a double Pleaſure in it, becauſe it is " done by the Duke of *Ormond*, to whoſe Perſon I have ſo intire a Friendſhip, and in whoſe " Succeſs I take ſo particular an Intereſt. Monſieur *Torcy* wrote a very juſt Compliment on the " Affair of *Denain*, *That the Allies might now ſee, what they had loſt by her Majeſty's withdrawing her* " *Forces, and what Value they ought to put upon a Nation, which every where led Victory with it.* I am, " with the utmoſt Reſpect and Attachment, &c.

OXFORD.

While

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While the Two Armies were in the Neighbourhood of *Douay*, the *French* reſolv'd to retaliate the late Incurſion of Major-General *Groveſtein*; and committed the Execution of their Deſign to Major-General *Paſteur*, a famous Partiſan, who proſecuted it with all imaginable Secrecy, Diligence and Succeſs. For though he had Fifteen or Sixteen Thouſand Men with him, the Allies had not the leaſt Notice of his March from *Namur*, till he was advanc'd beyond *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and had plunder'd *Tertholen*, an Iſland belonging to *Zealand*, with the Town of that Name, and ſeveral other open Places. Upon the Alarm of this Inroad, Thirty Battalions were detach'd from the Confederate Army; and all the Gariſons were drawn out to intercept the Enemy; but Monſieur *Paſteur* took ſuch right Meaſures for his Retreat, that he came * back ſafe to *Namur*, with a conſiderable Booty, and Hoſtages for Contributions.

Major-General *Paſteur*'s ſucceſsful Incurſion into *Zealand*.

* *Aug.* 27. N. S.

It was expected, by the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, that the great Turn of Affairs in the Field, would occaſion an Alteration in the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; and that the *Dutch* would, at laſt, agree to a Suſpenſion of Arms; for which, the *Britiſh* Miniſters made very preſſing Inſtances: But, on this Occaſion, the *Hollanders* ſhew'd a Firmneſs worthy of the *Old Romans*, or, to ſay more, of the firſt Founders of their own Republick. The *States* of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezland* having agreed to take upon them the paying moſt of the Auxiliaries lately in *Britiſh* Pay, and reſolv'd to treat of Peace Sword in Hand; the *States-General* order'd their Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* to inſiſt on ſeveral Points, as further Preliminaries of the Treaty; particularly, on the reſtoring of *Straſburgh* to the Empire, and on the Demolition of all the fortify'd Places poſſeſs'd by *France* on the *Rhine*.

Great Firmneſs of the *Dutch*.

On the 6th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* Count *Zinzendorf*, the Emperor's Firſt Plenipotentiary, had a Conference at the *Hague*, with all the Miniſters of the Empire, to acquaint them with the Sentiments and Reſolutions of the *States-General*, which were communicated to him by the Penſionary *Heinſius*. This was, by many, thought to be a Strain of Policy, artfully contriv'd between the *Imperial* and *Dutch* Miniſters, to ingage the *German* Princes to make greater Efforts than hitherto they had done: For the Count, at the ſame Time, imparted to them a Project concerted with their High Mightineſſes, to carry on the War with more Vigor than ever; in which was ſpecify'd what each Prince, in particular, was able to do, to reduce *France* to the Terms of a good, ſafe, and laſting Peace; recommending to them, in the moſt lively and pathetick Expreſſions, to repreſent to their reſpective Maſters, that unleſs the *Dutch* were timely and powerfully aſſiſted, they would be forc'd to make their private Peace, even without the Reſtoration of *Straſburgh*; whereby the Empire would ſtill remain open to any Invaſion from *France*.

Count *Zinzendorf*'s Negotiation at the *Hague*.

The Payment and Subſiſtence of the *German* and *Daniſh* Troops in the Service of *Great Britain*, that had join'd the Forces under Prince *Eugene*, being the moſt preſſing Affair, ſeveral Conferences were held about it, between the Miniſters of the Princes to whom thoſe Troops belong'd, the Deputies of the *States*, and the *Imperial* Miniſters. The latter were not wanting to repreſent the great Difficulties their Maſter had labour'd under, ſince the Death of the late Emperor, his Brother; and the vaſt Charge he had been indiſpenſibly oblig'd to be at, by his Coronations at *Frankfort* and *Preſburgh*, and other growing Expences, for the Preſervation of the Principality of *Catalonia*, whereby the *Imperial* Treaſury was quite exhauſted: That, however, his *Imperial* Majeſty offer'd to contribute Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns towards the Subſiſtence of the Troops before-mention'd, provided the City of *Amſterdam* would advance that Sum, under the Security of the *States*, for the Payment of which, he was willing to mortgage the Funds in *Sileſia*, that had punctually anſwer'd both the Principal and Intereſt of the Loan made ſome Years before by the *Engliſh*. But though no poſitive Anſwer was then return'd to the *Imperial* Miniſters, yet, ſome Months after, their Propoſal was cloſed with. The King of *Pruſſia* offer'd to maintain his Troops at his own Charge, provided the *States General* would give him Satisfaction, as to his Pretenſions to the Inheritance of the late King *William*; and the Elector of *Hanover* offer'd, in the firſt Place, to maintain, during the War, at his own Expence, one half of the Troops he had in the Service of *Great Britain*, beſides the Regiment of Dragoons of *Bothmer*, and to agree for the maintaining of the reſt upon eaſy Terms. The King of *Denmark* took no leſs vigorous Reſolutions, than any of the Princes of the Empire, it being his Intereſt not to diſoblige the Emperor, and his Allies, at a Juncture when his *Daniſh* Majeſty, and the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, were threaten'd with a powerful Confederacy of *France*, *Spain*, *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, in order to reſtore the King of *Sweden* to all his Dominions. And here we may obſerve, that in the Month of *July*, the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* did warmly expoſtulate with the *Daniſh* Miniſter in *London*, about "His Maſter's "Troops deſerting the Queen's General, notwithſtanding the many Favours and "Kind-

Offers of the *German* Princes, about the Subſiſtence of the Troops lately in the Service of *Great Britain*.

The *Daniſh* Miniſter in *London* expoſtulated with

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" Kindneſſes his *Daniſh* Majeſty had received from her Majeſty, both during the " Life of the late Prince *George*, and ſince his Deceaſe; her Majeſty having ſup- " plied him with conſiderable Sums of Money out of her own Privy-Purſe; adding, " that her Majeſty highly reſented, and would find Means to revenge ſuch a Piece of " Ingratitude; for which purpoſe, ſhe had ſent Orders to her Fleet to inſult the " Coaſts and Shipping of *Denmark*." The *Daniſh* Miniſter, abaſh'd and alarm'd at this Reprimand, and Declaration, gave ſpeedy Notice of it to Monſieur *Alefeld* at the *Hague*, who immediately diſpatch'd Mr. *Van Stoken* to acquaint the King of *Denmark* with the ſame.

The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries inſiſt on the Admiſſion of thoſe of King *Philip* to the Congreſs.

On the other hand, the *Britiſh* Miniſters in *Holland* propos'd, and inſiſted on the Admiſſion of King *Philip*'s Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs at *Utrecht*; and 'twas given out, That if the ſame was not ſhortly agreed to, the Congreſs would be tranſferr'd to a Town, whither the *Spaniſh* Miniſters might repair without any Oppoſition; and *Dunkirk* was ſaid to be the Place. But the *States-General*, not thinking it their Intereſt to diſoblige the Emperor ſo far, as to yield a Point ſo derogatory from his Title to the *Spaniſh* Throne, the Court of *Great Britain* reſolv'd to purſue other Meaſures, to bring the *Dutch* to Compliance; or, if that fail'd, to conclude the Peace upon the Scheme near agreed on with *France* and *Spain*. In order to that, it was judg'd neceſſary to renew the Suſpenſion of Arms that was near expiring; and the Lord *Bolingbroke* having had the chief Management of the preſent Negotiation, his Lordſhip was pitch'd upon to go *incognito* to the Court of *France*, to " remove the Obſtructions that hinder'd the General Ceſſation of Arms from taking " Place; and to concert with the *French* Miniſters the moſt proper Means of pre- " venting ſuch other Differences as could be now foreſeen, and of ſettling the Treaty " of Peace in ſuch a Courſe, as might bring it to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion. He was, in particular, inſtructed, 1ſt, to inſiſt, " That full Satisfaction be given " to the Duke of *Savoy*, both as to his Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain* and the " *Weſt-Indies*, immediately after *Philip* and his Children; and as to the Ceſſion of " *Sicily*, 2dly, To adjuſt the ſpeedy Diſpatch of the *Renunciations* in *France* and " *Spain*. And, 3dly, To agree to the Reſtoration of the Elector of *Bavaria* to all " he injoy'd in the Empire, except his Rank of Firſt Elector, and except the *Upper* " *Palatinate*; and to conſent that he might have the Iſland of *Sardinia*, as an Equiva- " lent for the Places and Territories he was poſſeſs'd of in the *Netherlands*: But he " was to have Care to avoid intangling the Queen in any new Engagements, that " might oblige her to make War, eſpecially with her Old Allies; for tho' her Ma- " jeſty was willing to enter into the Common Guaranty for ſupporting that Settle- " ment of *Europe*, which ſhould be ſtipulated by the General Peace; yet ſhe would " not do any thing like impoſing the Scheme offer'd by *France* upon the Allies, or " debarring them from the Liberty of endeavouring to obtain ſtill better Terms for " themſelves." With theſe Inſtructions, the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſet out for *Dover* on the 2d of *Auguſt*, accompanied by Mr. *Prior*, and the Abbot *Gualtier*. The next Day, his Lordſhip landed at *Calais*, under the Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Caſtle, and was received with all imaginable Demonſtrations of Joy from the Inhabitants, and particular Marks of Reſpect by the Governor. On the 15th of *Auguſt*, N. S. his Lordſhip proceeded on his Journey to *Paris*, where he arrived the 17th, and alighted at the Houſe of the Marquis *de Torcy*, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, where an Apartment was prepared for him. The *French* Miniſter received the *Britiſh* with uncommon Civility and Kindneſs; and aſſured him, " That the King, his Maſter, had ever entertain'd a great Eſteem and Reſpect for the " Queen of *Great Britain*, to which Sentiments he now added ſo perfect a Friendſhip, " that notwithſtanding the late Succeſſes of his Arms in *Flanders*, he was ſtill wil- " ling to make her *Britannick* Majeſty the Umpire of the General Peace." Compliments being paſs'd on ſides, the Two Miniſters enter'd upon Buſineſs; and having adjuſted the principal Intereſts of the Duke of *Savoy*, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*; and ſettled the Time and Manner of the Renunciations, agreed † to a Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*, both by Sea and Land, for the Space of Four Months. The next Day *, the Lord *Bolingbroke* was, by the Marquis *de Torcy*, conducted to *Fontainebleau*, where the King of *France* then was with his Court, and the Apartment formerly belonging to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, was magnificently fitted up for his Lordſhip, who was received with greater Marks of Diſtinction than were ever ſhewn to any Perſon of his Character, who made no publick Appearance. His Lordſhip was, the next ‖ Morning, introduced to a private Audience of the King, to whom he preſented the Queen's Letter. The *French* Monarch received him in a very gracious manner, and aſſured him, " That he ever " had the higheſt Eſteem for the Queen; that ſhe had proceeded in ſuch a manner, " as to turn that Eſteem into the ſincereſt Friendſhip; and, he hoped, ſhe was ſa- " tisfied

The Lord *Bolingbroke*, ſent to the Court of *France*. His Inſtructions. See *Appendix* to the *Report of the Secret Committee*, p. 63, and 64.

Treaty for a new Suſpenſion of Arms agreed on, † *Auguſt.* 19. and ſigned * *Aug.* 20. N. S.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* goes to *Fontainebleau*. ‖ *Aug.* 21. N. S.

" fied he had done every thing on his Part which might facilitate the Peace; that he " was pleaſed to find it ſo near a Concluſion; that there were ſome, indeed, who uſed " all Endeavours to obſtruct it; but that, GOD be praiſed, they would not be long " able to do ſo; and that the Succeſs of his Arms ſhould make no Alteration in him; " for he would make good all he had offer'd." In this Audience, the Lord *Bolingbroke* made ſuch pertinent Anſwers, and behaved himſelf ſo well, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, afterwards, expreſs'd his intire Satisfaction with the Penetration, ready Wit, and Politeneſs of the *Britiſh* Miniſter. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who arrived at *Paris* the 16th, and repair'd to *Fontainebleau* the ſame Day that the Lord *Bolingbroke* went thither, was alſo in Conference with his Lordſhip, whom he deſired to recommend both his and his Brother, the Elector of *Cologn*'s Concerns, to her *Britannick* Majeſty. The *French* Courtiers, in Imitation of their Sovereign, vy'd with each other, who ſhould beſt entertain the *Britiſh* Miniſter; and, among the reſt, the Duke of *Noailles*, gave his Lordſhip a moſt magnificent Supper, at which the Perſons of the Firſt Rank, of both Sexes, were invited; as was alſo General *Stanhope*, who being lately exchang'd for the Duke of *Eſcalona*, took *Fontainebleau* in his way to *England*. The Lord *Bolingbroke* offer'd that General to preſent him to the King of *France*; but Mr. *Stanhope* thought fit to decline it, contenting himſelf with ſeeing that Monarch as he went a Hunting in his Chaiſe, with a bright Retinue of Ladies of the Firſt Quality, like *Amazons* on Horſeback. What was tranſacted in the private Conferences between the moſt Chriſtian King, or his Miniſters, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, beſides the Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms, was kept very ſecret; ſave only, that it was agreed, that the Court of *Great Britain* ſhould pay the annual Sum of Threeſcore thouſand Pounds by way of *Dower*, to the late King *James*'s Queen; and that the Chevalier *de St. George* ſhould retire out of *France*. On the 24th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Lord *Bolingbroke* took his Leave of the King of *France*, who preſented him with a fine Diamond Ring, valued at about 4000 *l. Sterling*, which formerly belong'd to the Dauphin, Son to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and on the 25th, his Lordſhip return'd to *Paris*, being ſtill accompany'd by the Marquis *de Torcy*.

General *Stanhope* exchang'd for the Duke of *Eſcalona*.

60000 *l.* agreed to be paid to the late Queen of *England*.

The Day before †, the Suſpenſion of Arms for Four Months was proclaim'd at *Paris*, with the ſame Ceremonies uſually obſerv'd at the proclaiming of Peace, except that there were no publick Rejoicings. Two Days after *, one of the Queen's Meſſengers that attended the Lord *Bolingbroke*, brought the Treaty to *Whitehall*; and the Lord Treaſurer having, the next Day, carried the ſame to the Queen at *Windſor*, to be ratify'd, her Majeſty, in Council, ſigned ‖ a *Proclamation, declaring the Suſpenſion of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, and injoining the Obſervance thereof.* This Proclamation was publiſh'd on the 19th of *Auguſt*, both by it ſelf, and in the *London-Gazette*; in which laſt, an *Order of Council* was ſubjoin'd, bearing the ſame Date, importing, *That for preventing any Inconveniencies to which her Majeſty's Subjects might be liable, by miſapprehending the Purport or Effect of the ſaid Proclamation, and for the Improvement and Security of the Commerce of her loving Subjects, her Majeſty was pleaſed to declare, that as ſoon as Paſſes could be interchanged, they would be deliver'd to ſuch of her Subjects as ſhould deſire the ſame.* Upon Peruſal of this Order, which laid on *Engliſh* Merchants a Neceſſity of buying *French* Paſſes, many were at a loſs to find out wherein the Benefit of the Suſpenſion conſiſted, unleſs it were in gratifying the Avarice of the Secretaries of State, who ſold, at a dear rate, what had coſt them nothing. Beſides, it is obſervable, that the *French* Court not having ſent over the Paſſes ſo ſoon as the *Engliſh* Miniſters tranſmitted theirs thither, it happen'd, that ſeveral *French* Ships which were taken by Sir *Thomas (a) Hardy*, were releaſed, upon producing of the *Engliſh* Paſſes, while ſeveral *Engliſh* Ships were, at the ſame time, made Prize, for want of *French* Paſſes.

† *Aug.* 24. N. S. The Suſpenſion of Arms proclaim'd at *Paris*,

* *Aug.* 16. O. S.

‖ *Aug.* 18. Suſpenſion of Arms declar'd in *London*. Order of Council about Paſſes.

Inconveniencies about the *French* having *Engliſh* Paſſes, before the *Engliſh* had *French* Paſſes.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* ſtaid Three Days at *Paris*, after his Return from *Fontainebleau*, during which Time, his Lordſhip was magnificently feaſted, and entertain'd with a *French* Play and an *Opera*; at both which Places, his Preſence drew the

(a) *A Letter from Lord* Bolingbroke *to Mr.* Prior, *of the 29th of* September 1712, *has theſe very Words*, " I have got, at laſt, the Affair of the *Griffin* (a rich *French Eaſt-India* Ship) compounded, " not without very great Difficulty; and tho' the Sum paid to the Captors was ſo large as 35000 *l.* " the Ship was plainly Prize, and the Paſs ſent over hither might have been proved numerically " one of thoſe I deliver'd at *Fontainbleau*, Four Days after the *Griffin* was in Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s " Power; tho' *Gaultier* was ready to ſwear, that he received it ſome Months before; which Part " of the Abbot has, I confeſs to you, done him no good, in my Opinion.

This Letter is a pregnant Inſtance of the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s good Diſpoſition to the *French* Nation; and ſhews, at the ſame time, *That Paſſes had been granted ſome Months before the Suſpenſion of Arms was concluded, tho' the Paſs made uſe of to ſerve the* Griffin, *was none of them.* It is to be obſerv'd, That Sir *John Lambert* was the Perſon principally imployed to manage the Affair of the *Compoſition*, mention'd in this Letter.

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greateſt Concourſe of Nobility and Gentry, that was ever known in that Metropolis. We may here take notice, That while the *Peace* was negotiating, various Reports were ſpread about the Chevalier *de St. George*; who, after the Stile uſed in the Queen's Speech to her Parliament, on the 6th of *June*, was now call'd, the * *Perſon who has pretended to diſturb the Settlement of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *of the Houſe of* Hanover. About the latter End of *June*, the World was inform'd from *Utrecht*, that that Prince had been obliged to leave *St. Germains*, and was already on his way to *Lorrain*: However, about the Middle of *Auguſt*, he made a Viſit to the King of *France* at *Fontainebleau*; but upon the News of the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s landing at *Calais*, it was thought fit that the Chevalier ſhould again retire from *St. Germains*, without his ordinary Guard, and go to the Caſtle of *Livry*.

Various Reports about the Chevalier *St. George*.

* See *Lond. Gazette*, June 21. 1712.

Not many Days after, the Chevalier came to *Paris*; and going to the *Opera*, ſat in the *French* King's Box, that had been appointed for the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, who thereupon ſat in another Box; which, when known, occaſion'd no ſmall Noiſe in *England*. It was alſo adviſ'd from *Paris*, that the *Britiſh* Miniſter had a private Interview with the Queen Dowager of *England*; which, together with the Rumour of the Chevalier's taking upon him the Title of Duke of *Gloceſter*, and retiring to *Rheims* in *Champagne*, occaſion'd various Speculations. Whatever Grounds there were for theſe, and other Reports, 'tis certain that the Chevalier's Friends in *Great Britain* were, at this Juncture, wonderfully fluſh'd with the Hopes of his Reſtoration; and ſome News-Writers in *Holland*, and, after them, others in *London*, did not ſcruple to take notice of what was ſaid in *Paris*, *That the* Pretender *was to be aſſociated with* Her Majeſty *in the Sovereignty*.

A Report about his being aſſociated in the Sovereignty.

On the 28th of *Auguſt N. S.* the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſet out from *Paris*, where he left Mr. *Prior* to take care of ſome private Affairs, ſtill under Negotiation; and, with Mr. *Hare*, and the Abbot *Gaultier*, ſet out for *Dunkirk*; where, on the 21ſt, arriv'd Six of Her Majeſty's Ships, with the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, from the *Downs*, to wait for his Lordſhip's Return, in order to convoy him to *England*. The Marquis *de Torcy* accompany'd the *Britiſh* Miniſter a Day's Journey from *Paris*: The next Night, his Lordſhip lay at *Bologne*; din'd at *Calais* the 30th, and, the ſame Evening, arriv'd in a Poſt-Chaiſe at *Dunkirk*; being conſtantly guarded by a Troop of Horſe. At his Entrance into *Dunkirk*, he was ſaluted by the Guns of the Citadel; and went directly to the Governor's Houſe, where he took up his Lodgings. The next Morning, the Intendant of the Province, who, by the *French* King's Order, came from *Ypres* to *Dunkirk*, to compliment the Lord *Bolingbroke*, waited upon his Lordſhip; as did all the Magiſtrates of the Town: But we may here obſerve, that, by a Letter written from thence, and giving an Account of his Lordſhip's Entertainment, it ſeem'd as if the *French* were ſtill more Maſters of *Dunkirk*, than the *Engliſh*; which was afterwards further evidenc'd, in ſeveral other Inſtances.

The Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Reception at *Dunkirk*.

We may alſo here take notice, That, in the Opinion of many, tho' the concluding a Treaty for a Ceſſation of Arms, appear'd to be the *publick*, yet the *main Buſineſs* of the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Journey to *Paris*, was, meanly to ſue for the altering the Dates of former Agreements, in order to palliate ſome forward and unwarrantable Advances which the *Engliſh* Miniſters had made in this clandeſtine Negotiation. Be that as it will, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, having imbark'd at *Dunkirk* on the 21ſt of *Auguſt O. S.* arrived at *London* the next Day; and, after a Conference with the Lord Treaſurer, the ſame Evening waited on the Queen at *Windſor*; where, Four Days before, General *Stanhope* had the Honour to kiſs Her Majeſty's Hand, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State.

Main Buſineſs of the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Journey.

He arrives at *London*, and goes to *Windſor*, *Aug.* 22.

It was by many expected, that the Concluſion of an *Armiſtice* between *Great Britain* and *France*, which ſeem'd to give the *Engliſh* a viſible Advantage in Trade over the *Dutch*, would have induc'd the latter to come into the Queen's Meaſures: But, about this Time, a trifling Quarrel happen'd at *Utrecht*, between the Servants of Monſieur *Meſnager*, and of Count *Rechteren*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries; of which the *French* made a politick Uſe, both to retard the Progreſs of the Negotiation, and to purſue their Succeſſes in the Field. The *Venetian* Miniſters immediately offer'd their Mediation, to accommodate the Matter; and, at the ſame Time, Meſſieurs *de Randwick* and *Buys* engaged the Biſhop of *Briſtol* to interpoſe his good Offices in this Affair. But the *French* Miniſters having conſulted together, refuſed to hearken to any private Accommodation, before they had receiv'd Inſtructions from their Court; who, having recover'd their priſtine Spirit, reſolved to improve a trivial and ordinary Squabble between Footmen, into a ſolemn State-Quarrel: And thereupon, the *French* Plenipotentiaries were directed to inſiſt upon a publick Satisfaction, and on the Recalling of Count *Rechteren*; and that another

Quarrel between the Servants of the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries.

ther Plenipotentiary be nominated in his Place. The *States-General* not thinking it conſiſtent with their Dignity to ſubmit to thoſe Demands, the Negotiations at *Utrecht* were ſuſpended; whilſt the Earl of *Strafford*, and ſome other Miniſters, us'd their Endeavours at the *Hague*, to find out an Expedient to modify the Satisfaction inſiſted upon by *France*.

*Douay* beſieg'd;

In the mean Time, the *French* Army in *Flanders* having, on the 14th of *Auguſt N. S.* open'd the Trenches againſt the Town of *Douay* and Fort *Scarpe*, batter'd the latter with Eighty Pieces of Cannon: But tho' the Gariſon of that Fort conſiſted only of Four Hundred Men, they held out till the 28th, when they were forc'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War. Hereupon, the *French* attack'd the Town with redoubled Vigor; but General *Hompeſch* defended himſelf with ſo much Bravery, and knew ſo well how to make up by Induſtry and Vigilance, what he wanted in Men, that 'twas the 8th of *September N. S.* before he beat a Parley, and agreed to ſurrender on the ſame Terms that the Allies had granted to the Gariſon of *Queſnoy*: So that, in the Opinion of all impartial Men, *the Conquer'd had the largeſt Share in the Honour of this Siege.* It muſt be own'd, at the ſame Time, that the Prince of *Savoy* had the Mortification to be a Spectator of this Loſs; but then 'twas not his Highneſs's Fault, if a vigorous Attempt was not made to prevent it; for which Purpoſe, he march'd, the 12th of *Auguſt N. S.* from *Seclin* to *Ribaucour*, where he continued till the 26th. During this Time, his Highneſs us'd all poſſible Endeavours to ingage the Enemy; but the *French* had ſo ſtrongly fortify'd their Camp on the one hand, and the *Dutch* were ſo cautious of running any Hazards, in this tickliſh Juncture, that the Prince of *Savoy* ſeeing no Poſſibility of coming to Action, he return'd the 26th to his Camp at *Seclin*; from whence ſeveral Detachments were made, to ſecure *Liſle*, *Mons*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, and other Places.

And ſurrender'd.

P. *Eugene* finds it impoſſible to relieve *Douay*.

All this while, the *States-General* had under Conſideration, the Satisfaction demanded by *France*, on Account of the Quarrel between M. *Meſnager* and the Count *de Rechteren*; and, upon Peruſal of the ſeveral Papers that were laid before them, relating to that Affair; their High Mightineſſes came, at * laſt, to a Reſolution, ſuggeſting, That *they had heard the Count* de Rechteren, *who believing that he had juſtify'd himſelf by a* Memorial *preſented to their High Mightineſſes, and declaring he ſhould be ſorry the Publick ſhould ſuffer the leaſt Inconveniency, upon his Account; and yet more, to be made, perſonally, the Obſtacle to the Advancement of the Peace; reſign'd his Commiſſion of Plenipotentiary, into the Hands of their High Mightineſſes; in hopes that the States of* Overyſſel, *by whoſe Nomination he had obtain'd it, would not be diſpleas'd at his reſigning it*: The whole being taken into Deliberation, it was reſolv'd, "That the Copy of that *Memorial*, and the Papers annex'd thereto, be "ſent to the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineſſes at the Congreſs, to be "communicated to the *Britiſh* Miniſters: And that they ſhould declare on the "Part of the *States*, that that Affair being in ſuch a State, they did not judge it neceſ"ſary to decide, how far either the one or the other of the Parties were in the "right, or in the wrong; but that their High Mightineſſes could not have be"liev'd, that a Quarrel of ſuch a Nature as this, could have been an Obſtacle to "retard ſo great a Work as that of the *Peace*. That they never had any Account "of this Quarrel, before they receiv'd the Letter mention'd at the Beginning of "this Reſolution; ſo far were they from giving any Order about it to the "Count *de Rechteren*; that therefore they diſavow'd all that was done on that Occa"on; and could wiſh that this Affair had not been further proſecuted, nor carry'd "before his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*; but that, ſince it was gone ſo far, they per"ſuaded themſelves, however, that tho' they had the Misfortune to be at War "with the King of *France*, his Majeſty would do them the Juſtice to believe, that "they never loſt the Reſpect, nor high Eſteem, which a Republick owes to a "great King; and they ſhould be really very much troubled, if his Majeſty had "other Thoughts. That, in the mean while, to demonſtrate their Deſire, and their "Inclination for the Advancement of the *Peace*, the Count *de Rechteren* ſhould not "be imploy'd as a Plenipotentiary. That they would give *Explanations* in Wri"ting to the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, to be communicated to the Ple"nipotentiaries of *France*: And that, withal, they ſhould repreſent, how much "their High Mightineſſes had at Heart the removing all Obſtacles, that might re"tard the Treaty of *Peace*.

* *Sept.* 20. *N. S.* Reſolution of the *States-Gen.* about the Quarrel between M. *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren*.

The *Explanations* mention'd in this Reſolution, were, on the 22d of *September*, N. S. deliver'd to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, and by the latter communicated to thoſe of *France*, who, finding they came ſhort of the Satisfaction they had Orders to inſiſt upon, were hardly prevail'd with, by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, to tranſmit them to their Court. On the other hand, the *States General* ſeem'd

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ſeem'd reſolv'd not to make any further Advances; being, at the bottom, deſirous to draw this Diſpute into Length, that they might avoid entring into a Negotiation of Peace, which they thought muſt be detrimental to their private Intereſt, and the Common Cauſe; and ſtill hoping, that ſomething might happen, that would cauſe ſome favourable Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*. To this Purpoſe it was obſerv'd, that at the opening of the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*, on the 13th of *September*, N. S. the Grand Penſionary *Heinſius*, in a very Pathetick Speech, "ſhew'd the Impoſſibility of concluding a Peace at this Juncture, without loſing "the Fruits of all the Blood and Treaſure they had expended in the preſent Quar- "rel; and expoſing their Country, and the Liberties of all *Chriſtendom*, to immi- "nent Danger: Urging, That, as of Two Evils, they ought to chuſe the leaſt, ſo "they muſt make extraordinary Efforts to carry on the War, 'till a ſafe and honou- "rable Peace ſhould be obtain'd; and concluding, That, Thanks to the Almighty, "they were not yet wholly deſtitute of Means for that Purpoſe, provided they "would act with the ſame Conſtancy, and Harmony, which the Republick had ex- "erted on ſo many Occaſions." This Speech had its Effect, both with the States of *Holland*, and the *States General*; for the Earl of *Strafford* having ſignify'd to them, "That the Queen, his Miſtreſs, was willing to endeavour to engage *France* to ad- "mit them, or any other of the Allies, into the Suſpenſion of Arms;" Their High-Mightineſſes anſwer'd, That they could not reſolve any Thing upon it, without the Emperor, and the other Allies; and that it would be too great a Diſgrace to the Confederacy, to aſk a Suſpenſion of Arms without being aſſured of obtaining it. As to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Propoſition of granting Paſſports to the Plenipotentiaries of King *Philip*, the *States General* had an Excuſe ready at hand, to wit, that they could not comply with it, without doing a manifeſt Injury to the Emperor, who had, at leaſt, an equal Title with King *Philip*, to the Crown of *Spain*.

The Grand Penſionary's Speech, ſhewing the Danger of making a Peace at this Juncture.

The *States General* decline the Suſpenſion of Arms.

And to grant Paſſports for King *Philip*'s Plenipotentiaries.

About this Time, another Accident happen'd at *Utrecht*, which was like to prove a new Obſtruction to the Negotiation of Peace. The Earl of *Strafford* had, by his loſty Carriage, made himſelf very obnoxious to the *Dutch*; and it being given out, that the Duke of *Savoy* had abandon'd the Allies, and agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, ſome of the Mob did, in the Night-Time, break the Windows, both of the Marquis *del Borgo*, one of his Royal Highneſs's Plenipotentiaries, and of the Earl of *Strafford*; and as a further Indignity to the latter, they ſet up a Wheel on the Rails before his Houſe, with a Paper on it, in which was written the *Dutch* Word *Straff-art*, alluding to his Excellency's Name, and implying, that he deſerv'd the Puniſhment denoted by the *Wheel*: The Word *Straffen*, in *Dutch*, ſignifying, *to puniſh*, or *chaſtize*. This villainous Inſult was highly and juſtly reſented by the "*Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; but the Magiſtrates of *Utrecht* having thereupon publiſh'd a Placaert, promiſing a Reward of Four Hundred *Gilders*, to any one that ſhould diſcover the Authors of it; and that the Name of the Informer ſhould be conceal'd; the *Britiſh* Court thought fit not to take any Notice of the Affront at this Juncture; the rather, becauſe it was by many ſuſpected, that the *French* Emiſſaries were at the bottom of this outragious Inſult, in order to irritate the *Britiſh* Nation againſt the *Dutch*. 'Tis certain, that *France*, having gather'd Strength, by the Diviſions among the Confederates, was, by this Time, become intire Miſtreſs of all future Negotiations; a pregnant Inſtance of which, appear'd in their inſiſting on the Reſtitution of *Tournay*; which the *Britiſh* * Plenipotentiaries conceiving to be inconſiſtent with what the Queen had declar'd, refus'd to open the Conferences, until they had further Orders. When this came to be conſider'd in *England*, it occaſion'd great Warmth in the *Cabinet Council*; but the Lord *Bolingbroke*, inſtead of taking Meaſures for preſerving the Town, as Part of the Barrier of the *States General*, which was ſo intended in the Queen's Speech, propoſed Expedients, whereby the Town might be reſtor'd to *France*, without the Queen's becoming a Party to a Thing, which was contradictory to what ſhe had once advanc'd: And gave his Advice to Monſieur *de Torcy*, by what Management *Tournay* might be ſecur'd to the King of *France*, although the latter had conſented, in a Memorial deliver'd by Abbot *Gaultier*, ſo early as the 18th of *November*, 1711, not to inſiſt upon *Tournay*. However, the Meaſures and Counſels relating to this Affair, were afterwards alter'd, upon great Conceſſions made to *France*, and advantageous Terms procured for the Elector of *Bavaria*: But that *Tournay* was, at laſt, obtain'd for the *Dutch*, was principally owing to the Firmneſs and Reſolution of the *States*; and, ſecondarily, to the Honour and Spirit of the Earl of *Strafford*, who, purſuant to his Inſtructions, having once ingaged his Promiſe to inſiſt on the Ceſſion of that Place, refuſed to ſign the Treaty without it: Whereby his Lordſhip, in ſome Meaſure, retriev'd the unwar-

Inſult offer'd to the Marquis *del Borgo*, and the Earl of *Strafford*.

The *French* inſiſt on the Reſtitution of *Tournay*.

* See *Report of the Committee of Secrecy*, Pag. 31. *&c ſeq.* and the *Appendix*.

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unwarrantable Steps he had made in the Progreſs of this Negotiation; and for which he receiv'd the ſolemn Thanks of the *States*.

While the Negotiation of Peace was at a Stand, the *French* proſecuted their late Advantages in *Flanders*, with all poſſible Vigor. The Prince of *Savoy* having found it impoſſible to relieve *Douay*, the Confederates under his Command, decamp'd from *Seclin* on the 3d of *September*, N. S. and poſted themſelves, with the Right towards *Pont-a-Bouvines*, and the Left at *Ere* and *Froyenne*, near *Tournay*, in which Situation it was intended they ſhould remain 'till the Concluſion of the Siege of *Douay*; but all the Forage being conſum'd in the adjacent Country, they paſs'd the *Scheld*, and on the 7th incamp'd at *Leuſe*. The next Day they advanc'd to *Cambron*, and on the 9th towards the *Haiſme*; and having paſs'd that River, they incamp'd near *Mons*, with the Left at *Nimy*, and the Right at *Givry*, the Head-Quarters being at *Havre*. Intelligence being that Night brought to Prince *Eugene*, that the Gariſon of *Douay* capitulated the Day before, and that the main Body of the *French* Forces had taken the Camp of *Crepin*, his Highneſs detach'd the 10th, Forty Squadrons, to go and view the Poſture of the Enemy towards *Queſnoy*; and about Nine in the Morning, the whole Army were on their Arms; the heavy Baggage being left near *Mons*. Upon Advice that the Enemy were advanc'd to *Malplaquet*, and poſted on the ſame Ground where the famous Battel of that Name was fought, Three Years before, a Diſpoſition was made to diſlodge them from thence, and prevent the Siege of *Queſnoy*; but the Enemy having, with great Diligence, advanc'd within half a League of *Queſnoy*, and taken a very advantageous Camp, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to ſtop his March, near the Wood of *Dour*, and to incamp with the Right near St. *Guilain*, the Left at the Mill of *Saart*, near the Wood of *Lagniere*, and the Head Quarters at *Belian*. The Mareſchal *de Villars* having, with the utmoſt Care, ſecur'd all the Paſſes, and fortify'd his Camp, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for carrying on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, which was inveſted the 8th of *September*, N. S. The Trenches were open'd the 18th, at Night, and the *French* expected to have made themſelves Maſters of the Town in Eight or Ten Days; but Major-General, and Quarter-Maſter-General *Ivoy*, who commanded in the Place, with Seven Battalions, made ſo good Uſe of the numerous heavy Artillery which the Allies left there, after the taking of the Town, that it was the 14th of *October*, N. S. before he was oblig'd to beat a Parley, and to ſubmit to the ſame Conditions on which *Douay* had been ſurrendred, *viz.* that the Gariſon ſhould remoin Priſoners of War; the Officers being allow'd their Swords, with their Baggage and Equipage. The *French* gave out, that they found in the Place One Hundred and Sixteen heavy Cannon, a great Number of others of ſmall Size; Forty Mortars; Five Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder; a great Quantity of Bullets, Bombs, Grenadoes, and Proviſions of all ſorts; the whole being valued at Three Millions of *Livres*; and that this Gariſon compleated the Number of Forty Battalions of the Allies, kill'd, or made Priſoners, ſince the 24th of *July*, N. S. on which happen'd the unfortunate Affair of *Denain*. This prodigious Turn of AFFAIRS in *Flanders*, wherein thoſe who had ſo often been Victorious, were forc'd to be on the Defenſive, and where they now made rapid Conqueſts, who, for Ten Years together, had loſt every Battel they fought, or Town they defended, did not a little elevate the Spirits of the *French*, who, from their late Succeſs, and the Neutrality of *Great Britain*, began to form towring Projects, and inſult over their Enemies.

Farther Account of the Campaign in *Flanders*.

*Queſnoy* beſieged by the *French*.

And ſurrender'd *Oct.* 14. N. S.

The *French* elated upon their Succeſſes.

On the 28th of *September*, Three Ships with Sugar, from *Nevis*, bound for *London*, arriv'd at *Kinſale*, and reported, that when they left *Nevis*, which was on the 18th of *Auguſt*, they had receiv'd Intelligence there, " That Monſieur *Coſſart*, after " having plunder'd *Montſerrat*, had been at *Guadeloupe* to refreſh his Men; and be- " ing that Day, (*Auguſt* 18.) come down to *Antegoa* with Thirty Sail of Ships, " anchor'd before the Harbour of *Falmouth*, in that Iſland; and that it was expected " the Place would be attack'd that Night." But though Monſieur *Coſſart* did no further Miſchief in her Majeſty's Plantations, yet many thought it a very impolitick Step in the *French*, to offer ſuch Inſults to a Nation, to whom they ow'd their being lately preſerv'd from inevitable Ruin. However, it is obſervable, that the Court of *Great Britain* having complain'd to that of *France*, of the Hoſtilities committed by Monſieur *Coſſart*, they thought fit to diſown his Proceedings.

The Iſland of *Montſerrat*, &c. plunder'd by the *French*.

To return to *Flanders*; while the *French* were fluſh'd with Succeſs, Mareſchal *de Villars* was ſaid to have threaten'd to beſiege *Bethune*, and even ſome Place of greater Importance; but, it ſeems, he was contented to end his glorious Campaign with the Retaking of *Bouchain*, which he caus'd to be inveſted before the Surrender of *Queſnoy*. Whilſt the *French* were making the neceſſary Preparations for this Siege, Monſieur *de la Ruë*, a famous Partiſan among the Allies, ſurprized the Fort of *Knoque*, an important Poſt at the Junction of the Canals of *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above

Mr. *de la Rue* ſurprizes Fort *Knoque*.

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*Dixmuyde*; of which the Mareſchal *de Villars* having Intelligence, he order'd a ſtrong Detachment of his Army to march that Way. The Prince of *Savoy* having done the like, thoſe Detachments were follow'd by others from the reſpective Armies; which might have occaſion'd an Action on that Side; but the *French* General having Notice that Fort *Knoque* had been ſupply'd with Men and Proviſions, he prudently gave over the Thoughts of retaking it, and wholly apply'd himſelf to the Reduction of *Bouchain*. The Beſiegers open'd the Trenches on the 10th of *October*, N. S. and the Gariſon, commanded by Major-General *Groveſtein*, being extream weak, and cut off from any Relief, and the Attacks carry'd on with ſo much Vigor, that the *French* made themſelves Maſters of the Cover'd-Way the 18th, and having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſtorming the Body of the Place, the next Day, the Gariſon thought fit to prevent it, by ſurrendering Priſoners at Diſcretion. This Action concluded the Campaign in the *Netherlands*: For a few Days after both Armies ſeparated, and march'd to their reſpective Winter-Quarters; and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having ſtaid ſome Days at *Bruſſels*, to ſettle ſeveral Matters with the Council of *Brabant*, his Highneſs proceeded from thence to the *Hague*.

*Bouchain* ſurrender'd to the *French*, *Oct.* 19. N. S.

Both Armies ſeparate. Prince *Eugene* arrives at *Bruſſels*, and then goes to the *Hague*, *Oct.* 28. N. S.

About this Time, Mr. *Prior* was, by the Marquis *de Torcy*, introduced to a private Audience of the King of *France*, in the Quality of her *Britannick* Majeſty's Plenipotentiary; in which Capacity, he obtain'd a favourable Interpretation of a Clauſe inſerted in the late Treaty, for a Suſpenſion of Arms, which had raiſed a Clamour among the Merchants in *London*. For it having been ſtipulated, *That none of the Queen's Men of War, or Merchant-Ships, ſhould tranſport or convoy into* Portugal *or* Catalonia, *or any of the Places where they made War at preſent, any Troops, Arms, Cloaths, Proviſions, or Ammunition*: The *Engliſh* Traders were juſtly apprehenſive, that under that Pretence, they might be debarr'd from their uſual Traffick of Corn and Fiſh; of which there are great Demands at *Liſbon* and *Barcelona*, in Time of Peace, as well as in War. Mr. *Prior* was ſo intirely devoted to the *French* Court, that towards the latter end of *October*, without either Leave or Orders from the Queen, his Miſtreſs, he came over into *England*, at the deſire of the King of *France*, who thought him a proper Perſon to be intruſted with the great Secret of prevailing with her Majeſty, by her Credit to obtain, what his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty demanded for the Elector of *Bavaria*; for which Purpoſe, he brought a ſort of Credential Letter, importing, *That his Conduct was very agreeable to that Monarch.*

Prince *Eugene* arrives at *Bruſſels*, and then goes to the *Hague*, *Oct.* 28. N. S.

Mr. *Prior* Plenipotentiary in *France*.

He returns to *London*, *Oct.* 25.

About the middle of *November*, Mr. *Prior* was ſent back to *France* with new Inſtructions, wherein the Propoſal of a Neutrality in *Italy*, was one of the chief Articles: And that he might act in all Things, conformable to the Queen's preſent Reſolutions and Counſels, a Copy of the laſt Inſtructions to the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, was given him. He likewiſe carried a Letter from the Queen, to the King of *France*, wherein, among other Things, ſhe aſſured her good Brother, *That Mr.* Prior, *in continuing to conduct himſelf in the manner that ſhould be intirely agreeable to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty did no more than execute to a Tittle, the Orders ſhe had given him, and was a Proof of his Duty and Zeal for her Service.*

And goes back to *France*.

About this Time, in order to conquer the Obſtinacy of the *Dutch*, it was induſtriouſly given out in *England* and *Holland*, that the Duke of *Savoy* had agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms; which Report had, as yet, no other Foundation, than the earneſt Endeavours of the *Britiſh* Miniſters to bring his Royal Highneſs into the Queen's Meaſures; for which, the Emperor's Backwardneſs to give his Royal Highneſs Satisfaction about ſome Claims, not ill-grounded, gave them a very plauſible Handle. The Differences that had been long depending between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, having been very prejudicial to the Confederate Intereſt, becauſe the Duke of *Savoy*, in juſt Diſcontent, rather choſe to ſtand ſtill, than, by going into the Field, to promote the Intereſt of an Ally, who ſtill put off the Performance of his Ingagements to his Royal Highneſs: The Maritime Powers left no Stone unturn'd, to put an end to thoſe fatal Diſputes. Both Parties were, at laſt, prevail'd with to refer the Controverſy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the *States General*, whoſe Envoys Extraordinary, Mr. *Stanyan*, and Mr. *Vander Meer*, having met, at *Milan*, the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy*, and maturely weigh'd the Allegations on both Sides, they agreed * on a Sentence of Arbitration, importing, in Subſtance, that either the Town of *Vigevano*, or an Equivalent for it, ſhould be given to his Royal Highneſs, together with ſeveral other Diſtricts. The Duke of *Savoy* readily acquieſced in this juſt and prudent Deciſion, for which he return'd his Thanks to the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters: But the *Imperial* Commiſſioners ſolemnly proteſted againſt it; which was very ill reliſh'd at the Court of *Great Britain*. While this Affair was depending, the Duke of *Savoy* order'd Count *Maffey*, his firſt Plenipotentirry at *Utrecht*, to repair † to *London*, to ſollicit the Arrears of Subſidies due to his Royal Highneſs; and, the better

Endeavours to bring the Duke of *Savoy* into the Queen's Meaſures.

* *June* 27. N. S. The *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters endeavour to adjuſt the Differences between the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy*.

† About the middle of *May*.

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better to ſucceed in his Negotiation, that able Miniſter did not fail inſinuating, that his Maſter was inclinable to enter into the *Britiſh* Meaſures. Upon this Hint, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, who catch'd at all Opportunities to mortify the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſtarted the Propoſal of giving the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, as an infallible Lure to decoy his Royal Highneſs: And, therefore, though the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had early * offer'd that Iſland to the Emperor, yet the *Britiſh* Miniſter declared to the Marquis *de Torcy*, that the Queen abſolutely demanded it for the Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Intereſt her Majeſty had moſt at Heart. It is, however, obſervable, that his Royal Highneſs was ſo far from reliſhing this Propoſition, that he declared to the Earl of *Peterborow*, at *Turin*, "That he was not "ſo vainly impatient of the Title of King, as to loſe or hazard any real Intereſt "for an empty Name, but that he thought it much more extraordinary, that a "Prince beaten Ten Years together by his Enemies, ſhould remain, at laſt, with "the Prize contended for, and which ſo often by Parliament, had been declared the "juſt and unavoidable Motive of the War." To calm the Uneaſineſs of Mind the Duke of *Savoy* was in, the Lord *Peterborow*, in a Memorial, repreſented to his Royal Highneſs, "That in refuſing thoſe Offers, he muſt fall out with the Queen, "and the *Engliſh* Miniſters, whom his Lordſhip indeavour'd to excuſe from the Re"proaches caſt upon them, as if they were Perſons devoted to *France*. That for "the Support of what was propoſed, a ſufficient Fleet ſhould be furniſh'd, either by "*England* or *France*, or by both Powers jointly; and that his Royal Highneſs ſhould "be guaranteed and protected againſt any Power that ſhould oppoſe this Project, "or ſhould inſult him for having accepted theſe Offers." The Arguments of the *Britiſh* Miniſters did, at length, prevail with the Duke of *Savoy*; and, if their Deſign was effectually to diſable the Emperor from ſupporting himſelf againſt *France*, after the Separation of the *Engliſh*, by forcing into the Intereſt of *France*, an Ally ſo conſiderable as the Duke of *Savoy*, theſe Meaſures were, certainly, extreamly well calculated for ſuch an End. This Forwardneſs of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, to make *England* a Guarantee for Conditions advantageous only to *France*, and which muſt naturally have ingaged the Nation in a War with the Emperor, was the more extraordinary, in that during the whole Courſe of this Negotiation, no Endeavours were uſed to procure a Guaranty of the Allies to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which had been addreſs'd for by both Houſes of Parliament. While the Earl of *Peterborow* ply'd the Duke of *Savoy* with the glittering Bait of *Sicily*, the *French* indeavour'd to draw him off by open Force: But the Duke of *Berwick*, after an unſucceſsful Attempt to ſurprize Fort *Edmund* and *Coni*, and the plundering of the Neighbourhood of *Saluces*, which occaſion'd a warm Skirmiſh, was oblig'd to repaſs the *Alps* with inconſiderable Booty. On the other hand, Count *Maffey* having, with great Addreſs, obtain'd from the *Britiſh* Court a large Sum of Money, in Part of the Arrears due to his Maſter, he return'd to his Poſt at *Utrecht*, towards the End of *September*, O. S. by which Time the Emperor had ſent Orders to his Miniſters at *Milan*, to give the Duke of *Savoy* intire Satisfaction: But this prepoſterous Condeſcenſion had no Effect upon a Prince, who was already ſtagger'd by the Gold and Promiſes of *Great Britain*.

* See the *Report* of the Secret Committee, *Pag.* 26.

Remarkable Saying of the Duke of *Savoy*; See the *Report Ubi Supra*.

The *Engliſh* Miniſters, and their Emiſſaries, were not equally ſucceſsful in ſome Courts of *Germany*: Mr. *Thomas Harley*, a near Relation of the Lord Treaſurer, who, about the beginning of this Year, had been appointed to go to *Hanover*, with a ſecret Commiſſion, having ſtaid ſome Months in *Holland*, to watch the Progreſs of the Negotiations at *Utrecht* and the *Hague*, ſet out, at laſt, about the beginning of *July*, for *Germany*. On the 12th of that Month, *N. S.* he arrived at *Hanover*, accompanied by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and ſome other *Engliſh* young Gentlemen, who were all nobly entertain'd at the Elector's Expence. Three Days after †, Mr. *Harley*, who from the Station of Coadjutor to the Secretary of the Treaſury, was now raiſed to the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, had a publick Audience of the Elector, and afterwards of the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs Dowager, and of the Electoral Prince and Princeſs, by whom he was receiv'd with diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour, as one ſo nearly related to the Prime Miniſter in *Great Britain*. The Deſign of this Embaſſy was to perſuade the Elector to come into the *Britiſh* Meaſures, which Mr. *Harley* preſs'd Home, and, amongſt other Arguments, told his Electoral Highneſs, *That the contrary would do him an Injury in the Minds of the People, who were ſet upon Peace*: But the Elector remain'd firm in the Sentiments, which he formerly expreſs'd in the Memorial preſented about a Year before by the Baron *de Bothmer*, his Envoy Extraordinary, and anſwer'd Mr. *Harley* to this Effect, ——— "I do not put my ſelf upon the Foot of "one preetnding immediately to the Throne of *Great Britain*. The Queen "is a young Woman, and, I hope, will live a great many Years: When "the

Mr. *Thomas Harley's* private Embaſſy to *Hanover*.

† *July* 15. N. S.

The Elector of *Hanover's* remarkable Anſwer to Mr. *Harley*,

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" ſhe dies, my Mother is before me. Whenever it pleaſes GOD to call me " to that Station, I hope to act as becomes me, for the Advantage of the People: " In the mean Time, ſpeak to me, as to a *German* Prince, and a Prince of the " *Empire* : As ſuch, I muſt tell you, I cannot depart from what I take to be the " true Intereſt of the *Empire*, and the *Dutch*." Mr. *Harley* continued Two Months and a Half at *Hanover* ; and having taken his Audience of Leave of the Elector, the Electreſs *Dowager*, and the Electoral Prince and Princeſs, and receiv'd conſiderable Preſents of Gold Medals and Jewels from the Two firſt ; he ſet out from thence, the next Day, to return to *Great Britain*.

Endeavours were alſo us'd, about this Time, to bring the King of *Pruſſia* into pacifick Meaſures, with no better Succeſs, than at the Court of *Hanover* : But notwithſtanding theſe, and other Diſappointments, the *Britiſh* Miniſters purſu'd their Scheme with wonderful Steadineſs and Reſolution ; and the ſame being mainly founded on King *Philip*'s RENUNCIATION to the Crown of *France* ; the Lord *Lexington* was appointed to go to *Spain*, to preſs, and be Witneſs of the Performance of that important Preliminary.

Tho' the publick Negotiation at *Utrecht* was, for ſome Months, at a Stand, upon Account of the Diſpute between Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren* ; yet ſome private Steps were made, in the mean while, for bringing the War to a Concluſion : For, on the 9th of *October N. S.* the Miniſters of the *States-General* declar'd to thoſe of *Great Britain*, " That, for the Good of Peace, their High Mightineſſes were willing to yield *Liſle* to *France*, and recede from their Pretenſions " to have *Douay*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto inſiſted upon ; provided *Condé* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier, the *Tariffs* of " 1664 reſtor'd ; and that *Sicily* be yielded to the Emperor, and *Straſburgh* to the " Empire." This Propoſal was immediately tranſmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*, where it was favourably entertain'd, and look'd upon as more reaſonable than any of the former Schemes. On the other hand, the *Imperial* Miniſters finding the *States-General* ſo forward to yield *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to King *Philip*, to which they knew their Maſter was unwilling to conſent ; Count *Zinzendorf* propos'd a Plan, according to which, his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the *States* of the *Empire*, ſhould furniſh Four Millions of Crowns ; which were ſuppos'd to be ſufficient to put their Forces in a Condition to act offenſively, and to maintain moſt of the Auxiliaries lately in the *Britiſh* Pay : But it having been found, by long Experience, that there was no great Dependance to be made on ſuch Promiſes ; ſome of the Princes, to whom thoſe Troops belong'd, reſolv'd to recal them, upon various Pretences.

New Scheme of Peace propos'd by the *Dutch*.

About this Time, the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, in a Conference with the *Britiſh*, held on the 10th of *October N. S.* intimated, " That the *Moſt Chriſtian* " *King* inſiſted, that the Count *de Rechteren* ſhould be recall'd by a ſolemn Reſolu" tion, and another Plenipotentiary appointed in his Room ; whereas it appear'd, " that he had himſelf deſir'd to lay down his Commiſſion : But that as his Majeſty " would, as much as poſſible, facilitate this Accommodation, he deſiſted from his " former Demand, that all the Plenipotentiaries of the *States* ſhould wait upon his, " at one of their Houſes ; and would be ſatisfy'd, if Three only ſhould go, and " there diſown what the Count *de Rechteren* had done." The *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries having, the ſame Day, been in Conference with the *Britiſh*, the latter communicated to them the new Orders the *French* Miniſters had received from their Court ; which they tranſmitted to their Principals : But whether this new Overture, or Demand, was, by their High Mightineſſes, judg'd as exorbitant as the former, or for ſome other Reaſon, it does not appear that they caus'd any Anſwer to be return'd to the *French* Miniſters.

The *French* Court does not accept the Satisfaction offer'd by the *Dutch*, about Count *Rechteren*.

On the 15th of *October N. S.* one of the Queen's Meſſengers arriv'd at *Utrecht*, with Diſpatches for her Miniſters ; and, in the Afternoon, all thoſe of the *States*, who were in that Town, met at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, and were in Conference with his Lordſhip and the Earl of *Strafford*. Next Morning, the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out for the *Hague* ; which Place he left the 17th, in the Morning, to imbark for *England*. On *Saturday* Night, the 11th of *October O. S.* his Lordſhip landed at *Aldborough* in *Suſſex* ; and on the 13th, about Two in the Afternoon, arriv'd at *Whitehall*.

E. of *Strafford* comes to *England*.

His Lordſhip's ſudden Departure from *Holland* occaſion'd various Speculations, both at home and abroad : The general Opinion was, That he was ſent for, to give the Queen, and her Miniſters, a verbal Account of the Diſpoſition in which he left the *Dutch*, as to Peace and War, and to receive Her Majeſty's Inſtructions in relation to their late Scheme : But thoſe who obſerv'd what paſs'd at Court, aſcrib'd his coming over, to a Miſunderſtanding which, about this Time, appear'd to be among the

Various Conjectures about the E. of *Strafford*'s Journey.

Miſunderſtanding at Court.

the Queen's Servants. For, the Lord High-Treaſurer being indiſpos'd with Rheumatick Pains, and the Gravel, kept his Chamber from the 2d to the 14th of *October*, when he went to give a Viſit to the Lady *Maſham*, who, about the Beginning of that Month, was come from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*, where ſhe intended to lye in; but whoſe going from her Royal Miſtreſs, was, by many, otherwiſe interpreted. At the ſame Time, the Lord-Keeper went to his Seat in *Oxfordſhire*; the Earl of *Poulet*, Lord Steward, to his Seat at *Hinton St. George*, in *Devonſhire*; and the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and Sir *William Windham*, went a-hunting at *Aſhton*-Park in *Berkſhire*: So that, for about a Fortnight, the Court was very thin at *Windſor*. During this Solitarineſs, the Queen * remov'd to her little Garden-Houſe, on the *South* ſide of the Caſtle of *Windſor*; where, the next Day, ſhe was ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of the Gout: But, on *Sunday* the 12th of *October*, Her Majeſty was ſo eaſy, that ſhe was able to hold a Cabinet-Council; where the Lord Keeper, the Earl *Poulet*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, (who that Day return'd to Court) and all the other Members aſſiſted, except the Lord High-Treaſurer. The different Opinions about his Lordſhip's real, or feign'd Indiſpoſition, occaſion'd various Reports about the apparent Jars among the Courtiers: But the true Reaſon of them was, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who already bore a Grudge to the Lord Treaſurer and Lady *Maſham*, for not having been made a Peer ſooner; was grown jealous of Mr. *Thomas Harley*'s Embaſſy to *Hanover*, without any Inſtructions, but what he privately receiv'd from the Lord Treaſurer; And the Secretary took now a freſh Diſguſt at the intended Creation of Knights of the *Garter*; particularly, that the Earl of *Strafford* was to be one, and, for that very Purpoſe, was ſuddenly ſent for over. However, the crafty Treaſurer having found Means to pacify the Lord *Bolingbroke*; on the 14th of *October*, a long Conference was held between thoſe Two Miniſters, the Earl of *Strafford*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, who, the Day before, arrived from *Hanover*, by the way of *Calais*; and, the next Day, they all went to *Windſor*, to attend the Queen. Five Days after, *David* Earl of *Portmore*, and *John Hill*, Eſq; Major-General, and Governor of *Dunkirk*, were, by Her Majeſty's Command, ſworn of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council: And, on *Sunday* the 26th, was held at *Windſor*-Caſtle, a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; where the Queen, Sovereign of the Order, and ſeveral of the Knights Companions, being preſent; *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners; *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Maſter-General of the Ordnance; *Henry* Duke of *Kent*; *John* Earl *Poulet*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold; *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*; and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and Firſt Lord-Commiſſioner of the *Admiralty*; were elected Knights Companions of the Order; having been firſt introduc'd into the Chapter, (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly received the Honour of Knighthood, when he was inveſted with the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thiſtle*) and knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State; and they were afterwards ſeverally inveſted with the *Garter* and *George*, with the uſual Ceremonies. The Duke of *Hamilton* made a private Application to the Queen, deſiring that he might be permitted to wear both the *Garter*, and the Order of the *Thiſtle*; but was anſwer'd, that the ſame was unprecedented; and that the Duke of *Argyle* had laid down the *Thiſtle*, upon his being made Knight of the *Garter*.

* *Octob.* 9.

The Queen indiſpos'd with the Gout.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* diſgusted.

The E. of *Portmore* and Gen. *Hill* made Privy-Counſellors, *Oct.* 20.

Six Knights of the *Garter* choſen, *Oct.* 26.

D. *Hamilton* deſires to wear the *Garter* and *Thiſtle*; but is deny'd.

The Lord *Lexington*, having imbark'd at *Portſmouth* on the 15th of *September*, on Board the *Litchfield* Man of War, landed, on the 23d of the ſame Month, at *Paſſage* Harbour; and, on the 18th of *October N. S.* arrived at *Madrid*; where he was receiv'd, and entertain'd, as he had been in all other Places ſince he came aſhore, with great Marks of Honour and Diſtinction. Before his Arrival at *Madrid*, upon Information that Sir —— *Burke* reſided there, as Miniſter of the King of *England*, whoſe Arms he had ſet up before his Houſe; the Lord *Lexington* complain'd of it to the Court, and demanded not only that he ſhould lay aſide that Character, (which was immediately comply'd with) but alſo, that he ſhould depart *Madrid*; which he was order'd to do. This ſmall Difficulty being remov'd, the Lord *Lexington* had ſeveral Conferences with King *Philip*'s Miniſters, about that Prince's *Renunciation*; which being drawn up in Form, and agreed to, his Majeſty ſign'd it on the 5th of *November N. S.* and ſwore, upon the *Holy Evangeliſts*, to obſerve it, in Preſence of the Council of State, and of the Chief Nobility. The *Cortez*, or States of *Spain*, having been ſummon'd to meet at *Madrid*, in order to enact this *Renunciation* into a Law; King *Philip*, attended by the Preſident of *Caſtile*, and Council of State, went to their Aſſembly, about Three that Afternoon, and told them, "That "the Efforts which the Nation made, with ſo much Zeal and Fidelity, to ſecure "his

The Lord *Lexington* arrives at *Madrid*, *Oct.* 18. N. S.

K. *Philip*'s Renunciation to the Crown of *France*.

K. *Philip*'s Speech to the *Cortez* thereupon.

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" his Crown on the Two perilous Occaſions when it was tottering, were of ſuch a " Nature, as never to be forgotten: And that, to ſhew his Gratitude, to procure " Peace for his People, and to be never ſeparated from them, He renounced " all Pretenſions, which either himſelf, or his Iſſue, might have to the Crown " of *France*; and deſir'd them to give their Conſent to it." The Motives that had ingaged his *Catholick Majeſty* to make this *Renunciation*, having afterwards been more fully explain'd, by a Declaration read to them by the Secretary of the *Camera*; the Repreſentative of the City of *Burgos*, in the Name of the reſt, return'd an Anſwer to his Majeſty, full of Acknowledgments for his Affection to the *Spaniſh* Nation, in preferring their Crown to that of *France*: Which done, the *Cortez* adjourn'd, and agreed to meet again, in order to confirm and approve the ſaid Act of *Renunciation*. The Queen, and Prince of *Aſturias*, and the Lord *Lexington*, were preſent at the whole Solemnity: But, 'tis to be obſerv'd, that his Lordſhip did not yet take upon him any Character; and that, ſome Time before, King *Philip* ſent Orders to the Marquis *de Monteleone*, who was then at *Paris*, to repair to the Court of *Great Britain*.

The Marquis *de Monteleone* appointed by K. *Philip* to go to the *Britiſh* Court.

While theſe Things were tranſacting, Endeavours were us'd to bring the Crown of *Portugal* into the preſent Meaſures of *Peace*; and, leſt fair Means and Perſuaſions ſhould fail, it was thought proper to uſe more forcible and prevailing Arguments. In order to that, the Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded King *Philip*'s Forces in *Eſtremadura*, having caus'd a Detachment of Three or Four Thouſand Horſe to advance to *la Fuente de los Zepateros*, march'd with the reſt of his Army; and having paſs'd the *Caya* and the *Cayola*, incamp'd, the 22d of *September N. S.* within Half a League of *Elvas*. To increaſe the Jealouſy, which, by this March, he had given the *Portugueze*, as if he deſign'd to beſiege that Place, he went to take a nearer View of it, with ſome Officers and Ingeniers; and then return'd to his Camp, where he continued till the 27th. On the other hand, the *Portugueze*, deceiv'd by theſe Appearances, work'd hard in repairing the Fortifications of *Elvas*, and convey'd into it Two Battalions, drawn out of *Campo-Major*; which being the Town the Marquis *de Bay* had a Deſign upon, he march'd, the 28th, at Day-break, with the whole Army, towards that Place; which, before Night, was inveſted; and ſuch Diligence was uſed in getting all Neceſſaries for the Siege, that the Trenches were open'd the Night between the 4th and 5th of *October N. S.* This Irruption of the *Spaniards*, to the Number of near Twenty Thouſand Men, at a Juncture, when *Great Britain* (the main Support of *Portugal*, for many Years paſt) had reduc'd all her Forces in that Country, (Two Regiments only excepted) could not but make the Court of *Liſbon* very uneaſy. Orders were, indeed, immediately ſent to the Commanders of the ſeveral Provinces, forthwith to aſſemble the Troops under their reſpective Commands; but theſe Forces appear'd ſo very inconſiderable, and in ſuch a wretched Condition, that ſome of the Prime Nobility thought it their Duty to repreſent to the King the ill State of the Kingdom, and the Miſmanagement of the Miniſtry, eſpecially of the *Inquiſitor General*, who was the Chief Favourite, and by whoſe Direction all Affairs were govern'd. Hereupon, his *Portugueze* Majeſty declar'd, " He would " take care to apply the *beſt Remedy* he could, to the *Dangers* with which the " *State* was *threaten'd*; and even, if Occaſion requir'd, *take the Field in Perſon.*" But, nevertheleſs, the Conſternation the *Court* was under, very much increas'd, upon the News that the *Spaniards* had inveſted *Campo-Major*, the moſt regular Fortification on the Frontiers of *Portugal*; but which, at that Time, was not provided either with a ſufficient Gariſon, or with Ammunition and Proviſions for a long Siege. However, on this Occaſion, the *Portugueze* exerted themſelves with ſuch Vigor and Reſolution, as they ſeem'd to have been wholly Strangers to during the Courſe of this War: Which was, in great meaſure, owing to the Bravery and Conduct of Major-General *Hogan*, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, and of Brigadier *Maſſey*, an experienc'd *French* (*Proteſtant*) Ingineer; who being at that Time at *Liſbon*, preparing to go to *Brazil*, form'd (with the Count *de Ribeira*, and ſeveral other Officers of Note) the Deſign of getting into *Campo-Major*; which was executed with very good Succeſs, at the Head of Two or Three Hundred *Portugueze* Grenadiers, a Day or two after the Enemy had open'd the Trenches. Major-General *Hogan* having alſo got into the Town with a Supply of Four or Five Hundred Men; the Count *de Ribeira*, who commanded there in Chief, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity; and was ſo well ſeconded by the Officers, Ingeniers, and Troops under him, that he had at laſt the good Fortune to oblige the Marquis *de Bay* to raiſe the * Siege. This good Succeſs, together with the ſafe Arrival of the *Brazil* Fleet, very richly laden, and the Queen's happy Delivery of a Prince, all which happen'd about the ſame Time, occaſion'd

And beſiege *Campo-Major*.

Uneaſineſs and Conſternation of the Court of *Portugal*.

The *Spaniards* raiſe the Siege of *Campo Major*. * *Oct.* 29, and 30. N. S.

The *Brazil* Fleet arrives at *Liſbon*, *Oct.* 9. N. S.

The Queen of *Portugal* deliver'd of the P. of *Brazil*.

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caſion'd unexpreſſible Joy in the Court and City of *Liſbon*. On the other hand, Major-General *Pearce* having proclaim'd a Suſpenſion of Arms, between *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, among the few *Britiſh* Troops then in *Portugal*, and order'd them into Winter-Quarters, arriv'd the 6th of *November*, N. S. at *Liſbon*, from whence Admiral *Baker* ſail'd, a few Days after, for *England*. And tho' the Enterprize of the *Spaniards* upon *Campo-Mayor*, miſerably miſcarry'd, it had yet the principal Effect, which the Courts of *France*, *Spain*, and *Great Britain*, expected from it, in quickning the Paces of the *Portugueze* Miniſters at *Utrecht*, towards an Agreement for a Suſpenſion of Arms; which by the good Offices of the Lord Privy-Seal, was, at laſt, brought about, and ſign'd at his Lordſhip's Houſe, by the *French* and *Portugueze* Plenipotentiaries, on the 7th of *November*, N. S. This Treaty was, the ſame Day, communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies, by the Count *de Taronca*, who excuſed this forward Step, as the Effect of preſſing Neceſſity.

The *Portugueze* come into the Suſpenſion of Arms.

Thus ended the War in *Portugal*; but the Endeavours which, at the ſame Time, were us'd, to bring it to a Concluſion in *Catalonia*, were not equally ſucceſsful; the Emperor appearing reſolv'd to keep Poſſeſſion of that Principality, where Count *Staremberg*, though ſtreighten'd for want of Proviſions and Forage, not only maintain'd his Ground, but kept *Gironne* block'd up for a conſiderable Time. On the other hand, frequent Councils were held in *France* and *England*, and ſeveral Expreſſes diſpatch'd from one Court to the other, about a new Plan of Peace, that might bring in the reſty and obſtinate *Dutch*. In order to cement the growing Friendſhip and Intimacy between the Two Crowns, the Queen of *Great Britain* appointed Duke *Hamilton* her Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*; and, the better to enable him to ſupport the State and Splendor of that Character, beſtow'd † upon his Grace the Office of Maſter General of the Ordnance, vacant by the Death of the Earl *Rivers*, which happen'd about the middle ‖ of *Auguſt*. On the other hand, the moſt Chriſtian King named the Duke *d' Aumont*, Firſt Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, to go to *England*, with the ſame Character: And 'tis obſervable, that the Choice of thoſe Two Ambaſſadors, was very agreeable to the Pretender's Friends, whoſe Cauſe and Intereſt, they both openly favour'd. All this while, the Duke of *Ormond* continued in his Quarters in *Ghent*, where Monſieur *Vegelin Van Claerbergen*, one of the *Dutch* Field-Deputies, waited upon him on the 7th of *September*, N. S. being ſent by his Colleagues, to ſound his Grace upon ſeveral Points. His firſt Queſtion was, whether the *Engliſh* Troops were to ſtay at *Ghent* and *Bruges* the whole Winter, or how long? To which the Duke anſwer'd, he could not tell, but ſaw yet no Appearance of their being withdrawn. He aſk'd next, Whether the Duke would conſent to the *States* putting ſome of their Troops into *Ghent*, to take Care of their Convoys, and guard them to their Frontier Gariſons? But the Duke having ſtrict Orders to keep Poſſeſſion of his own Acquiſition, told him, "He "thought himſelf obliged not to ſuffer any Troops, but thoſe of the Queen, to "come into that Town: That, however, he had no Intention to obſtruct the *Dutch* "Convoys; and that their Troops might ſtill come to the Counterſcarp of the "Town, and receive whatever was to be carried to the Camp, as had been pra"ctiſed, ever ſince *Ghent* was in the Hands of the Allies." The Deputy's next Queſtion was, Whether his Grace would let part of the *Daniſh* Troops take their Quarters in *Bruges*, as they had done, ever ſince the Reduction of that Place? To which the Duke anſwer'd in the Negative. The Lord *Bolingbroke* highly applauded his Conduct on this Occaſion, and told ∴ him, *The Queen had receiv'd ſo much ill Uſage, with reſpect to the Commerce of her Subjects in the* Netherlands, *and had ſo much Reaſon to expect more of the ſame Kind, that ſhe was reſolv'd to treat upon that Head, with theſe Pawns in her Hands:* But upon Recollection, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, in a Second Letter, of the ſame Date, acquainted the Duke, "That the poſitive Order con"tain'd in his Firſt, was not ſent to prevent the Admiſſion of other Troops, beſides "her Majeſty's, into *Ghent* and *Bruges*: That the Queen was ſatisfied, that his "Grace would take effectual Care to preſerve thoſe cautionary Places, which could "alone ſecure to her any tolerable Conditions, with reſpect to the *Netherlands*, in "the Terms of Peace: But, he confeſs'd, he thought it could be no ways unne"ceſſary, to give his Grace a very poſitive and clear Order, in an Affair, which "might, perhaps, make a great Noiſe. The Duke not only punctually obey'd the Orders he receiv'd from *England*, but was alſo very forward in aſſiſting the Queen's new Friends, the *French*, even at the Expence of her old Allies. For being informed of a Deſign, which the *Dutch*, "from the late Succeſs of their Enterprize "upon Fort *Knoque*, had been encouraged to form, for ſurprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*; and that the fortifying *Dixmuyde* was made uſe of as a Pretence, for aſſembling a Body of Troops, to put the Deſign in Execution: His Grace acquainted "* the Lord *Bolingbroke* with this Affair, and left it to his Lordſhip to judge of its "Impor-

Duke *Hamilton* named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *France*; And made Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

† *Aug.* 29. The Earl *Rivers* dies.

‖ *Aug.* 18. Duke *D'Aumont* named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *England* by the *French* King.

Conference between the Duke of *Ormond* and M. *Vegelin Van Claerbergen*.

∴ In a Letter of *Sept.* 9.

* In a Letter of *Oct.* 21. N. S.

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"Importance, and of the Uſe that was to be made of it: But ſuggeſted, that if it "were thought for the Queen's Service, to prevent that Deſign being put in Exe- "cution, ſome Means ſhould be found to give Advice of it to Mareſchal *Villars*, "who might think we owed him that good Office, in requital of ſome Informations "he had given his Grace, with a Deſign to ſerve her Majeſty." The Queen was of the Duke's Opinion, concerning the ſecret Intelligence he had receiv'd; of which, however, no Uſe was made, becauſe the Campaign was, by this Time, at an End. Both the *French* and Confederate Armies going now into Winter-Quarters, his Grace aſk'd, and readily obtain'd Leave to return to *England*; and having taken a View of *Dunkirk*, imbark'd there, landed at *Dover* the 2d of *November*, arriv'd in *London* the next Day, and on the 4th waited on the Queen at *Windſor*, where he met with a moſt gracious Reception.

The Duke of *Ormond* returns to *England*.

The ſame Day, being the Anniverſary of the Nativity of King *William* the Third, great Rejoycings were made, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, by the well-affected to the *Revolution*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Among the reſt, a conſiderable Number of Lords, Gentlemen, and Citizens, being met at the *Three-Tuns* and *Rummer* in *Grace-Church-Street*, to celebrate that Feſtival, caus'd a great Bonefire to be made before the Houſe, and gave Beer to the Mob, to pledge the Healths they drank on the Balcony, to the *Queen*, the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the Memory of King *William*. The High-Church Party were, it ſeems, offended at it, and raiſed an *oppoſite Mob*, who offering to diſturb the Rejoycings round the Bonefire, a Scuffle inſu'd, in which the Aggreſſors were repuls'd, with ſome broken Heads and bloody Noſes; but the Train'd Bands being that Day under Arms, the Fray was ſoon parted, and all was quiet, 'till the Boneſire was conſum'd, and the Company in the Tavern retired, when part of the Mob that had before been worſted, finding no Oppoſition, they reveng'd themſelves on the Glaſs-Windows of the Tavern; but the Train'd-Bands again interpoſing, the Houſe receiv'd no further Damage. However, this ſolemn Rejoycing was, by the *Tories*, repreſented as a ſet Deſign to diſturb the Government: But what was yet more ridiculous, a Report was ſpread of a ſtrange Conſpiracy againſt the Life of the Lord Treaſurer, *by ſending him*, on that very † Day, *a Band-Box, with Three Piſtols charg'd and cock'd, whoſe Trigger being tied to a Pack-Thread faſten'd to the Cover, the Piſtols would have gone off, and done Execution, at the opening of the Box, had not the ſame been miraculouſly prevented, by Dr.* Jonathan Swift, *who being then in the Room, while his Lordſhip was Shaving, ſuſpected ſomething, and open'd the Box in ſuch a Manner, that no Miſchief was done.* This was the firſt Story that was whiſper'd about: But the Belief of ſuch an extravagant Plot, was ſoon exploded; when it was found that the Three Piſtols were no more than a Steel ſet on a Piſtol-Stock, to ſtrike Fire, and Two Inkhorns, or Squibs; ſo that *Jonathan Swift*, the lucky Diſcoverer, was, by many, ſuſpected to have been the ingenious Contriver of this political Machine.

† *Nov.* 4. Sham Plot broach'd by the *Tories*.

King *William*'s Birth-Day ſolemniz'd with great Rejoycings by the *Whigs*.

Another Accident happen'd about this Time, which the Miniſters, and their Mercenary Writers, eagerly laid hold on, to improve a *private* Animoſity, if not into a *Conſpiracy* againſt the Government, at leaſt into a *Party-Quarrel*. A Law-Suit, which, for about Eleven Years, had been depending between the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Lord *Mohun*, as all Domeſtick Differences generally do, had created much ill Blood between thoſe Two Noblemen; ſo that on the 13th of *November*, at a Meeting at Mr. *Orlebar*, a Maſter in *Chancery*'s Chambers in the *Rolls*, the Duke having reflected on Mr. *Whitworth*, (Father to Mr. *Whitworth*, her Majeſty's late Ambaſſador to the *Czar*) who was examin'd as a Witneſs on the Lord *Mohun*'s Side, ſaying, *He had neither Truth nor Juſtice in him:* The Lord *Mohun* thought himſelf oblig'd to vindicate that Gentleman, which he did, by ſaying, *He had as much Truth as his Grace.* The Duke having made no Reply, all ſeem'd to end amicably; for his Grace and the Lord *Mohun* continued in the ſame Place above half an Hour, in all Appearance, very friendly; and at parting, the Duke, going out firſt, made a low Bow to the Lord *Mohun*, who, in like manner, return'd his Grace's Civility: So that none of the Perſons there preſent, ſuſpected any Conſequence from what had paſs'd. But the next Day, Lieutenant-General *Maccartney* went Twice to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Houſe, with a Challenge to his Grace from the Lord *Mohun*; and in the Evening the Duke, accompany'd by Colonel *John Hamilton*, went to meet General *Maccartney* at the *Roſe* Tavern, and was a few Minutes in private with him; whilſt the Lord *Mohun* and the Colonel were in ſeparate Rooms. Mr. *Maccartney* went ſeveral Times between the Duke and Lord *Mohun*; from which, and other Circumſtances, his Enemies took Occaſion to give out, That he rather inflam'd, than endeavour'd to compoſe the Quarrel. But all that can be fairly conjectur'd, is, that the Time and Place of the Duel were there fix'd, and agreed on. The Lord *Mohun* and General *Maccartney* lay that Night at the *Bagnio* in *Long-Acre*, and

Account of the Quarrel between the D. of *Hamilton* and the Lord *Mohun*.

A Challenge ſent to the Duke.

A. D. 1712.

and on *Sunday*, the 15th of *November*, about Seven of the Clock in the Morning, went in a Hackney-Coach, to the *Lodge* in *Hide-Park*, where being ſoon after met by the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Second, Colonel *Hamilton*, they all jump'd over a Ditch, into a Place call'd *the Nurſery*. It ſeems my Lord *Mohun* would not have the Seconds bear a Part in the Engagement; but the Duke inſiſted, that Mr. *Maccartney ſhould have a Share in the Dance*; which ſtrengthen'd the Suggeſtion, that he was the Inſtigator of this fatal Duel. All having drawn immediately, the Two Principals made ſuch violent and deſperate Paſſes at each other, being rather intent to give, than to parry Thruſts, that they ſoon fell down, both mortally wounded; ſo that the Lord *Mohun* died on the Spot, and the Duke, as his Servants were carrying him to his Coach. The Two Seconds either did not fight at all, as one of the Witneſſes depos'd, or fought with ſuch Caution, that Colonel *Hamilton* receiv'd only a ſmall Wound in the Inſtep; which, he ſaid, happen'd by his own Sword, as he was parrying down a full Paſs that General *Maccartney* made at him.

Both the Duke and the Lord *Mohun* kill'd.

The High-Churchmen, and the Chevalier *de St. George*'s Friends, were ſo ſenſibly touch'd with the Loſs of one of their principal Champions, that they charg'd this unhappy Duel on the whole *Whig-Party:* ſuggeſting *, "That having try'd all other "Methods in vain, they return'd to their laſt Expedient, of *Murder*, and imploy'd "*Treachry* and *Violence* at once. That their General (the Duke of *Marlborough*) ſet "the Example of *Party-Duels*, which was only to give them a Sanction; and de- "puted that infamous Meſſenger of his Challenge, to be the general *Bully* of the "*Faction*. That that Bravo, *Maccartney*, was forced to keep up his Patron's, (the "Lord *Mohun*'s Courage) with Wine, 'till within very few Hours of their meeting "in the Field. And that the mortal Wound which the Duke receiv'd, after his "Adverſary was run through the Heart, could not be given by any but *Maccartney*." This laſt Accuſation being like to lay an indelible *Odium* on the *Whigs*, great Induſtry, and, indeed, all indirect Means were uſed, to propagate the Belief of it. In order to that, Colonel *Hamilton* depoſed before the Privy-Council, *That he ſaw* Maccartney *make a Paſs at his Grace:* Upon which an Advertiſement was publiſh'd by the Government, for the *Diſcovery of Lieutenant-General* Maccartney, *ſuggeſting, That it had appear'd upon Oath, that the Wound whereof the Duke dy'd, was given him by the ſaid* Maccartney. On the other hand, it was alledg'd, in Vindication of the *Whigs* in general, and of General *Maccartney* in particular, "That Duke *Hamilton*, and "the Lord *Mohun*, purſued *their private Animoſities*, occaſion'd by the Law-Suit be- "fore-mention'd, that had been depending many Years; which plainly appear'd, "from the Duke's having often been forewarn'd to avoid the Lord *Mohun*'s Com- "pany. That the latter might, probably, have been inclin'd to decide the Matter "by the Sword, upon an Apprehenſion either that the Duke would, at laſt, remove "the Cauſe to the Houſe of Peers, where he might hope to ſupply by Friends and "Intereſt, what he wanted in Juſtice and Equity; or that upon his Return from "his Embaſſy to *France*, he might beg and obtain of the Crown, the late Earl of "*Macclesfield*'s Eſtate, which was the Prize contended for, upon a Pretence, that "the Outlawry againſt that Earl, was not revers'd in due Form." As to the Suggeſtion that General *Maccartney* ſtabb'd Duke *Hamilton*, the Falſity of that horrid Imputation ſufficiently appear'd, both from the ſeveral Depoſitions taken at the Coroner's Inqueſt, and from the Reports and Declarations of Two or Three eminent Surgeons, who were unanimous, *That the Wound the Duke receiv'd in his Right-Arm, and which was allow'd, on all hands, to have been given by the Lord* Mohun, *was the immediate Occaſion of his Grace's Death.* Colonel *Hamilton* foully prevaricated at his Tryal, on Account of this unhappy Duel, and perſiſted in accuſing General *Maccartney:* But his Silence at the Place where they fought, and where they both continued a conſiderable while, taking Care of their reſpective Principals, raiſed an unanſwerable Objection to Colonel *Hamilton*'s Evidence, and fix'd upon him an infamous Character, either for charging a Murder upon an innocent Man, or for ſuffering the Murderer of the Noble Perſon, whoſe Second he was, to make his Eſcape, when it was in his Power to ſecure him. Under this juſt Imputation, Colonel *Hamilton* lived obſcurely the remainder of his Days; and his Death was attended with viſible Marks of Divine Vengeance. (*a*) But leaving the Seconds, we ſhall conclude the Account of this fatal Duel, with a Sketch of the Characters of the Two Noble Principals. *James*, late Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, was the firſt Duke and

* *Examiner* of *Nov.* 20. 1712. Scurrilous Reflections on the *Whigs*, and on the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Occaſion of this Duel.

The *Whigs* vindicated.

Character of the Duke of *Hamilton*.

(*a*) He became ſo odious to all Men of Honour, that he was obliged to ſell his Company in the Guards: He died *October* the 17th, 1716, being ſeized with a ſudden Vomiting of Blood, that could not be ſtopp'd.

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Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Scotland*, next to the Line of the *Stuarts*. He had a Soul equal to his Birth; and his Perſon, though not much above the middle Stature, being well made, well proportion'd, and of a vigorous and healthy Conſtitution, he made ſuch a Proficiency in the Gentlemanly Exerciſes of *Riding* and *Fencing*, and by liberal Education, temper'd ſo well his innate high Spirit, with a polite Carriage and Affability, that he was accounted one of the moſt accompliſh'd Noblemen of King *Charles* the Second's Court. That diſcerning Prince made him Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and afterwards ſent him his Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *France*. His Grace was univerſally lamented by his Countrymen; and very juſtly by the *Anti-Revolutioners*: For when the Prince of *Orange*, upon the late King *James*'s Receſs, *had aſſembled ſuch of the* Scotch *Nobility and Gentry, as were then in* London, *and after having* declar'd the Motives of his coming, had aſk'd their Advice, the Duke of *Hamilton*, then Earl of *Arran*, (though his Father was Preſident of that Aſſembly) propoſed to them, *That they ſhould move the Prince to deſire the King to return, and call a Free Parliament, which would be the beſt way to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, and their Properties, and to heal their Breaches.* This Counſel being oppoſite to the Prince of *Orange*'s Undertaking, his Grace was never afterwards in Favour with that Prince; and adhering to his Sentiments of ſtrict Loyalty to the direct Royal Line, he could not but be obnoxious to the Sticklers for the late *Revolution*, and the ſubſequent Settlement; who knew he held a conſtant Correſpondence with the Court of St. *Germains*.

Character of Lord *Mohun*.

As for the Lord *Mohun*, he was Son of *Charles* Lord *Mohun*, by *Philippa*, one of the Daughters of *Arthur Anneſley*, Earl of *Angleſey*, Lord Privy-Seal, and the Off-ſpring of a moſt Noble and Ancient Family, of which Sir *William de Mohun*, who accompany'd the *Norman* Conqueror, was the firſt Founder in *England*, after it had flouriſh'd long before in *France*. He had the Misfortune to loſe his Father in his tender Infancy, which depriv'd him of the Advantage of an Education ſuitable to his Birth, whereby his natural Parts and Genius remain'd uncultivated; and his great Spirit, together with the Narrowneſs of his Paternal Eſtate, having led him early to Arms, he fell into licentious Company, ſo that his Youth was mark'd by many unlucky Sallies, and even Criminal Exceſſes. But if juvenile Follies were to determine a Man's Character, the Council-Board would often be depriv'd of its wiſeſt Heads; the Bench of its beſt Judges; and the Church of its brighteſt Luminaries; and many a Name would either be loſt in Oblivion, or ſtigmatiz'd with Infamy, that makes a ſhining Figure in Hiſtory. Certainly all equitable Perſons will give Allowances for the Eruptions of youthful Blood; and not charge a Man of Forty, with the Faults he committed before Twenty; which Age my Lord *Mohun* had not reach'd, when Mr. *Mountford*, the famous Comedian, was barbarouſly murther'd by his Lordſhip's Companions; and it plainly appear'd upon the ſolemn Tryal before the Lords, in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, that his Lordſhip's Hands were not imbru'd in his Blood. Some Years after, my Lord *Mohun* had alſo the Misfortune to be involv'd with the late Earl of *Warwick*, in an Indictment for the Murther of Mr. *Coote*, for which they were both try'd by the Peers in *Weſtminſter-Hall*: But, according to a Learned * Divine, *The Lord* Mohun, *with great Compoſedneſs and Elocution, made his Innocency ſo well appear, that he was acquitted by the unanimous Suffrage of the Peers, and liv'd to be a great Example of Sobriety, and Publick Spirit.* And, indeed, my Lord *Mohun*, after this laſt Misfortune, did wonderfully reclaim; and what by his Reading, what by his Converſation with the ableſt Statesmen, ſo well improv'd his natural Parts, that he became a ſtrenuous Aſſerter of the Cauſe of Liberty, and of the late Revolution; which, however, could not but raiſe him many Enemies, and was the main Reaſon why his Memory has been ſo unfairly, and ſo barbarouſly treated. He behav'd himſelf ſo diſcreetly at the Court of *Hanover*, whither he accompany'd the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, thht he left an excellent Character behind him with that Elector, and the Princeſs *Sophia*, his Mother; and when his Electoral Highneſs was to be inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, he appointed the Lord *Mohun* to be his Proxy. Upon the whole Matter, the Lord *Mohun* was no leſs regretted by the *Whigs*, than Duke *Hamilton* was by the other Party.

* See Dr. *Kennet*'s Hiſtory of *England*, Vol. 3. p. 767.

False Rumours of Plots.

In the mean Time, they who were about the timorous Queen, in order to ſecure her Dependance upon them, improved all Opportunies to frighten her with Rumours of *Plots*. On *Sunday*, the 23d of *November*, the Guard was doubled at *Windſor*, upon Information that ſome diſaffected Perſons lurk'd in the Night, near the little Houſe in which her Majeſty reſided; and, at the ſame Time, one of the Queen's Gardeners was taken up, for ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of her Majeſty, which gave a Colour to the Suſpicion of ſome ill Deſign againſt her Perſon. But it appeared afterwards, that the firſt Alarm was occaſion'd by Three young *German* Gentlemen, who being gone to *Windſor* the *Saturday*, to view the Caſtle, and ſee the Court the

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next Day, happen'd to walk about the Queen's Houſe in the Evening. As they came near a Centry, they were challeng'd as uſual; but not underſtanding *Engliſh*, and thinking they had come too near the Queen's Houſe, inſtead of anſwering, they betook themſelves to their Heels, and went to their Lodgings. Hereupon the Centry call'd to his Corporal, and the commanding Officer being acquainted with what had paſs'd, made his Report, upon which it was thought proper to double the Guard. Whilſt theſe falſe Rumours were induſtriouſly ſpread, the Duke of *Marlborough* wiſely conſider'd, that notwithſtanding the conſtant Precaution he us'd, ſince his Removal, not to intermeddle in publick Affairs, yet he could not be merry with Four or Five intimate Friends, or take a Turn into the Country, without giving Jealouſy to his Enemies, and being traduc'd by *Mercenary Libellers*: Whereupon his Grace reſolv'd to make other People eaſy, and his own Perſon more ſecure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. His Grace having open'd his Deſign to the Earl of *Oxford*, and demanded a Paſs about the latter End of *October*, the ſame was readily granted; but he was deny'd the Favour of paying his Perſonal Duty to the Queen, before he left *England*. It is obſervable, that both *Tories* and *Whigs* were variouſly affected with his Grace's *voluntary Exile*: Some judging it *ominous*, others *favourable* to their reſpective Parties and Deſigns; ſome the Effect of Fear, and others of Prudence. In all probability, theſe Two laſt Motives prevail'd with the Duke: For it was high Time for him to leave the Kingdom, when ſo many Arts were us'd to render him obnoxious to the Government. To this Purpoſe we may take Notice, that beſides what had been ſuggeſted, that his Grace *ſet the Example of* Party-Duels, *and deputed the late Lord* Mohun *to be the* General Bully *of the Faction*, it was maliciouſly inſinuated, not only in private Whiſpers, but even before the Coroner's Inquſt, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was privy to the Challenge that was ſent to the Duke of *Hamilton*. His Grace having ſettled his Domeſtick Affairs, ſet out for *Dover* on *Monday*, the 24th of *November*; embark'd the *Sunday* following, on board the *North Britain* Packet-Boat, and the next Day landed at *Oſtend*, under a tripple Diſcharge of all the Cannon on the Ramparts. At his Landing, his Grace was receiv'd by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vaſt Concourſe of People, to Captain *Brown*'s, where he din'd. He ſupp'd with the Governor, lay that Night at the Burgo-Maſter's; and the next Day (*December* 13. N. S.) his Grace ſet out for *Antwerp*. He was receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Reſpect, in all the *Dutch* Gariſons, particularly at *Maeſtricht*, from whence he repair'd * to *Aix-la-Chapelle*: But we may take Notice, that Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* paid dear for the Civilities he ſhew'd to the Duke, being, ſoon after, diveſted of all his Employments. All this while, ſtrict Search was made after Lieutenant-General *Maccartney*; and beſides the Five Hundred Pounds promiſed by the Queen's Proclamation, Three Hundred more were offer'd by the Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, as a Reward to whomſoever ſhould diſcover him. But Mr. *Maccartney* having, after the fatal Duel, walk'd to *Kenſington*, and thence to *Chelſea*, went from thence to the Duke of *Richmond*'s Houſe in the *Privy-Garden*, near *Whitehall*; lay there that Night; and early the next Morning, croſs'd the *Thames*; and then, in a Diſguiſe, went over to *Flanders*. It was, for ſome Days, uncertain, who ſhould ſucceed the late Duke *Hamilton*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*: But on the 23d of *November*, the Queen was pleaſed to declare her Choice of the Duke of *Shrewſbury* for that Employment. As for the Poſt of Maſter-General of the Ordnance, likewiſe vacant by the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, her Majeſty thought fit not to diſpoſe of it ſo ſoon.

Reaſons that induc'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to go out of *England*.

He is deny'd the Favour of ſeeing the Queen.

Endeavours uſed to involve him in pretended Plots.

He arrives at *Oſtend*, and goes for *Antwerp*.

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Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* removed from his Employments.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *France*.

The Chief Members of the Privy-Council having, for ſome Days, been taken up in examining Witneſſes concerning the fatal Duel, it was the 20th of *November* before the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out from *London*, to imbark at *Greenwich* for *Holland*, with a new Plan, containing her Majeſty's laſt Intentions about Peace. His Excellency arrived at the *Hague* on the 6th of *December*, N. S. made the next Day a Viſit to the Preſident of the Week, and to the Grand-Penſionary; and having deſired, that a Deputation might be made to him the 8th, there went to his Houſe a Deputy from each Province, to whom were added the Grand Penſionary, and the Regiſter *Fagel*: His Excellency aſſured them, "That he never was more pleas'd with being "there, than on this Occaſion, as wiſhing nothing more, than to ſee the ancient "Friendſhip and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and that State reviv'd, "and flattering himſelf, that as he was charg'd with Orders and Inſtructions, which "tended to procure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and the firm Security of that "State, ſo a ſolid and laſting Friendſhip and Correſpondence might thereby be "eſtabliſh'd between her Majeſty and their High-Mightineſſes. That he could "not forbear ſaying, he wiſh'd the Love of War, and the private Intereſts of ſome "Perſons, had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which "might

The Earl of *Strafford* returns to the *Hague*, and propoſes a new Plan of Peace to the *States General*, *Dec.* 8. N. S.

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" might have prov'd, and ſtill might prove fatal to that *State*, if the laſt " Offers now to be made on the Part of her Majeſty, ſhould not be accepted. " That the reflecting on what had paſs'd, might ſerve to prevent Inconveniencies " for the future; ſince the Refuſal to agree to the Suſpenſion of Arms, propos'd by " Her Majeſty, might have brought Ruin on that State, and had coſt them ſo dear; " and that there was Reaſon to fear much greater Evils, in caſe their High Migh- " tineſſes ſhould now refuſe to conclude the Peace jointly with Her Majeſty. " That the laſt Propoſition, or Overture about Peace, made by their High Migh- " tineſſes, contain'd one Point, which was contrary to the Ingagements Her Ma- " jeſty had before entred into; namely, That *Sicily* ſhould be given to the Duke " of *Savoy*. That as to ſome other Points, inſurmountable Obſtacles had now ari- " ſen, which might have been got over, had not ſo ſtrong Oppoſition been made " to Her Majeſty's Meaſures, and had not Her Majeſty been conſtrain'd to agree " ſeparately to a Suſpenſion of Arms. That the Irreſolution of that State had been " attended by very unhappy Accidents; and therefore, Her Majeſty was very " deſirous they would, at length, come to fix upon ſome Propoſitions, reaſonable " in themſelves, and of ſuch a Nature, that, in the unlucky Conjuncture wherein " Affairs now ſtood, they might be obtain'd of *France*. That Her Majeſty had " given him Permiſſion to declare further, That he well knew, Her Majeſty was " determin'd to inſiſt upon, and even to procure from *France*, the Ceſſion of *Tour-* " *nay*, to ſtrengthen the Barrier of that State with a Place of ſo great Importance; " but that he knew likewiſe, that Her Majeſty's Conduct in this Matter, would " wholly depend upon that of the *States*: And that after the making ſo conſidera- " ble a Step in their Favour, it was expected, that, on their Part, they ſhould " forthwith concur with Her Majeſty in concluding the Peace, without ſtarting new " Objections, and without making other Demands: And that as ſoon as that State " ſhould declare themſelves in an authentick manner, ſo that Her Majeſty could " depend upon it; then Her Majeſty would cauſe a Declaration to be made in full " Congreſs, that the Article of the Ceſſion of *Tournay*, ſhould be one of the Con- " ditions of Peace, *ſine quâ non*. That he was likewiſe to inform their High Migh- " tineſſes, That the King of *France* had made very ſtrong Inſtances for his Ally, " the Elector of *Bavaria*; and that the leaſt which his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* pre- " tended to aſk for him, was, That the ſaid Elector ſhould continue in the Poſ- " ſeſſion of *Luxembourg*, *Namur*, and *Charleroy*; ſubject, however, to the Terms of " the *Barrier* for the *States-General*, till the ſaid Elector were reſtor'd to his Electo- " rate of *Bavaria*, (excluſive of the *Upper Palatinate*) and plac'd in the Rank and " Dignity of Ninth Elector. That the King of *France* would alſo propoſe, That " the Kingdom of *Sardinia* be given to that Elector, for effacing, by the Title of " King, the Diſgrace and Mortification of being degraded from his Rank of Firſt " Elector: And, that Her Majeſty judg'd, that this Point might be granted. That " he was alſo to repreſent, That Her Majeſty was deſirous both to re-eſtabliſh, and " to maintain, an entire Union between Her and that State; and hop'd, and be- " liev'd, that their High Mightineſſes were of the ſame Sentiments with Her in " this Matter: That it was therefore neceſſary, to remove all that that State might " ſeem to have gain'd, either to the immediate Prejudice, or to the future Danger, " of Her Majeſty's and her Kingdoms Intereſts. That he had brought with him " a Plan of a *New Treaty* of *Succeſſion* and *Barrier*; and muſt inſiſt, that it might " be ſign'd before the Concluſion of the Peace. That upon a Diſcuſſion of the " now exiſting *Barrier-Treaty*, he would make it appear to the Miniſters of this " *State*, that many Things were therein inſerted, which in *England* were look'd up- " on as diſadvantageous to her Majeſty's Subjects, and which certainly could not " be reconcil'd either to the Letter or to the Deſign of the Grand Alliance; nor " were conformable to any Principles upon which the preſent Confederacy was " made, and the War begun. That he would further ſhew, that the Alterations " and Additions now propos'd, were only ſuch, as were neceſſary to rectify the Mi- " ſtakes, and to explain what was dubious, and to ſupply ſome Omiſſions in that " Treaty, and to take away ſome Obſtructions thence ariſing to the Commerce of " *Great Britain*. That the particular Guaranty of the *Succeſſion*, and *Barrier*, being " thus explain'd and rectify'd, it would not only be an additional Security for both " Nations, and be cordially executed, whenever the Occaſion ſhould happen, but " would unite the Two Nations in ſtricter Bonds of Friendſhip and Affection. " Whereas, on the other hand, that *State* could not but expect a ſlow Execution of " a Treaty, which, by the *Britiſh* Nation, had been declar'd diſhonourable, and " diſadvantageous to it: And, in ſhort, that to pretend to hold the ſaid Nation un- " der an Ingagement of ſuch a Nature as this, could have no other Effect, than to " foment Jealouſy and Miſunderſtanding, which, one Time or other, might break

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" out in an open Rupture. That among the Terms of the New Plan, the Fourth " Article of the Treaty of *Barrier* imported, That Her Majeſty conſented to the " *States* putting ſuch Gariſons, as they ſhould think fit, into the following Places; " namely, *Furnes*, Fort *Knoque*, *Ypres*, *Menin*; the Town and Caſtle of *Tourray*; " *Mons*, *Charleroy*; the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*; the Caſtle of *Ghent*; the Forts " *Pearl*, *Philip*, and *Damme*: That Fort *St. Dhona* being join'd to the Fortificati- " ons of *Sluys*, ſhould be yielded in Propriety to the *States*; and that the Fort " of *Rodenbuyſen*, on this ſide of *Ghent*, ſhould be raz'd. That in the Ninth Ar- " ticle, it was ſtipulated, That all the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up " by *France*, which did not belong to the Crown of *Spain* at the Time of the " Death of King *Charles* the Second, ſhould be given to the *States*, towards main- " taining the *Barrier*; except only ſo much as was neceſſary for the Civil Govern- " ment of the ſaid Towns, Places, and Caſtellanies; as alſo, a Million of *Guilders* " yearly, out of the cleareſt Revenues of the reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. That " what related to *Bonne*, *Huy*, and *Liege*, ſhould be ſettled with the Miniſters of " the Emperor and Empire: But that Her Majeſty's Opinion was, that the firſt " of thoſe Places ſhould be gariſon'd by the *Imperialiſts*, and the other Two by the " *States*. That, in the laſt Place, notwithſtanding all the Provocations, and all the " Delays on the Part of that State, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiation " open; that Her Majeſty thought ſhe had retarded it long enough, and, poſſibly, " too long in good Policy. That, therefore, the Offers which Her Majeſty now " made by him, were her *ultimate Reſolutions*: And that this was the laſt Time ſhe " would addreſs her ſelf to their High Mightineſſes, in caſe they ſhould form new " Delays, and not anſwer Her Majeſty's good Intentions for their own Intereſts. " That, in the mean while, Her Majeſty had judg'd her ſelf oblig'd, in Conſidera- " tion of the great Services done by the Duke of *Savoy* for the Common Cauſe, and " of the Danger to which he was expos'd by his firm Adherence thereto, to take " care not only for his Security; but likewiſe for his Grandeur, by procuring " for him *Sicily*, and the Tracts of the Country on this ſide the *Alps*; which " were neceſſary to ſecure *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, and to cover *Piedmont*. That his " Succeſſion, after that of King *Philip*, was acknowledg'd by the *Renunciation*. That " Her Majeſty deſir'd the Concurrence of this State, in all that had been promiſed " to his Royal Highneſs; and that Her Majeſty deſir'd likewiſe, that the *States* " ſhould join with her, to oblige the Emperor to a Neutrality for *Italy*, and to " withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*: And that Her Majeſty was reſolv'd to make " the Neutrality a Condition of tranſporting the ſaid Troops, which Her Majeſty " would do at her own Expence; For, without that Neutrality, the Emperor " might diſturb all *Italy*, and particularly the Duke of *Savoy*, on Account of his " Treaty in the Year 1703: One of the *Imperial* Miniſters having already threat- " en'd a Miniſter of the Duke of *Savoy* therewith; which would certainly ingage " the Queen, and the *States*, in the Troubles and Wars of *Italy*." The Earl of *Strafford* further repreſented, " That Her Majeſty being inform'd of the preſent " Diſorders in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, had ſent over the Earl of *Orrery* to the *Hague*, " to redreſs them, to concert thereupon with the Deputies of this State, and to re- " ſume the Adminiſtration in common with their High Mightineſſes Deputies, and " to keep the ſame, till the Emperor ſhould accept the *Netherlands* on the Con- " ditions which the Queen and their High Mightineſſes ſhould agree upon:" Ad- ding, " That the Earl of *Orrery* had Orders not to do any Thing in this Affair, but " according as he ſhould find a Diſpoſition in their High Mightineſſes to act in " Concert with the Queen." After this, the Earl ſumm'd up the Subſtance of his Diſcourſe; preſſing for " a ſpeedy Reſolution, whether that State was willing or " not, to ſign the Peace jointly with Her Majeſty, immediately, and without any " Delay; for otherwiſe Her Majeſty would be oblig'd to ſign her Peace, without " waiting for them to come into it, any longer than a Fortnight, or Three Weeks at " fartheſt. That Her Majeſty, aſſuring her ſelf that the *States* would not delay to " conclude the Peace with Her, would procure *Tournay* for them; which, with ma- " ny other Places, were not to be expected from *France*, if the Queen ſhould ſign " her Peace ſeparately. That Her Majeſty had endeavour'd to prevail with *France*, " to yield up *Condé*; but that her Efforts had proved ineffectual. That as to the " *Empire*, there would be no Alteration in what was contain'd in the Queen's " Speech relating thereto; nor in any Thing with reſpect to the Emperor, only " that *Sardinia* ſhould be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that the Duke of " *Savoy* ſhould have *Sicily*. That Her Majeſty was very deſirous to have the Con- " currence of the *States*, in all that related to that Duke, as well as to the Elector " of *Bavaria*; and to oblige the Emperor to conſent to the Neutrality of *Italy*, " and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*. That ſhe farther deſir'd, That the

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" Plenipotentiaries of the *States* at *Utrecht*, might be furniſh'd with full Powers, to " conclude forthwith the New Treaty of *Barrier*. And that, above all, Her Ma- " jeſty requir'd their High Mightineſſes ſpeedy and poſitive Reſolution and Anſwer, " for bringing this great Negotiation to an End, ſettling a good and firm Peace, " and renewing a perpetual Friendſhip and Union between Her Majeſty's King- " doms and that State." In Concluſion, the Earl of *Strafford* gave into the Hands of the Regiſter *Fagel*, " a Copy of the Project of the New Treaty of *Succeſſion* and " *Barrier*, mention'd in his Propoſitions; ſaying, That tho' he was commanded to " communicate it jointly with the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to their High Mighti- " neſſes Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, yet he was willing to deliver it there; that " thereby Time might be ſav'd, and that their High Mightineſſes might the ſooner " give Inſtructions to their Plenipotentiaries thereupon.

The *United Provinces* variouſly affected by the E. of *Strafford*'s Propoſals.

A Report of this important Conference having been laid before the *States-General*, their High Mightineſſes reſolv'd forthwith to communicate the Plan of Peace to the States of the reſpective Provinces: Which being done accordingly, the Members of thoſe Aſſemblies were variouſly affected by the Earl of *Strafford*'s New Overtures; but all were equally perplex'd, what to do in this critical Juncture. The States of *Holland* having met on the 14th of *December N. S.* there appear'd to be a general Diſpoſition to reject the New Plan: And tho' ſome Members urg'd the Neceſſity of putting an End to this bloody and expenſive War; yet Monſieur *de Duyvervoorde*, of the Body of the Nobility, ſpoke with that Vehemence, againſt ſuch a Peace as was now propos'd, that he drew many to his Opinion of adhering to the Plan, which the *States-General* had, ſome Time before, tranſmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*: But the Majority thought fit to proceed with the utmoſt Caution in ſo arduous an Affair; and to defer their final Reſolution, till they had receiv'd new Inſtructions from the reſpective Towns. In the mean Time, Count *Zinzendorf* diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the *Imperial* Court, with an Account of what paſs'd at the *Hague*; and, on the other hand, the Earl of *Strafford* repair'd, the 15th of *December N. S.* to *Utrecht*, where, the next Day, together with the Lord Privy-Seal, he was in Conference at the Baron *de Randwick*'s, with Meſſieurs *Buys*, *Vanderduſſen*, *de Renſwoude*, and *Goſlinga*; and it was obſerv'd, that there appear'd to be a greater Intimacy than before, between the Earl and Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*.

The E. of *Strafford*'s Negotiation at *Utrecht*.

On the 18th, Meſſieurs *Buys*, *Vanderduſſen*, *de Renſwoude*, and *Goſlinga*, went to the *Hague*; and the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out the ſame Morning, *incognito*, for *Amſterdam*, where he had ſeveral ſucceſsful Conferences with the leading Magiſtrates of that great and wealthy City; whoſe Reſolutions are generally follow'd by the States of the Province of *Holland*, as the latter's are by the *States-General*. This Journey gave no ſmall Umbrage to the *Imperial* Miniſters; and, on the other hand, the Lord Privy-Seal acted his Part ſo well at *Utrecht*, that, on the 19th of *December*, the States of that Province came to an unanimous Reſolution, " That " their Deputies at the *Hague* ſhould be directed to conſent, on their Part, to the " Plan of Peace lately propos'd; and likewiſe to the New Project of a Treaty for " ſecuring the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and preſerving " a good and ſufficient *Barrier* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*: As alſo, that the ſaid " Deputies ſhould be inſtructed to declare, in the moſt ſolemn and reſpectful " manner, the deep Senſe that Province ſhould always have of the Queen of *Great* " *Britain*'s great Goodneſs to them, and her generous Care of their Intereſts." It was the 29th of *December N. S.* before the *States* of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezland* came to a Reſolution about the New Plan of Peace; by which Time, the other Provinces had tranſmitted their ſeveral Opinions to the *States-General*, on the ſame Subject. All of them were unanimous in one Point; *viz.* to come into the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Meaſures; but then, every Province (that of *Utrecht* only excepted) gave her Conſent with ſome Reſtrictions: Some of them inſiſting to have *Condé* either yielded to the *States*, or at leaſt demoliſh'd; others, upon ſome other Terms in relation to the *Barrier*, or *Commerce*; and all, in general, upon the Ceſſion of the *Upper Gelderland* to their Republick: Upon which, the *States-General* wrote, that * very Night, a very reſpectful and affectionate Letter to the Queen.

The States of *Utrecht* conſent to the new Plan.

* *Dec.* 29. *N. S.*

The *States-General* come into the Queen's Meaſures.

On the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of the Four aſſociated Circles of *Germany*, did, the ſame Day, lay a Propoſition before the *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Utrecht*, wherein they repreſented, " That they enter'd into the Grand Alliance, upon an " Invitation from the late King *William*, by a ſolemn Treaty concluded at *Nordlin-* " *gen*, and afterwards ratify'd by the preſent Queen of *Great Britain*. That the Cir- " cles had, on their Part, punctually perform'd all the Conditions of that Treaty; " and had born all the Calamities of ſo bloody and ruinous a War, at their own Ex-

Propoſition of the Miniſters of the Four aſſociated Circles to the *Britiſh* Miniſters.

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" pence, without troubling her Majeſty for one Penny Subſidy; with an intire Con-
" fidence, that as ſhe always declared her Satisfaction with the Firmneſs and Con-
" duct of the Circles, her Majeſty would not fail remembring the good Services
" they did the Publick, and that they ſhould reap the Fruits of their Labours,
" Sufferings and Expences; but that, notwithſtanding her Majeſty's gracious Aſſu-
" rances, they heard with Grief, that ſhe perſiſted in the Opinion, that an univer-
" ſal Peace might be made, without the Circles enjoying the leaſt Comfort or Ef-
" fect of their Alliance; no Amends, no Barrier, no Security; which would bring
" the utmoſt Deſolation upon the Circles, and leave a fatal Remembrance to Poſte-
" rity. Wherefore they made their Addreſſes to the Juſtice and Goodneſs of her
" Majeſty, to the Wiſdom and Equity of her Miniſters, and to the Generoſity and
" Honour of the whole *Engliſh* Nation, not to abandon ſo good and faithful Allies,
" nor leave them in the miſerable Condition in which they had been plunged by
" former Treaties. To this Repreſentation the *Britiſh* Miniſters wiſely anſwer'd, *That*
*the aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſired, and her Majeſty could wiſh them, the*
*Blame was, by no means, to be laid at Her Door; firſt, becauſe during the War, the Em-*
*pire had very much neglected the Proſecution of it on that Side; and the Emperor, and other*
*Princes and States, had been very deficient in furniſhing their reſpective Quotas of Troops,*
*and other Neceſſaries; which, if they had done, the War had been long ſince at an End,*
*and they in Poſſeſſion of that which was now impoſſible to obtain: But that they had left*
*the whole Burden of the War to fall upon her Majeſty, and the* States General *in* Flan-
*ders; the getting whoſe Money, by exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they ſeem'd to*
*have more at Heart, than the providing their Contingents for their own Army. That, be-*
*ſides their Negligence and Remiſneſs in the Proſecution of the War, the Oppoſition they had*
*made to her Majeſty's Meaſures for Peace, had put it out of her Power to ſerve them.*
*That when a Ceſſation of Arms was found neceſſary, they were told from her Majeſty, that*
*if they would enter into it, the Allies being united in their Councils, might have obtain'd*
*from the Enemy any Thing they could reaſonably have inſiſted on; but that they rejected that*
*Propoſal, and deſerted her Majeſty, to follow Prince* Eugene's *Chimerical Projects, which*
*had already been, and might prove more fatal to the Common Cauſe, if they did not pre-*
*vent another Campaign, by reaſonable Propoſals of Peace. That her Majeſty's Caſe was,*
*therefore, very hard, that while ſhe proſecuted the War with the utmoſt Vigor, ſome of the*
*Allies acted with almoſt as much Coldneſs and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace,*
*or had no Concern in the War: And when ſhe found a Peace neceſſary, they ſhould then only*
*begin to think of War: And, after all, when by this unaccountable way of acting, they had*
*brought themſelves into inextricable Difficulties, they ſhould cry out, that they were deſerted,*
*and endeavour to throw the Odium and Blame of it upon Her. But that, nevertheleſs, ſhe*
*would ſtill do for the Four Circles, as well as for the reſt of her Allies, all that ſhe was*
*obliged to by Treaty, and whatever more they had, by their Conduct, left in her Power.*

The *Britiſh* Miniſters Anſwer.

Both from this Anſwer, and the late Steps of the *States General*, it was generally believed, that the Negotiations at *Utrecht* would ſpeedily be brought to a Concluſion; but ſome unforeſeen Difficulties ſtarted by the Court of *France*, made it neceſſary to renew the Ceſſation of Arms for Four Months longer; which was, accordingly, done by an Agreement ſigned at *London*, the 26th of *November*, and at *Verſailles*, the 14th of *December*, N. S. The Marquis *de Monteleone*, appointed by King *Philip*, to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, being, about this Time, come † to *London*, and the Queen return'd ‖ from *Windſor* to St. *James*'s, he had ∴ a private Audience of her Majeſty, wherein he told her, That *the Catholick King, his Maſter, had ſent him to return her Majeſty a Thouſand Thanks for the great Pains ſhe had been pleaſed to take to procure Peace to* Europe. *And that the whole* Spaniſh *Nation, in particular, owed their Lives to her Majeſty: For, had the War continued, there was not one true* Spaniard, *who would not have ſpent the laſt drop of his Blood in his Maſter's Quarrel.* The Queen thank'd her Brother, the King of *Spain*, for this Compliment; and ſaid, " ſhe thought her ſelf very happy in being able to contribute to the Safety " of ſo brave a Nation, and ſo loyal a People.

Ceſſation of Arms between *France* and *Great Britain* prolong'd.

† *Dec.* 5. The Marquis *de Monteleone* comes to *London*.

‖ *Dec.* 9.

∴ *Dec.* 10. His Compliment to the Queen.

But notwithſtanding the forward Steps the Queen and her Miniſters made, at this Juncture, in favour of the Catholick King, yet Hiſtory muſt in Juſtice record their great Care of the Proteſtant Intereſt. For Her Majeſty being inform'd, that the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* was expected at *Rome*, in order to make there publick Profeſſion of the *Popiſh* Religion, She renew'd her earneſt Sollicitations with King *Auguſtus*, to ingage him to recal his Son from *Italy*, and to diſmiſs the *Romiſh* Servants about him: And, to render her pious Interpoſition more effectual, her Majeſty invited the King of *Pruſſia*, the *States General*, and the Elector of *Hanover*, to join their Efforts with hers, to perſuade his *Poliſh* Majeſty not to induce his Son to change his Religion. But all the Endeavours uſed by her Majeſty, and the other Proteſtant Powers, were baffled, by the powerful Allurement with which the *Roman* Catho-

The Queen endeavours to prevent the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*'s turning *Roman* Catholick.

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Catholicks decoy'd that young, ambitious Prince, to wit, the Proſpect of a Marriage between him and one of the Archdutcheſſes, which might open him the way to the *Imperial* Throne, in Caſe the preſent Emperor died without Male Iſſue.

Negotiations at *Utrecht*.

The Expreſs Count *Zinzendorf* had diſpatch'd to *Vienna*, with the Queen of *Great Britain*'s laſt Plan of Peace, being come back to *Utrecht* on the 3d of *January*, N. S. the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had, on the 5th, in the Morning, at their own Deſire, a long Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*, in which they declar'd, that their Maſter was very well diſpos'd to promote a General Peace; and in the Evening, the ſame Miniſters met thoſe of the *States*, and acquainted them likewiſe with his *Imperial* Majeſty's Intentions. The Ratifications of a Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms between *France* and *Spain*, on one Side, and *Portugal* on the other, were, the next Morning, exchang'd, having before been deliver'd into the Hands of the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, who, long before this Time, had little elſe to do in the Congreſs, than to act as *Mediators*. In this Capacity, their Excellencies had, on the 8th, a long Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, at the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, in which their Lordſhips declar'd to them the Draught of a Project for bringing the Empreſs home from *Barcelona*, and withdrawing the *Imperial* Troops out of *Catalonia*. The 9th, the Miniſters of the Allies met in the *Townhouſe*, as uſual, after which, the Plenipotentiaries of the *States General* had a particular Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*. The ſame Day began the Entertainments prepar'd by Count *de Tarouca*, and Don *Louis Dachuna*, Plenipotentiaries of *Portugal*, to celebrate the Birth of the Prince of *Brazil*, and continued the 10th and 11th, during which Time, all Buſineſs was laid aſide. Beſides the Feaſtings, there were Comedies and Balls, with ſuch a Magnificence and Elegance, as ſurpaſs'd all that ever was done by the Miniſters of the greateſt Potentates, on the like Occaſions. The Number of Miniſters preſent at theſe Rejoycings, was about Fifty, beſides a great many private Gentlemen, and Ladies of all Nations, among whom great Marks of Diſtinction were ſhew'd to the *Britiſh*.

The *Britiſh* Miniſters act as Mediators.

Magnificent Rejoycings made by the *Portugueze* Miniſters.

On the 15th of *January*, Count *Zinzendorf* had a long Conference with the *Portugueze* Miniſters, about the Terms of Peace offer'd by *France* to that Crown, which the Emperor did not intirely approve. The next Day, the Miniſters of the Allies met in the *Town-Houſe*, as uſual; and in the Evening, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*. Monſieur Mareſchal *de Bieberſtein* arriving at *Utrecht* the 17th, in the Morning, from the Court of *Berlin*, had a long Conference with the Earl of *Strafford*, by particular Orders from the King his Maſter. The ſame Morning, the Miniſters of *France* were in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*; and, the next * Day, Monſieur *Buys*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, was alſo with their Lordſhips, by whoſe Interpoſition, the Difference between Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren* was brought to a fair way of being accommodated, in order to the reſuming of the General Conferences. The ſame Day there was a Conſultation at the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Houſe, between the Proteſtant Miniſters, about the Abolition of the Clauſe relating to Religion in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and the Meaſures to be taken, that the Proteſtants in *Sileſia* and *Hungary* might, for the future, enjoy intire Liberty of Conſcience. The Miniſters of *Great Britain* preſs'd this Affair more earneſtly than all the reſt; and exclaim'd againſt the *Imperial* Court, for perſecuting the Proteſtants of the Empire, and of *Hungary*: But they ſpoke in a leſs vehement Stile, of the Perſecutions which the Proteſtants had ſuffer'd in *France*. The ſame Afternoon the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries conferr'd with thoſe of *France*; and ſoon after with the *Imperial* Miniſters, who ſeem'd, at laſt, inclin'd to come into the Queen's Meaſures for procuring a General Peace. In order to that, Count *Zinzendorf* had drawn up ſome Propoſals for ſetting on Foot a Negotiation between the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters, which their Lordſhips deliver'd to the latter, on the 21ſt, in a Meeting at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe; and, the next Day, acquainted that Count, and Baron *Kirchner*, how far they had proceeded in that Affair. The 23d, the Miniſters of the Allies met in the *Town-Houſe*, as uſual; and in the Evening, the Plenipotentiaries of *Pruſſia* had a long Conference with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, in which they expreſs'd their Maſter's Inclination to conclude a Peace, whenever her *Britannick* Majeſty ſhould think fit. On the other hand, the Miniſters of *Savoy* return'd Thanks to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, on the behalf of his Royal Highneſs, for the great Care that had been taken of his Intereſts; and gave Aſſurances, that they were ready to concur in whatever Steps the Queen of *Great Britain* ſhould judge proper, for the bringing the Peace to a happy Concluſion.

* *Jan.* 18. N. S.

Conference about the Proteſtant Intereſt.

The Emperor, King of *Pruſſia*, and Duke of *Savoy*, come at laſt into the Queen's Meaſures.

All this while, the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Potentates continued their private Conſultations, about the Abolition of the Clauſe relating to Religion, inſerted in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; and were very preſſing with the *Roman* Catho-

Catholick Miniſters on that Affair: But the *Imperial* and *French* Plenipotentiaries, (agreed, perhaps, in this Point only) found Means to draw it into Length, referring it reciprocally, from the one to the other. The firſt pretended, 'twas the *French* foyſted that Clauſe into the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and therefore ought to get it aboliſh'd; to which the *French* anſwer'd, "That it being an Affair that "concern'd the Empire, 'twas the Buſineſs of the *Imperialiſts* to look after it. The *Roman* Catholick Miniſters of the Empire having demanded that the Proteſtants ſhould, by a Deputation, communicate to them the Reſolution they had taken about that Affair, the Counts *Wertheren* and *Metternich*, were accordingly pitch'd upon, to repreſent to them the Juſtice of aboliſhing that Clauſe, and put them in mind of the Diſputes, Jealouſies, and other ill Conſequences it had been attended with in the Empire. Hereupon Count *Zinzendorf* ſignified, that he was ready to return them an Anſwer on the Part of the Emperor, and a Meeting being held for that Purpoſe, on the 25th of *January*, his Excellency aſſur'd them, "That his Maſter did not in- "tend to oppoſe the Abolition of the ſaid Clauſe, but that he would acquieſce in the "Relief that ſhould be given to the Proteſtants in a general Treaty of Peace. The ſame Day, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Anſwer to the Letter of the *States General*, arriv'd at the *Hague*; but being directed to her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, it was not brought to the Aſſembly of their High-Mightineſſes, 'till the next Day, when it was read there, and alſo in the Aſſembly of the *States* of the Province of *Holland*, being to this Effect: A. D. 1713.

*High and Mighty Lords, our Good Allies, Friends and Confederates.*

The Queen's Anſwer to the Letter of the *States General*.

"BY the real and ſolid Proofs we have given, of our Friendſhip for your *State*, "by the continued Efforts we have made to defeat the Intrigues of thoſe, "who, either through private Paſſion, or Intereſt, have endeavour'd to divide you "from us: And laſtly, by the Grief we have been affected with, when any At- "tempt has been made to break the good Intelligence that was between us and "your Republick, it will be eaſy for you to judge of the Satisfaction which your "Letter of the 29th paſt, has given us.

"Our Conduct has ever run upon the conſtant Principle of a ſincere deſire of pre- "ſerving the Balance of *Europe*; and to procure, not only the Safety, but alſo the "Augmentation of your *State*; and has been the principal Motive that has induc'd "us to carry on ſo long and ſo burthenſome a War, as that which we hop'd to be "near extricating our ſelves from, when by the Events which the Wiſdom of a "Divine overruling Providence has brought about, we thought it moſt proper to "hearken to the Overtures made on the Part of *France*, for a General Peace. The "ſame Deſire inclin'd us, before all Things, to communicate our Deſign to you, "and to indeavour, in ſo critical a Conjuncture, to knit faſter, if poſſible, the Ties "of our Union.

"Therefore, the Aſſurances you have lately receiv'd from the Earl of *Strafford*, "and which have been ſo acceptable to you, are no more than a Repetition of "thoſe which the ſame Miniſter has given you, on ſo many other Occaſions, from "us. Theſe Aſſurances never have, nor will ever deceive you; ſince they pro- "ceed from the Heart of a true Friend, who places her own Intereſt, and "that of her Religion, in maintaining yours; and who is equally uncapable, "either of inviting you to Peace, or exciting you to War, upon any other "View.

"Your Reſolution to enter with us into new Ingagements about the Succeſſion "and Barrier, to make a new Treaty thereupon, and to conclude and ſign it before "the Peace, cannot but be attended with the beſt Conſequences: And when all Oc- "caſions of Diſpute, about the reciprocal Intereſts of the Two Nations, will be re- "mov'd, We ſhall then be in a Condition to concert with you the providing for "thoſe of our Allies, and to treat more effectually with the Potentates againſt "whom We have made War.

"The Seaſon of the Year, and the preſent Juncture of Affairs, (the Difficulties "of which are to be aſcrib'd to the Inaction, in which the Congreſs of *Utrecht* "has remain'd while the Armies acted in the Field) allows but very little Time "for the ſettling of ſuch Points, as are to be adjuſted before the Concluſion of the "Peace; wherefore our Miniſters have been inſtructed to propoſe to you the bare "Project of a new Treaty, which contains only Articles often diſcuſs'd, and about "which the Sentiments on both ſides are fully explain'd. As We thought the ſame "might have been accepted and approv'd without any Conteſts, 'tis for the "ſame Reaſon, that in the Anſwers which our Miniſters are order'd to give to the "Obſervations on that Plan of the Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier, We have

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" thought fit to refer to another Convention, all the Points which appear to us to " admit of too long a Diſcuſſion to be inſerted in this; with which we hope you " will be ſatisfy'd: For, as we do not doubt that you are ſincerely reſolv'd to enter- " tain, for the future, a perfect Intelligence, Friendſhip and Union with us, ſo you " need not queſtion but we ſhall uſe all our Endeavours to adjuſt what relates to " your Barrier, in the moſt reaſonable Manner, and moſt agreeable to your In- " tereſts.

" The *Declaration* you have lately made, that you are *reſolv'd to join with us*, to " enter into the Meaſures we have taken for a Peace, and *to conclude and ſign it joint-* " *ly*, and *at the ſame Time with us*, will, in ſome Meaſure, make Amends for the " Misfortunes that have been occaſion'd by the Diſunion of the Allies, and prevent " thoſe that were to be fear'd for the future.

" On our Part, We deſire you to be firmly perſuaded, that we have ever in our " Eye, the Example and wiſe Conduct of that GREAT QUEEN, our Predeceſſor, " who contributed ſo much to the Support of your Common-wealth, at the Time " when your brave Anceſtors laid the firſt Foundation of it: And that we look up- " on it as one of the greateſt Glories of our Reign, that we have not only imitated, " but even ſurpaſs'd whatever that Princeſs did for the Eſtabliſhment of your *State*, " and the Intereſt of your Power.

" This is what we ſhall continue to do; We ſhall take your Intereſts to " Heart, equally with our own; and we ſhall be ready to do all that lies in our " Power, to advance them; being ſorry that *we are not in a Condition* to ſupport both " yours, and thoſe of our common Allies, as effectually as we could have done the " laſt Spring. So we pray God to have you, *High and Mighty Lords, our good Allies,* " *Friends and Confederates*, in his Holy and Worthy Keeping. Done at our Court at " St. *James*'s, the $\frac{17}{28}$th of *January*, 171$\frac{2}{3}$.

*ANNE REGINA.*

This Letter very much quicken'd the Paces of the *Negotiation*; but, previous to the General Conferences, it was abſolutely neceſſary, that the Difference which had ſo long obſtructed them, ſhould be adjuſted; which, by the Mediation of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, was, at laſt, brought to paſs on the 29th of *January*, in this manner: Three of the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*, *viz.* Mr. *Vanderduſſen*, the Baron *de Renſwoude*, and Count *de Kniphuyſen*, went to the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Houſe; where, in the Preſence of the Three Plenipotentiaries of *France*, they were to declare, that the Diſpute between Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren*, had happen'd without the Knowledge or Approbation of the *States-General*. But Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, who was the Spokeſman, had ſcarce, with Gravity, pronounc'd theſe Words, *Our Maſters, the States General*, when the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* interrupted him, and told him, " Sir, the King, my Maſter, is thoroughly perſuaded, " that Meſſieurs, the *States General*, had no Knowledge of Monſieur *de Rechteren*'s " Behaviour; and that they have too much Reſpect for his Majeſty to approve it: After which he gave them a magnificent Entertainment. This Difficulty being thus happily remov'd, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries went the ſame Evening to the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Houſe, where they were in Conference with his Lordſhip, and the Lord *Strafford*, from Eleven of the Clock at Night, 'till between Four and Five in the Morning, when the new Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion, was ſign'd by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and thoſe of the *States General*; and, about an Hour after, Mr. *Harriſon* was ſent over to *England* with it, for her Majeſty's Ratification, and Approbation of ſome *Explanations* that were inſerted by the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries. The next * Day, the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had, for the firſt Time, a private Conference with thoſe of *France*, at the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Houſe, where an Agreement was propos'd concerning the tranſporting of the Empreſs, the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Amneſty for the *Catalans*: So that all Things ſeem'd now to tend to a general Peace.

The Difference between Mr. *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren*, accommodated, *Jan.* 29. N. S.

The new *Barrier-Treaty* ſign'd, *Jan.* 30. N. S.

Firſt Interview between the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters. * *Jan.* 31. N. S.

On the 2d of *February*, N. S. the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and the *States General*, were together in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*. The next Morning the *Imperial* Miniſters were with their Lordſhips, in order to procure a ſecond Meeting with thoſe of *France*; and the ſame Afternoon, their Lordſhips had Three ſeveral Conferences with the *Imperial*, *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters. On the 4th, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Pruſſia* met, for the firſt Time, at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe; and the following Days, the Miniſters of the Emperor, and the Queen of *Great Britain*, had ſeveral Conferences together, in which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated a Second Plan, which was ſaid to come very near the Contents of her Majeſty's Speech from the Throne. The 9th, in the Morning, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were in Conference with thoſe of *Portugal*, and afterwards with the

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the Miniſters of *Savoy*, at the Houſe of the Lord Privy-Seal, who entertain'd them at Dinner: But the Negotiations were, for ſome Days, put to a Stand, by the ſudden Departure of the Abbot *de Polignac*, who, the Night between the 10th and 11th of *February*, ſet out for the Court of *France*, on pretence of his being lately nam'd Cardinal by the Pope, at the Recommendation, as was, at that Time, reported of the Chevalier *de St. George*. Before his Departure, he receiv'd from the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, a Propoſal of the Emperor and Empire, importing, "That *Catalonia* "ſhould be evacuated, upon Condition that the Inhabitants had a full Pardon, and "a Confirmation of all their Privileges; that the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhould have "the Title of King, but not the Iſland of *Sardinia*, and that his Electorate (but "not the *Upper Palatinate*) ſhould be yielded to his Electoral Highneſs's Son; ſo "that he himſelf ſhould not ſet Foot in the Empire. That the Electorate of *Ba*"*varia* ſhould be the laſt of the Nine; that *Landau* ſhould remain to the Emperor; "and, in the laſt Place, that *France* ſhould demoliſh *Saar-Louis*, and ſeveral other Places: Which Monſieur *de Polignac* promis'd to lay before the King, his Maſter.

The Abbot *de Polignac* goes to *France*. He is nam'd Cardinal. Propoſals of the Emperor and Empire.

On the 14th of *February*, the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* and *France*, had a long Conference at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, where they din'd together, and afterwards thoſe of the *States* came in, upon which they continued the Conference 'till late in the Evening. The next Day, the *French* Miniſters were again with their Lordſhips, who, on the 17th of the ſame Month, celebrated the Queen's Birth-Day with great Magnificence. Moſt of the Miniſters, with their Ladies, the *Engliſh* Gentlemen, and other Perſons of Quality, din'd at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe: In the Evening, the Earl of *Strafford* gave a ſplendid Ball and Maſquerade, at which were preſent above Five Hundred Perſons of Diſtinction; who were afterwards entertain'd by his Excellency at Supper; and the Diverſions laſted 'till Five a-Clock in the Morning.

The Queen's Birth-Day celebrated at *Utrecht*.

The Plenipotentiaries of *France* had, almoſt from the beginning of the Negotiations, demanded Paſſports of the *Dutch*, for the Admiſſion of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, the Marquis *de Monteleone*, and the Count *de Bergheyck* to the Congreſs, as Plenipotentiaries of *Philip* the Fifth, King of *Spain*: Which the cautious *Hollanders* had ſtill declined to grant, for fear of diſobliging the Emperor, with whom it was their Intereſt to keep firmly united. But the *Imperial* Miniſters having, by this Time, conſented, in their Maſters Name, to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality in *Italy*, which was a kind of a tacit Acknowledgment of King *Philip*'s Title to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, the *States General*, by the Mediation of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, were, at laſt, prevail'd with to grant the Paſſports. However, whether ſtill out of Regard to the Emperor, and in concert with his Miniſters, or for ſome other ſecret Reaſon, thoſe Paſſports were not, at firſt, drawn up in ſuch a Form, as the *French* Miniſters expected, and therefore they refus'd to receive them, unleſs they were alter'd: Which Buſineſs took up ſome Days. The Paſſports which the *French* Plenipotentiaries demanded alſo for the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, were granted with leſs Difficulty, and deliver'd to them about the middle of *March*.

The *Dutch* grant Paſſports for the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, inſtead of the Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Spain*.

The Courier that was ſent to the *French* Court, being come back to *Utrecht*, the Negotiation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and for a Ceſſation of Arms in *Italy*, was, on the 19th of *February*, ſet again on Foot: And the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* having that Day, conferr'd with thoſe of *France*, at the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Houſe, Count *Zinzendorf*, and Baron *Kirchner*, the *Imperial Miniſters*, were, the next Day, in Conference with their Lordſhips, who went immediately after to the Miniſters of *France*. On the 21ſt, in the Afternoon, the *Imperialiſts* had a Conference with the *French*, in the Preſence of the *Britiſh* Miniſters; and, the ſame Morning, the Ratifications on both Sides, of the Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier, were exchang'd, at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe. Two Days * after, the *Imperial* and *French* Plenipotentiaries conferr'd with thoſe of *Great Britain*; after which, the firſt diſpatch'd a Courier to their Court. On the 24th, the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters, conferr'd, ſeparately, with the *Britiſh*; and afterwards the *French* and *Pruſſians* were with their Lordſhips, about the Intereſts of their reſpective Maſters. On the 27th, the *Imperial* and *French* Miniſters were again together in Conference, in the Preſence of the *Britiſh*, by whoſe good Offices and Mediation they, at laſt, agreed upon the Subject of evacuating *Catalonia*, and a Convention was order'd to be drawn up for that Purpoſe. On the 1ſt of *March*, the ſame Miniſters met again, and immediately after, the *Imperialiſts* diſpatch'd a Courier to *Barcelona*, as the *French* did likewiſe to their Court; and the *Britiſh* ſent another to the Duke of *Shrewſbury* at *Paris*. The next Morning, the Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* were in Conference with thoſe of the Queen; and in the Afternoon, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Savoy* met, in the Preſence of their Lordſhips, and conferr'd about a Convention for the

* *Feb.* 23. N. S.

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the Neutrality in *Italy*. The ſame Day, the Miniſters of *Pruſſia* receiv'd Advice, That their King, who, for ſome Time, had been indiſpos'd, but afterwards was thought to have been out of Danger, had a Relapſe on the 22d of *February N. S.* and on the 24th, at Night, his Diſtemper increas'd to ſuch a Degree, that, on the 25th, about Noon, he expir'd (with extraordinary Marks of Piety and Fortitude) as he was ſpeaking to the Prince Royal, and ſome of his Miniſters; having preſerv'd his Senſes to the very laſt. He was in the Fifty Sixth Year of his Age, the Twenty Fifth of his Government, as Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Thirteenth of his Reign, as King of *Pruſſia*; in which Dignities, he was ſucceeded by the Prince Royal, his only Son. Four Days before his Death, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty gave a ſignal Inſtance of his generous Compaſſion for the perſecuted Proteſtants of *France*, whom he recommended to the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Protection, by a very moving, and affectionate * Letter.

The King of *Pruſſia* dies, *Feb.* 25. *N. S.*

* Dated *Feb.* 21. *N. S.* and ſign'd by Order of the King, on his Death-Bed.

But, by this Time, the *Britiſh* Court had brought Things to ſuch a Paſs, that, inſtead of being in a Condition to obtain Favours from the *French*, the latter began to cavil and chicane, and endeavour'd to elude the Promiſes and Ingagements they were under, in the moſt eſſential Articles relating to *Great Britain*. The Two great Points in Diſpute, were concerning the *Fiſhery* at *Newfoundland*, and in what manner the Ceſſion of *Cape Breton* was to be made; the other, about the *Treaty of Commerce*. As to the firſt, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* was inſtructed to propoſe, as the Queen's laſt Reſolution, "That ſhe would conſent to yield up to the *French* King, "the entire Poſſeſſion and Propriety of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*; but with this expreſs Condition, That his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* ſhould relinquiſh to Her Majeſty, "all manner of Right to Fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh, on the Coaſt of *Newfound-*"*land*, or any Part, reſerv'd to his Subjects by the Articles ſign'd at *London*, the "27th of *September O. S.* 1711." But the *French* inſiſting on a Right of Fiſhing on that Coaſt, from Point *Roche* to *Cape Bonaviſta*; that valuable Privilege was, at laſt, given up upon a very ſlender Conſideration. As to *Commerce*, it had been agreed between M. *de Torcy* and Lord *Bolingbroke*, That *France* and *Great Britain* ſhould grant to the Subjects of each Crown reciprocally, the ſame Privileges and Advantages, which either of them ſhould grant to the Subjects of any Nation whatſoever: And, purſuant to this Principle of treating, and being treated, as *Gens amiciſſima*, the *Tariff* of 1664, which was granted to *Holland*, (Four Species of Merchandize only excepted) was likewiſe granted to *England*, by the Eighth and Tenth Articles of the *Treaty of Commerce*. But *France* pretending now that this *Tariff* would be too beneficial, refus'd to grant it to the *Engliſh*, until another *Tariff* ſhould be made in *Britain*, exactly conformable to that of 1664; whereby the *Engliſh* Duties ſhould be reduc'd as low, as theirs were in *France* by that *Tariff*. This Proceeding the Lord *Bolingbroke* (as inclin'd as he was to favour *France*) could not forbear † calling *an open Violation of Faith*; *by which the* French *were removing a Corner-Stone, laid early in the Foundation of a Building brought almoſt to Perfection*; *the Fall whereof muſt prove, at laſt, of as fatal Conſequence to them, as to us.* Hereupon, his Lordſhip bethought himſelf of an Expedient, which, in his Opinion, was to ſolve all Difficulties; and ſo directed the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, to "propoſe to the "*French* Miniſters, to ſtrike out of the Project of the *Treaty of Commerce* the Ninth "and Tenth Articles, and, inſtead thereof, to inſert one to the Effect of that "which he had drawn:" Which the *French* having readily agreed to, made the *Ninth* Article of the Treaty, that was afterwards rejected by Parliament, and univerſally condemn'd; but which was the only Price, for which the *Engliſh* Miniſters ſold to *France* the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*. The Truth is, this Treatment of *France* gave them the greateſt Uneaſineſs; but their (*a*) Apprehenſions, leſt the Circumſtances

The *French* endeavour to elude their Ingagements relating to *Great Britain*.

† In his Letter to the D. of *Shrewsbury*, dated *Jan.* 19. O. S.

(*a*) In a Letter dated *January* the 19th, 17$\frac{12}{13}$, the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays to Mr. *Prior*, "I have "exhauſted all my Stock of Arguments, in the long Letter, which, by the Queen's Order, I "writ to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*: To you, I can only add, We ſtand, indeed, upon the Brink "of a Precipice; but the *French* ſtand there too. Pray, tell Mr. *de Torcy* from me, that he may "get *Robin* and *Harry* hang'd; but Affairs will ſoon run back into ſo much Confuſion, that he "will wiſh us alive again. To ſpeak ſeriouſly; unleſs the Queen can talk of her Intereſts as "determin'd with *France*; and unleſs your Court will keep our Allies in the wrong, as they are "ſufficiently at this Time, I foreſee *inextricable Difficulties*.

"My Scheme is this: Let *France* ſatisfy the Queen, and let the Queen immediately declare "to her Parliament, and in the Congreſs, that ſhe is ready to ſign. At the ſame Time, let the "*French* Plenipotentiaries ſhew a Diſpoſition to conclude with all the Allies." And then his Lordſhip enumerates the ſeveral Offers, which he would have *France* make to the ſeveral Allies; which, tho' very general and inſufficient, his Lordſhip ſays, "if ſuch Overtures as theſe (made "to the Allies) were not inſtantly accepted, our *Separate Peace* would, ſitting the Parliament, "be

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cumſtances they were in ſhould be known, far exceeded their Concern at the Diſappointment *Great Britain* was like to meet with. They had ſign'd a Separate Treaty with *France*, in *September* 1711, upon this ſingle Principle, that the Intereſts of *Great Britain* were in the firſt Place to be adjuſted; and, as long as they had this to ſay, they were unconcern'd at all other Events. But tho' they had gone on for Fifteen Months together, and acted in every Thing as the Inſtruments of *France*, yet they were, at laſt, in danger of being diſavow'd by *France*, in the moſt eſſential Part of all their Treaty.

One of the chief Inducements, and principal Conditions, upon which the fatal Ceſſation of Arms was granted, was, That no Privileges, or Advantages, relating to Commerce with *France*, ſhould be yielded to any Foreign Nation, which ſhould not, at the ſame Time, be granted to the Subjects of Her *Britannick* Majeſty: But *France* having now reap'd the full Benefit of the Suſpenſion, was at Liberty to diſpute the Principle before agreed on; ſo that, in order to extricate themſelves, the *Britiſh* Miniſters were obliged to give up all Points in Diſpute in *North America*. However, being ſtill in doubt, whether *France* would be brought to a Compliance, even upon theſe Conditions; the Duke of *Shrewſbury* was * inſtructed to repreſent to M. *de Torcy*, "how ſmoothly every Thing would glide along, if "the Queen was able to ſpeak of her own Intereſts as abſolutely determin'd with "*France*; and, on the other hand, what Travails they (the *Engliſh* Miniſters) "ſhould be expoſed to, and what Confuſion might ariſe, if their Negotiation ap"pear'd to be ſtill open, and if the Secret came to be divulg'd, that *France* re"fus'd to make good in the Treaty, the full Effect of former Promiſes to the "Queen.

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The Difficulties relating to *North America*, and Commerce, being over, *France* was wholly intent upon Concluding, and Signing with *Great Britain*, without taking in the reſt of the Allies; in which they had the good Fortune to have the Concurrence of the Court at St. *James's*: For tho' the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries had complain'd to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, "That the *French* appear'd ſo very uncom"plying, in every Point debated, and ſo very poſitive in their Refuſal of many "Things, which the *Dutch* took to be granted and ſettled, (as well by Her Ma"jeſty's Speech, as the Declarations lately made by the Earl of *Strafford*) that the "Diſappointment they met with, put them in the greateſt Conſternation;" yet Orders were * ſent them, by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, to conclude and ſign with *France*, as ſoon as the Duke of *Shrewſbury* ſhould ſend them Advice, that the Propoſitions he was to make at the *French* Court were accepted: And, not many † Days after, his Lordſhip, with the utmoſt Joy, acquainted their Excellencies, "That he had received from the Duke of *Shrewſbury* the expected "Returns; and therefore, he renew'd the Inſtructions diſpatch'd by his Brother, "to ſign Her Majeſty's Peace, without further Delay." The Court of *France*, being acquainted with theſe good Diſpoſitions, thought it high Time to comply with the Duke of *Shrewſbury*'s laſt Demand, That the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* ſhould make a ſolemn *Renunciation* to the Crown of *Spain*, in the Parliament of *Paris*, in the like manner as *Philip* V. had renounc'd the Crown of *France*, in the *Cortez* of *Spain*.

* *Feb.* 21. O. S.

† *Feb.* 28. O. S.

The 15th of *March N. S.* being pitch'd upon for that Solemnity, the Duke of *Berry* went to the Palace, (or Parliament-Houſe) accompany'd by the Duke of *Orleans*;

The D. of *Berry* and *Orleans* renounce the Crown of *Spain*, *March* 15. N. S.

"be addreſs'd for, made, and approv'd; and the Cauſe of *France*, for once, become popular in "*Britain*.

"If they were accepted, let Monſieur *de Torcy* ſit down and conſider, what a Bargain would be "made for *France*: Let him remember his Journey to the *Hague*, and compare the Plans of 1709, "and 1712.

"Monſieur *de Torcy* has a Confidence in you: Make uſe of it once for all, upon this Occa"ſion; and convince him thoroughly, that we muſt give a different Turn to our Parliament and "our People, according to their Reſolution at this *Criſis*.

The next Letter from his Lordſhip to Mr. *Prior*, dated *Jan.* 22. *O. S.* is upon the ſame Subject, and of the ſame Strain: "We are now, ſays his Lordſhip, at the true *Criſis* of our Diſ"eaſe; We dye at once, or recover at once. Let *France* depart from that ſhameful Expedient, "by which they thought to bubble us out of the Advantages which they had ſolemnly yielded, "and all is well; otherwiſe, by G---, both They and We are undone.

"Pray, ſend *Barton* back as faſt as poſſible: The Queen can neither delay the Meeting of "Parliament longer than the 3d, nor ſpeak to the Houſes, till we hear from you." Then, in a prophetical Spirit, his Lordſhip adds; "My Compliments to M. *de Torcy*: Let him know, that "if they do not agree with the Queen, I may perhaps be a *Refugee*: If I am, I promiſe be"fore-hand, to behave my ſelf better in *France*, than the *French* Refugees do here. Make the "*French* aſham'd of their ſneaking *Chicane*: By Heav'n, they treat like *Pedlars*, or, which is "worſe, like *Attorneys*.

A. D 1712/13. *leans*; and having heard Maſs in the Holy Chapel, Two Preſidents *au Mortier*, and Two Counſellors, appointed by the Parliament to receive them, conducted them to the Great Chamber; where the Duke of *Berry* took his Place; as did, afterwards, the Duke of *Orleans*, the Duke *d' Anguien*, the Prince of *Conty*, the Duke *du Maine*, and the Count *de Toulouſe*. The Eccleſiaſtical Peers preſent, were, the Archbiſhop, Duke of *Rheims*; the Biſhop, Duke of *Laon*; the Biſhop, Duke of *Langres*; the Biſhop, Count of *Chalons*; and the Biſhop, Count of *Noyon*. The other Peers were, the Dukes of *la Tremouille*, *Sully*, *Richelieu*, *St. Simon*, *la Force*, *Roban*, *Eſtrées*, *la Meilleraye*, *Villeroy*, *St. Aignan*, *Treſmes*; the Biſhop of *Metz*, Dukes of *Coaſlin*, *Villars*, *Berwick*, *Antin*, and *Chaulnes*. The Matter to be tranſacted, was, the Regiſtring the Letters Patents, given by the King, on the *Renunciation* of the King of *Spain* to the Rights by his Birth, and thoſe of his Deſcendants, to the Crown of *France*; as alſo, the *Renunciations* of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* to their Rights, and thoſe of their Deſcendants, to the Crown of *Spain*; and likewiſe, the eraſing out of the Regiſters of the Parliament, the Letters, by which the Rights of the King of *Spain* to the Crown of *France* were preſerv'd, when he ſet out for *Madrid*. The Sieur *de Meſmes*, Firſt Preſident, having explain'd the King's Intentions; the Sieur *Joly de Fleury*, Advocate General, preſented the Letters Patents of his Majeſty; which were read, as were alſo the other Acts thereto annex'd. The *Arret*, or Decree for regiſtring, was afterwards pronounc'd by the Firſt Preſident, according to the Concluſion, or Motion of the Attorney-General: And ſo ended that Piece of Formality; at which the Duke of *Shrewſbury* and Mr. *Prior* aſſiſted as Witneſſes, in the Quality of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Plenipotentiaries; as did alſo the Duke *d' Oſſuna*, on the Part of King *Philip*, and a great many other Perſons of Diſtinction.

In the mean while, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, being, by this Time, willing to retrieve the too forward Steps that had been made in the Negotiation, were indefatigably imploy'd in managing Conferences between the Miniſters of *France* and thoſe of the Allies, particularly the *Imperial* and the *Dutch*. But, before we proceed, we muſt obſerve, that the favourable Turn, which, towards the End of the Year 1712, attended the *Swediſh* Affairs, both in the *North* of *Germany*, and in *Turkey*, as it portended new Broils and Dangers to the *Empire*, and made the *States-General* and the *Emperor* very uneaſy, ſo was it, no doubt, a powerful Motive to incline their High Mightineſſes, and the Court of *Vienna*, to take the Steps before-mention'd, in Compliance with the Deſires of the Queen of *Great Britain*.

Affairs of the *North* of *Germany*.

The *Muſcovites*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, who miſcarry'd in their Deſign to reduce *Pomerania*, in the Year 1711, ſeem'd confident to have taken ſuch right Meaſures in 1712, as to be able to drive the *Swedes* from their Territories on this ſide the *Baltick*; but their not going into the Field ſo ſoon as they intended, prov'd the moſt probable Cauſe of their Diſappointment. The *Muſcovites* and *Saxons* had taken upon them to conquer *Pomerania*; but, thro' the Miſunderſtanding of their Generals, (ſome being for the Siege of *Stralſund*, others of *Stetin*, and others, again, for the Attack of the Iſle of *Rugen*) the whole Campaign was ſpent in fruitleſs Debates and Conſultations; and all that the *Czar* and King *Auguſtus* could do at laſt, was, to quarter their Troops in that Country, as they had done the Year before, in order to keep the *Swedes* at Bay.

Fruitleſs Conſultations between the *Muſcovites* and *Saxons*.

The King of *Denmark* takes *Staden*.

The King of *Denmark* made better Uſe of the fair Seaſon: For, he beſieg'd and took *Staden*, and thereby reduc'd the Dutchy of *Bremen*: After which, upon ſlight Pretenſions, he oblig'd the City of *Hamburgh* to pay him Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns, which prov'd a ſeaſonable Supply to ſubſiſt his Troops. The *Northern* Allies ſeeming contented with theſe Succeſſes, had ſent their Troops into Quarters, when an unexpected Motion of the *Swedes* obliged them, once more, to take the Field. Count *Steenbock*, who, ſome Time before, was arriv'd in the Iſland of *Rugen*, being ſenſible of the Impoſſibility of ſubſiſting his Forces in the narrow Compaſs of Land he was poſſeſs'd of, reſolv'd to look for Quarters in the Country of *Mecklenburgh*; and, notwithſtanding the Precautions the *Northern* Allies uſed to baffle his Deſign, he ſucceeded in it, without the Loſs of one Man; forcing the Enemy to quit *Roſtock*, and ſeveral other Places in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*, wherein he quarter'd his Forces. Hereupon, the *Northern* Confederates reſolv'd to draw their Forces from their Lines, in order to oblige the *Swediſh* General to return into *Pomerania*, where they knew he could not maintain his Army: But when 'twas generally expected that both Armies were ready to engage, a Ceſſation of Arms for Fifteen Days, was, on a ſudden, agreed on between the *Poliſh* and *Swediſh* Generals, which occaſion'd abundance of Speculations. This Suſpenſion expiring the 15th of *December*, N. S. the Troops were all again in Motion. The King of *Denmark*, who all this while appear'd againſt the Truce, march'd Five Days

A. D. 17$\frac{12}{13}$.

Days * before from *Holſtein*, towards *Mecklenburgh*, in order to join his Allies, and endeavour to fight the *Swedes*; but Count *Steenbock*, with great Foreſight, reſolv'd to prevent, and engage the *Danes*, before they were reinforc'd; which he did on the 29th of *December*, N. S. near *Gadeſbuſh*, where the *Daniſh* Troops, and ſome *Saxon* Cavalry, receiv'd almoſt a total Defeat. The victorious *Swediſh* General was not wanting in improving this Succeſs: And entring *Holſtein*, not only rais'd great Contributions, but, in a barbarous Manner, and upon frivolous Pretences, burnt the *Daniſh* open Town of *Altena*, near *Hamburgh*. Things being in this Condition, it was the general Opinion, that the *Czar* would ſoon have been obliged to quit *Holſtein*, and return into his own Dominions, in order to make Preparations againſt an Enemy nearer Home; the *Turks*, who had, ſome Months before, confirm'd the Peace concluded with his *Czariſh* Majeſty in *Moldavia*, having in *November*, been prevail'd upon to declare War againſt him; upon Pretence that he had not perform'd one of the moſt eſſential Articles of the Treaty, *viz.* the withdrawing of his Forces from the Territories of *Poland*. This new Rupture was attended with the Diſgrace of the Grand *Vizier*, who was the Third *Turkiſh* Miniſter of that Rank, who fell a Sacrifice to the Intrigues of the King of *Sweden*, and of thoſe who ſupported his Intereſt at the *Ottoman* Port: But, by a Viciſſitude not uncommon in human Affairs, this unforeſeen and ſudden Proſperity of the King of *Sweden*, was ſoon after follow'd by as unexpected and ſudden a Cataſtrophe.

* *Dec.* 10. N. S.

The *Swedes* defeat the *Danes*, near *Gadesbuſh*, *Dec.* 29. N. S.

The *Turks* declare War againſt the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*.

To return to *Utrecht*, the moſt material Points that ſeem'd now to remain in Diſpute, between the moſt Chriſtian King, and the *States General*, were, Firſt, The regulating of the Tariff, in relation to which, the *Dutch* demanded to have that of the Year 1664, fully reſtor'd; and, Secondly, The quartering of *Bavarian* Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, which the *French* inſiſted on, 'till the Emperor and Empire had accepted the Terms of Peace offer'd them, and given to the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, the Satisfaction demanded for them by *France*. On the 15th of *March*, N. S. the Deputies of the *States* of *Flanders* and *Brabant* were in Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, about the Difference between the *Lords of the Conference* at *Bruſſels*, and the Council of State for the Government of the *Spaniſh-Netherlands*. The ſame Day, the Miniſters of *France* had a Conference with thoſe of the *States General*, in the Preſence of her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries; and on the 17th, in the Morning, the *French* Miniſters had an Interview with the Lord Privy-Seal at his own Houſe. The Day before, the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out for the *Hague*, as did likewiſe the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*, and Count *Zinzendorf*, after he had diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Vienna*. The Earl and the Count having had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*, return'd to *Utrecht* the 19th, as did the next Day the *Dutch* Miniſters. On the 23d, in the Evening, the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had a Conference with the Miniſters of the Princes of the Empire, in which Count *Zinzendorf* acquainted them, that in the Two laſt Conferences, they had that Week with the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great Britain*, they had not been able to bring Things yet to a final Concluſion: That, however, the *French* had declar'd, that *Porto-Longone*, in *Italy*, ſhould be yielded up to the Emperor: That *France* alſo deſiſted from her former Demands, *That the* Rhine *ſhould ſerve as a Barrier between the* Empire *and* France; but would not grant any other, than what was ſettled in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*: And as all the Miniſters were not yet furniſh'd with Powers ſufficient to ſign, he hop'd thoſe of *Great Britain*, who earneſtly preſs'd the Concluſion of the Treaty, would defer ſigning for ſome Days, to the end that the Peace might be general. But not many Days after, the Lord *Bolingbroke* repeated † his poſitive Orders, that the Peace ſhould be concluded without any further Delay: And it is obſervable, that among all the Demands that were made, upon Account of any Prince or State in the Grand Alliance, none, at this Time, met with the leaſt Regard from the *Britiſh* Court; when, at the ſame Time, the Intereſt of the Princeſs *Urſini*, who, at this Juncture, had a prevailing Influence at the Court of *Madrid*, was eſpouſed in the ſtrongeſt Terms. For, in the ſame Letter ‖, where the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays, *That her Majeſty did not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of* Hanover, *as a Matter of any Importance*; his Lordſhip declares, *That the Principality, in ſome Part of the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *with a Revenue of Thirty Thouſand Crowns, demanded for the Princeſs* Urſini, *muſt be made to the Emperor, and all Parties concern'd, a Condition*, ſine quâ non, *of the General Peace.* The inſiſting on this Demand will appear the more ſingular, if we may credit the Report of common Fame, that this Principality was deſign'd to gratify the Ambition, and reward the paſt Services of one of the Princeſs *Urſini*'s Chamber Confidents. Be that as it will, we muſt here take Notice, that the late King of *Pruſſia* having, by the Mediation of *Great Britain*, privately treated with *France*, about the exchanging the Principality of *Orange* for the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, and that

Points in diſpute between *France* and the *Dutch*.

† *March* 20. O. S.

‖ *March.* 3. O. S.

The Principality of *Orange* exchanged for the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*.

A. D. 1713.

that the preſent King purſuing, in that Reſpect, his Father's Meaſures, the *States General* were not a little alarm'd at that Exchange, in which their Trade on the *Maeſe*, and their Communication with *Maeſtricht*, *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Namur*, were ſo nearly concern'd. Hereupon his *Pruſſian* Majeſty wrote a Letter to the *States General*, wherein he endeavour'd to juſtify that Tranſaction; and their High-Mightineſſes, judging it to be their Intereſt, at this critical Juncture, not to diſoblige the King of *Pruſſia*, they readily acquieſc'd in an Expedient that was propoſed to ſatisfy him. The Upper Quarter of *Gelderland* belonging to the Emperor, and not to the *French* King, who therefore had no Right to diſpoſe of it, the *Pruſſian* Miniſters treated with Count *Zinzendorf* about a Partition of it. By a Convention, ſigned on the 2d of *April*, N. S. the Emperor granted to the King of *Pruſſia*, beſides the Town of *Guelder*, and what he poſſeſs'd already, the County of *Kenel*, and the *Bailywick* of *Kriechenbeck*; and reſerv'd to himſelf the Quarter of *Ruremonde*, with the Town of that Name, *Venlo*, and *Stevenſwaert*; allowing the *Dutch* to keep Gariſons in thoſe Places, for the Security of their Commerce on the *Maeſe*; except *Ruremonde*, the Gariſon of which Place ſhould conſiſt of half *Imperialiſts*, and half *Dutch*. As for the Bailywick of *Erſkelen*, lying within the Dutchy of *Juliers*, the Emperor made it over to the Elector *Palatine*. The next * Day, the Miniſters of the Allies held a Conference at the *Town-Houſe*, as uſual; and afterwards thoſe of the Proteſtant Powers, had a Meeting at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe. In the mean Time, the Deputies of *Liege* continued their Complaints, about the *States General*'s Pretenſions to Gariſon the Citadel of that City, and the Town of *Huy*; and offer'd either to put Troops of their own into thoſe Fortreſſes, or to demoliſh them. This Alternative being debated in a Conference held at Count *Zinzendorf*'s, at which were preſent the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, the *Empire*, and *States General*: The latter referr'd themſelves to the Convention with the Emperor in 1709, which granted them the Right of putting Garriſons into thoſe Places; but they were anſwer'd, that it was without the Participation or Conſent of the Empire, of which *Liege* is a Branch. While this Buſineſs was under Debate, the Deputies of *Liege* were told, that it was well known what Attempts the Inhabitants of that City had often made, to withdraw themſelves from the Empire, and that a poſitive Declaration was expected, that for the future, they would hold themſelves united to it, as Members of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. The Deputies, at firſt, would have declin'd ſuch a Declaration, but ſignified at laſt, that they would not refuſe it, provided the Contributions which the Empire laid upon them, might be moderated.

Partition of the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*.

* *April* 3. N. S.

Complaints of the City of *Liege*.

Whilſt theſe Things paſs'd at *Utrecht*, the Maritime Powers reſolv'd to ſettle the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, on the Foot lately concerted between them. In order to that, the Lords of the Conference at *Bruſſels*, ſignify'd † to the Council who diſputed their Authority, that they ſhould not aſſemble any more: But notwithſtanding this Prohibition, they met the next Day, and ſent an Anſwer to thoſe Miniſters, who return'd it, without looking upon it. At the ſame Time, the Earl of *Orrery*, who behav'd himſelf with the greateſt Vigor in this Matter, declar'd his Opinion, that ſince the Council continued obſtinate, it was proper to proceed to a Choice of their Succeſſors, which was done accordingly; and it was alſo agreed, that the Acts of the former Council, which were only proviſional, ſhould be revoked. On the 26th, of *March*, the new Council ſignify'd to the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, that they intended to put Things upon the ſame Foot, as in the Time of *Charles* the Second, and afterwards apply'd themſelves to diſpatch the Affairs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* with great Exactneſs and Diligence, to the Satisfaction of the People; the Generality being in their Intereſt, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition made by the old Council to their Adminiſtration; and a Cabal form'd in the States of *Brabant*, not to acknowledge them. On the other hand, the old Council aſſembled again ‖, and ſeem'd reſolv'd to hazard the laſt Extremity, rather than reſign the Government: But the States of *Hainault*, and Three Deputies of *Flanders*, having ſubmitted to the new Council, the Intereſt of the old dwindled away the faſter, becauſe the latter's Conduct was diſapproved by the *Imperial* Miniſters at *Utrecht*.

New Council for the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, choſen.

† *March* 21. N. S.

‖ *March* 26. N. S.

This ſeaſonable Condeſcenſion inclined the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries to ſpeak leſs faintly than before, in behalf of the Allies, and increaſed their Scruples about ſigning ſeparately: Whereupon they wrote ⁂ to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, *That they could ſay a great deal to juſtify their cautious Proceedings with the* French; *and were ſatisfy'd his Lordſhip would be of the ſame Opinion, if he were to ſee their way of Negotiating with all the Allies; and how hard it was for the* Britiſh *Miniſters to obtain, what, to his Lordſhip, ſeem'd impoſſible the* French *ſhould make any Difficulty.* What made them ſtill more averſe, was the great Importunity with which the *French* preſs'd them to conclude with them alone, of which they apprehended the Conſequences at Home; and

⁂ *April* 4. N. S.

The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries ſcruple to ſign a ſeparate Peace.

A. D. 1712.

to juſtify themſelves, they had acquainted the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, that, beſides other Conſiderations, *their chief Objection was, That though they had Orders to ſign a particular Peace, yet their* FULL POWERS, *under the Great Seal, only authorized them to negotiate, agree and conclude the Conditions of a good and general Peace, agreeable to the Intereſts of all, and each of the Allies.* The Lord *Bolingbroke* pretended †, *he had not Sagacity enough to find the Objections the Plenipotentiaries had made to their Full Powers:* However, for their Satisfaction, he ſent them a new Commiſſion, *by which they had a Power, as before, to treat, agree, and conclude the Conditions of a good and general Peace: Which,* as his Lordſhip explain'd it to them, *was no more than to offer, jointly with the Miniſters of* France, *the Plan of a general Peace.* This new Commiſſion, with the Comment upon it, not having fully removed the Scruples of the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, the Lord Treaſurer thought it high Time to interpoſe his prevailing Authority; and accordingly, on the 31ſt of *March*, O. S. he wrote a pathetick Letter to the Earl of *Strafford*, wherein having, in the firſt Place, *felicitated his Excellency upon the Succeſs of all his Zeal, and the true Love he had ſhewn to his Queen, his Country, and Repoſe of all* Europe; *the remaining Danger*, adds he, *is, leſt we ſhould ſuffer Shipwreck in the Sight of the Port. The Nation here are*, Five Hundred *to one, for Peace. The Warriors are driven from their Outworks; the laſt Retrenchment they have, is Delay; and, I muſt ſay, this operates much here: The Ferment begins to work, and it will be impoſſible to anſwer for the Turn the Houſe of Commons will take, if theſe Delays provoke them further. They all feel how many Hundred Thouſand Pounds this needleſs Protraction coſts them. We now maintain Forty Nine Thouſand effective Men by Land, and Thirty Thouſand, within a Trifle, by Sea. In the mean Time, the Merchants lie off, and will not come into Port. The Amuſement of Stories invented by the Faction, and the Correſpondence and Encouragement that Party gives to their Friends to hold out, and to wait for ſome unhappy Accident, that may unravel all which is done: Add to this, the ill Humour which will grow in Members, by being kept ſo long in Town idle; and, in one word, all that has been unſettled for many Days, is not worth one Day's Charge* England *is at extraordinarily by this Delay. I find this ſeems to be the prevailing univerſal Opinion here; and that* France *has acquitted her ſelf: The only Stop is now at* Utrecht. But this Stop did not now remain long; and all further Obſtructions were, after this, ſoon removed.

† *March* 20. O. S.

The *Dutch* canton their Troops at *Anderlecht.*

Whilſt the Peace was yet uncertain, the *States-General* wiſely reſolv'd to prepare againſt all Events; and, in order to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, caus'd ſome of their Troops to canton at *Anderlecht*, about the latter End of *March*. But this Precaution proved unneceſſary; for, on *Thurſday*, the 6th of *April N. S.* the *French* Plenipotentiaries received freſh Inſtructions, by which they were impower'd to overcome the chief Difficulties that obſtructed the ſigning of the Peace on the Part of the *States-General*. The next Day, the *French* Miniſters had a long Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*, after which, the latter were alſo in Conference with the *Dutch* and *Imperial* Plenipotentiaries, to whom they communicated the Contents of the Diſpatches the Miniſters of *France* had receiv'd from their Court; and declar'd, that they were ready, as well as the Plenipotentiaries of ſome other Princes, to ſign their reſpective Treaties on the *Tueſday*, the 11th of that Month. Hereupon, the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor declared, That neither they, nor the Miniſters of the Empire, were ready to ſign the Treaty; nor would they hearken to Peace, without the Reſtitution of *Straſburgh*; adding, that they were order'd to make a Proteſtation againſt ſuch a Treaty of Peace. The Miniſters of the *States General* took the Declaration of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, *ad Referendum*, and immediately deputed Three Members of their Body, *viz.* Meſſieurs *Randwyk*, *Vanderduſſen*, and *Renſwoude*, to go to the *Hague*, to receive new Inſtructions on this important Affair. They arriv'd there on *Sunday* Morning, and after having conferr'd with the Penſionary, had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States*. The Penſionary communicated, the ſame Day, to the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, what had been tranſacted at *Utrecht*; whereupon the *States* declared for Peace. The Deputies of the *States* had a Second Conference with their Plenipotentiaries, and, the next Morning, their laſt Orders were drawn up, and communicated to the States of *Holland*, who having approv'd the ſame, the Plenipotentiaries ſet out in the Evening for *Utrecht*, with the Character of Ambaſſadors, accompany'd by Monſieur Van *Spanbroeck*, the new Plenipotentiary of the Province of *Zealand*, in the room of Monſieur *Moermont*. Count *Zinzendorf*, who came the 10th, in the Morning, from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, had immediately a Conference with the Penſionary, in which he uſed all imaginable Endeavours to have the ſigning of the Peace put off, at leaſt 'till he had receiv'd new Inſtructions from *Vienna*; and declar'd, that if the *States* ſign'd before his Maſter, his *Imperial* Majeſty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*; but finding his Reaſons

The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries fix the 11th of *April*, N. S. for the ſigning of the Peace.

The *Imperial* Miniſters endeavour in vain to put it off.

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and Repreſentations ineffectual, he proteſted againſt this Peace, as he had done before at *Utrecht*, whither he return'd that Evening. The ſame Day, in the Morning, upon the Return of Meſſieurs *Randwyck*, *Vanderduſſen* and *Renſwoude*, the *Dutch* Miniſters had a Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; and then another with thoſe of *France*, at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, from Four in the Afternoon, 'till Two in the Night, wherein was ſettled whatever related to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce of the *States General*. The 11th, in the Morning, the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies had a Conference together in the *Town-Houſe*, to which the Marquis *de Miremont*, appointed by the Queen of *Great Britain*, to take Care of the Intereſts of the Proteſtants of *France*, was, for Form ſake, invited; but the upſhot of this Conſultation was only, that a *Repreſentation* ſhould be made in favour of thoſe Sufferers, to the Miniſters of *France*; which, accordingly, was immediately laid before them by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries. This done, the latter went to Count *Zinzendorf*'s, and communicated to him the Plan they had agreed on with the Miniſters of *France*, for the Emperor and Empire; having ſtipulated that his *Imperial* Majeſty ſhould have Time to conſider, whether he would accept of it or no, 'till the 1ſt of *June*, N. S. during which Interval, however, *France* would not grant a Ceſſation of Arms: And withal declared to him, That they were going to ſign the *Queen's Peace*. After this, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries went to the other Miniſters of the Allies, to whom they made the ſame Declaration, and being return'd to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, the *French* Ambaſſadors repair'd thither, and about Two in the Afternoon, ſigned with thoſe of *Great Britain*, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce. One Inſtrument of the Treaty was drawn up in *Latin* by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and another, on the Part of the *French*, in their own Language; each Party ſigning firſt in their reſpective Inſtruments: And it was agreed, That the Ratifications ſhould be exchang'd at *Utrecht* within Four Weeks. The Miniſters of *Savoy*, who ſoon after came to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, ſign'd alſo with thoſe of *France*, their Maſter's Treaty, which was drawn up in *French*; and by which it was particularly ſtipulated, *That his Royal Highneſs ſhould not take upon him the Title of King of* Sicily, *till after the Peace was concluded and ſigned with* Spain. This done, all the Ambaſſadors who had ſigned the Peace, as well as thoſe who deſign'd to ſign it, *viz.* thoſe of *Portugal*, *Pruſſia*, and the *States General*, went and din'd at the Earl of *Strafford*'s. As ſoon as Dinner was over, moſt of thoſe Miniſters retir'd to their reſpective Houſes, to collate their Treaties; aad afterwards returning to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, the *Portugueze* Ambaſſadors ſigned their Treaty, drawn up in their own Tongue, about Eight a Clock in the Evening, as the *Pruſſians* did theirs, in *French*, about Eleven: The *French* having inſiſted that they ſhould ſign before thoſe of the *States*, becauſe in the Treaty their Maſter was ſtil'd King, and acknowledg'd as ſuch by *France*. The Ambaſſadors of the *States General* did not ſign 'till near Three Hours after, having not only been taken up longer than the reſt, in collating their Treaties of Peace and Commerce, but endeavour'd to have ſome Expreſſions alter'd, particularly as to the Title of the Emperor, who in the Inſtruments drawn up in *French*, was not ſtil'd otherwiſe than Head of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but they were obliged to recede from all their Pretenſions. This important and arduous Negotiation, being thus brought to a Concluſion, the *Britiſh* Miniſters immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to Mr. *St. John*, Secretary of the *Britiſh* Embaſſy, who, the Day before, about Eight a Clock in the Evening, ſet out for the *Brill*, in order to carry over to *Great Britain*, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, for her Majeſty's Ratification. At the ſame Time, the *French* Miniſters diſpatch'd a Courier to Monſieur *de Beringhen*, who ſet out the 10th for *Malines*, in order to expect there the News of the ſigning of the Peace; Count *de Dendof* diſpatch'd likewiſe Monſieur *de Fireck*, Mareſchal of the *Pruſſian* Embaſſy, to carry the Treaty to *Berlin*; Count *de Gros* ſet out for *Turin*, on the Part of the Ambaſſadors of *Savoy*; and the other Miniſters diſpatch'd alſo Expreſſes to their reſpective Courts. Whether the *States General* were really ſo or no, their High-Mightineſſes thought it Prudence to appear ſatisfy'd with this Peace; and, accordingly, publick Thankſgivings were, by their Order, made at the *Hague*, on the 13th of *April*, N. S. Moreover, their High-Mightineſs came to a Reſolution, to thank their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, for their Care, Diligence, Zeal, and good Conduct, in the Negotiations of Peace; and on the 14th, ſent Copies of the Treaties to the reſpective Provinces, as they did, the next Day, to the Towns of the Province of *Holland*, in Particular. But when the Terms of the Peace were divulg'd, the Body of the People was highly diſſatisfy'd to find, that Woollen Manufactures, Sugars, and ſome other Merchandizes, were excepted from the Tariff of 1664, and continu'd charg'd with high Duties; being apprehenſive, that by theſe Exceptions, their Trade with *Spain*, which ſets all the other Branches of their Commerce in Motion, would, in a manner, be ruined.

The *Britiſh* and *French* Plenipotentiaries ſign the Peace firſt, *April* 11. N. S.

The Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters ſign next.

And afterwards thoſe of *Portugal*, *Pruſſia*, and the *States General*.

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On the 13th of *April*, Count *Zinzendorf* had a long Conference with the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and of the *States General*, about ſome Affairs relating to the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and having declar'd to them, that he was to ſet out Two Days after for *Germany*, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries did, on the 14th, deliver to him a Writing, intituled, *Offers* and *Demands* of the *French King for making Peace with the Houſe of* Auſtria and the *Empire*. The *Imperial*, and other *German* Miniſters, expreſs'd the Height of Indignation, at their being ſo meanly treated, as to have Terms impos'd upon them by *France*, in relation to the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*. They alſo highly reſented the Slight put upon the Emperor, by the *French* and *Spaniards* refuſing to give him that Title; and they were particularly diſſatisfy'd with the *Dutch*, for ſigning before the Return of the Expreſs ſent laſt to *Vienna*. But the *Dutch* excus'd themſelves, alledging the common Plea *of the Neceſſity of Affairs*. Upon the whole Matter, the *Imperialiſts* and *Germans* did, on this Occaſion, as they had formerly done on the like, experience the Truth of this Political Maxim, "That the Weight Potentates have in a Negotiation of Peace, "bears a Proportion to the Efforts they make in the Proſecution of the War; ſo "that whoever makes but an indifferent Figure in the Field, cannot expect to be "much regarded in a Congreſs." However, they now talk'd as big as ever, giving out, that the Emperor and Empire, would carry on the War, and hazard their All, rather than ſubmit to the Conditions above mention'd. And as *France* might turn all her Force againſt *Germany*, Count *Zinzendorf* intimated to the Miniſters of the *Empire*, that it would be neceſſary to cauſe, not only the *Imperial* Troops to march from *Flanders* to the *Rhine*, but alſo thoſe formerly in the Pay of *Great Britain*. To this Purpoſe we may obſerve, that the King of *Pruſſia* ſigned the Peace only in that Quality, and not as an Elector of the Empire, though 'twas given out, that he made a private Agreement with *France*, to furniſh no more Troops than his Quota, in Caſe the Emperor and Empire ſhould continue the War.

Offers and Demands of *France*, for making Peace with the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Empire. See the *Appendix*, N°. XV.

The *Imperial* and *German* Miniſters highly diſguſted.

A Political Maxim.

The *Germans* threaten to carry on the War.

On the Third of *April*, being *Good-Friday*, Mr. *St. John* arriv'd at *Whitehall*, with the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, ſigned the *Tueſday* before, between the *Britiſh* and *French* Plenipotentiaries, and the News that the Miniſters of *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Pruſſia*, and the *States General*, had likewiſe ſigned their reſpective Treaties: Which was immediately notify'd, by the diſcharging the great Guns of the *Tower*, and attended, in the Evening, by popular Rejoycings. The *Tueſday* following, * the Queen held a Council at St. *James*'s, in which the Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal, was declared Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*: And, at the ſame Time, the Duke of *Athol* was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. This done, the Queen propos'd to the Board, the ratifying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce: Whereupon it was ſuggeſted by the Earl of *Cholmondley*, "That "this Matter being of the higheſt Importance, for her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, "as well as all *Europe*, it required the matureſt Conſideration; and thoſe Treaties "containing ſeveral Terms of the Civil Law, in which the leaſt Equivocation "might be of great Conſequence, and being, beſides, couch'd in *Latin* and *French*, "it ſeem'd very neceſſary to have them tranſlated into the vulgar Tongue. His Lordſhip was back'd by another Member: But the Time agreed on for the exchaaging of the Ratifications, not admitting of Delays, their Opinion was overrul'd, and ſo her Majeſty ratified the Treaties. The next † Day, the White Staff was taken from the Earl of *Cholmondley*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold; and Sir *Richard Temple* was diſplac'd from the Command of the Regiment of Dragoons, formerly commanded by the Earl of *Eſſex*. The Peace being thus ſigned and ratified, the Queen reſolv'd not to defer any longer, the meeting of her Parliament. Accordingly the 9th of *April*, to which Day they were laſt prorogued, her Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

* *April* 7.

Objection to the Ratifying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, over-ruled.

† *April* 8. The Earl of *Cholmondley*, and others, removed.

The Parliament meets, *April* 9.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"I Ended the laſt Seſſion with my hearty Thanks, for the ſolemn Aſſurances you "had given me, by which I have been enabled to overcome the Difficulties, "contriv'd to obſtruct the General Peace.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

"I have deferr'd opening the Seſſion until now; being very deſirous to communicate to you, at your firſt Meeting, the Succeſs of this important Affair: It is "therefore, with great Pleaſure, I tell you, the Treaty is ſign'd, and, in few Days, "the Ratifications will be exchang'd.

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"The Negotiation has been drawn into so great a Length, that all our Allies "have had sufficient Opportunity to adjust their several Interests: Tho' the pub- "lick Charge has been thereby much increas'd, yet I hope my People will be easy "under it, since we have happily obtain'd the End we propos'd.

"What I have done for Securing the *Protestant Succession*, and the *Perfect Friend- "ship* there is between Me and the House of *HANOVER*, may convince such "who wish well to both, and desire the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how "vain all Attempts are to divide Us; and those who would make a Merit by se- "parating our Interests, will never attain their ill Ends.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"As great a Progress has been made in reducing the Publick Expence, as the "Circumstances of Affairs would admit.

"What Force may be necessary for securing our Commerce by Sea, and for "Guards and Garisons, I leave intirely to my Parliament.

"Make your selves safe, and I shall be satisfied.

"Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty "and Affection of my People.

"I want no other *Guaranty*.

"I recommend to your Care those brave Men, who have serv'd well, by Sea or "Land, this War, and cannot be imploy'd in Time of Peace.

"I desire you to provide the Supplies you shall judge requisite; and to give "such Dispatch, as may be necessary for your own Ease, and the Publick "Service.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"The many Advantages I have obtain'd for my own Subjects, have occasion'd "much Opposition, and long Delay to this Peace.

"It affords me great Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their Pow- "er, by degrees, to repair what they have suffer'd during so long and burdensome "a War.

"The easing of our Foreign Trade, as far as is inconsistent with National Cre- "dit, will deserve your Care.

"And to think of proper Methods for improving, and incouraging, our Home- "Trade and Manufactures, particularly the Fishery; which may be carry'd on, to "imploy all our Spare Hands, and be a mighty Benefit even to the remotest Parts "of this Kingdom.

"Several Matters were laid before you last Session, which the Weight and Multi- "plicity of other Business would not permit you to perfect: I hope, you will take "a proper Opportunity to give them a due Consideration.

"I cannot, however, but expresly mention my Displeasure at the *unparallel'd Li- "centiousness* in publishing seditious and scandalous Libels.

"The Impunity such Practices have met with, incourages the blaspheming every "Thing sacred, and the propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Re- "ligion and Government.

"Prosecutions have been order'd; but it will require some New Law, to put a "Stop to this growing Evil, and your best Endeavours, in your respective Stati- "ons, to discourage it.

"The *impious Practice* of *Duelling*, requires some speedy and effectual Re- "medy.

"Now we are entring upon Peace Abroad, let me conjure you all, to use your "utmost Endeavours for calming Men's Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace "may be cultivated.

"Let not groundless Jealousies, contriv'd by a Faction, and fomented by a Par- "ty-Rage, effect that which our Foreign Enemies could not.

"I pray GOD to direct all your Consultations, for his Glory, and the Welfare of "my People.

Debate in the House of Lords, about the *Peace* being general, or no.

The Queen being retir'd from the House of Peers, the Duke of *Beanfort* made a Motion for an Address of Thanks; which occasion'd a small Debate, chiefly about the Expression of *General Peace*: Some Peers urged, That it could not be said to be *General*; since the Emperor, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes and States of the *Empire*, were not yet come into it: But they were answer'd, That it might justly be call'd *General*, since the major Part of the Allies had sign'd it. After this, another Motion was made, that, in the Address of Thanks, a Clause might be inserted, *That Her Majesty would be pleas'd to lay before the House, the Trea- ties of Peace and Commerce*; but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of Seventy Four Voices, against Forty Three.

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The ſame Day, the Commons unanimouſly voted an Addreſs of Thanks, and wav'd the Motion for having the Treaties laid before them: And, Two * Days after, both Houſes, each in a Body, preſented their reſpective (*a*) Addreſſes, which were receiv'd with particular Marks of Satisfaction; and moſt Corporations, and other Bodies of Men, ſoon follow'd the Example of both Houſes of Parliament, in returning the Queen Thanks for the *Peace*, before they knew what *that Peace* was. However, General *Stanhope* having † renew'd the Motion for addreſſing the Queen, to communicate to the Commons the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce*; it was carry'd in the Affirmative, with the Addition of the Words, *in due Time*, inſiſted on by the Courtiers; and ſo that Addreſs met with a gracious Reception.

* *April* 11. Thanks return'd to the Queen for concluding the *Peace*.

† *April* 11.

The PEACE being approv'd, and a * Supply voted; the obſequious Commons, in Complaiſance to the Court, proceeded to the ſtigmatizing thoſe that *delighted in War*. In order to that, Mr. *William Shippen*, from the Commiſſioners to examine and ſtate the Debts due to the Army, laid † before the Commons, their *Report, with their Remarks on ſeveral Miſapplications, and unwarrantable Practices in Perſons concern'd in the Management and Diſpoſal of the publick Revenue:* As alſo, their *Report of their Proceedings in examining the Debts due to the Army.* The firſt contain'd in Subſtance, "That the Oeconomy of the Army had greatly contributed to "that exorbitant Expence, with which the War had been carried on by this Nation. "That one of the great Miſmanagements was, that of paying Regiments without "Eſtabliſhments; which was plainly raiſing Men, and conſequently Money, without the Conſent either of the Crown, or Parliament. That as ſome Regiments "were paid, which were never plac'd on any Eſtabliſhments, ſo they found others "paid before they were eſtabliſh'd. That ſome Regiments had been plac'd on ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, at the ſame Time, and other Regiments paid different from "their reſpective Eſtabliſhments; ſo that ſome had received more, and others leſs "than their Eſtabliſhments. And, that a further Charge had been occaſion'd, by "paying Regiments on Two Eſtabliſhments at the ſame Time." After this, they took notice of "a very unuſual Proceeding, in relation to a Payment made to Major-General *Maccartney*; who, as Commander in Chief of an intended Expedition "to *Canada*, was to receive Ten Pounds a Day, from the 1ſt of *March* 1709; and "was allow'd a conſiderable Sum on that Account, tho' he never ſerv'd in that "Poſt. That another Inſtance of Miſmanagement in the Army, was, Muſtering

* *April* 13.

† *April* 16. Reports of the Commiſſioners of the Army.

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(*a*) That of the Commons, was as follows:

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave with all Humility to approach your Royal Perſon, with "our unanimous Acknowledgments for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

"The many and great Succeſſes which have attended your Majeſty's Arms, had left nothing "to be wiſh'd, but ſuch a *Peace* as might be conducted by your Counſels; which now we have "the Happineſs to *ſee accompliſh'd:* And as we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious and "generous Intentions in undertaking that Great Work, ſo we have all poſſible Reaſon to admire "your Steadineſs in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contriv'd to obſtruct it. "And it is with the higheſt Satisfaction, we congratulate your Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion of this Treaty; for we are ſo much convinc'd of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the "Publick Welfare, and the many Inſtances of your Wiſdom have taught us to have ſo perfect a "Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt, but your Majeſty hath procur'd all reaſonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and eſtabliſh'd the Intereſt of your own Kingdoms in ſuch a manner, as "to make us not only ſecure for the future, but a flouriſhing and a happy People.

"Your Majeſty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Poſterity, than by the Concern you are pleaſed to expreſs for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *HANOVER*, upon which the future Happineſs of this Kingdom ſo much depends. We hope, and truſt, that "nothing will ever be able to interrupt the Friendſhip between your Majeſty and that Illuſtrious "Family; ſince the wicked Deſigns of thoſe who would endeavour to ſeparate your Intereſts, "muſt be too plain ever to ſucceed.

"Your *Faithful Commons* can never enough expreſs the grateful Senſe they have of the many "gracious Aſſurances contain'd in your Majeſty's Speech; and, after what your Majeſty hath "done to eaſe your Subjects of the heavy Burden which before lay upon them, and after your "unparallel'd Goodneſs in demanding nothing from them for the Time to come, but what they "themſelves ſhall judge requiſite for their own Safety; the beſt Return they can make, will be "a ready and dutiful Compliance with every Thing You have been pleaſed to recommend to "them: And they cannot fail, moſt chearfully to ſet about providing the Supplies neceſſary for "this Year's Service. Your Majeſty's repeated Condeſcenſions muſt, in the ſtrongeſt manner, engage the Hearts and Affections of all your Subjects to your Majeſty; and we are ſatisfy'd, we "cannot more truly repreſent them, than by contributing our utmoſt Endeavours to make your "Reign as proſperous, glorious, and eaſy to your ſelf, as it is beneficial and happy to your "People.

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" the Troops compleat, when defective; which the Deputy-Commiſſary in *Flan-*
" *ders* depoſed to have been done by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Direction: For
" which he receiv'd a *Piſtole per* Troop, and *Ten Shillings per* Company, as a Gra-
" tuity, or Perquiſite, on every Muſter, from the Subject Troops; but that he ne-
" ver muſter'd the *Foreigners*, only ſome *Corps* of them, in the Year 1702, without
" having any Treaty or Eſtabliſhment for his Guide. And that the like had been
" practis'd in *Spain*, and other Parts of the Service; which had occaſion'd great
" Loſſes to the Publick. That the Management of the *Hoſpitals*, was another
" Grievance of the Army: To which Purpoſe, the Commiſſioners produced ſuch
" Informations, as they had receiv'd, of the exceſſive Charge in furniſhing Provi-
" ſions, Medicines, and other Contingencies for the Sick and Wounded. That the
" Miſmanagements in the Hoſpitals abroad, had not been more groſs, in their
" Kind, than thoſe in *Chelſea-College*; where many Perſons had been receiv'd, who
" never ſerv'd in the Army: And that another Abuſe in that Hoſpital, was, the
" defrauding the In-Penſioners of a great Part of their Proviſions. That the Re-
" mittances for the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* had been made on Conditions,
" much exceeding the common Rates of Exchange. That the Miſmanagements in
" the Cloathing were as great and oppreſſive, as any in the Army; many Inſtances of
" which they had detected: And that *Debentures*, for what remain'd due to Officers and
" private Men, had not been regularly iſſued out." In the next Place, the Com-
miſſioners laid before the Commons, what had occurr'd to them in relation to
the Expence of the Navy: " That, Firſt, they perceiv'd that conſiderable Ba-
" lances had continued in the Hands of the Treaſurers, or their Executors, after
" the Time of their Diſmiſſion or Death, which had lain long unapplied to the
" Services for which they were intended. That they alſo found large Impreſts,
" granted in the Time of each Treaſurer ſince the *Revolution*, whereof there re-
" main'd unclear'd, the 31ſt of *October* 1712, the Sum of 607,851 *l.* That in Exa-
" mining the Management of the Commiſſioners for Victualling Her Majeſty's
" Navy, they had met with ſome Inſtances of notorious Imbezzlements, and ſcan-
" dalous Abuſes, to the Detriment of the Government, and to the Injury and Diſ-
" couragement of the Seamen. That they had likewiſe diſcover'd ſome Irregula-
" rities in the Commiſſion for ſick and wounded Seamen, and great Negligence and
" Miſmanagements in the Service of Tranſportation of Priſoners." The Commiſ-
ſioners further repreſented, " That the expoſing to Sale Offices relating to the Ma-
" nagement of the Revenue of the Kingdom, was a Practice againſt Law, and done
" in Defiance of Her Majeſty's repeated Declarations; of which they gave Two
" Inſtances, that had been proved before them, by the Oath of the very Perſons
" concern'd: The firſt was, of *Henry Meriton*, Eſq; who, upon paying 4000 *l.* to
" Mr. *Bridges*, was made Caſhier of the *Exciſe*, with a Promiſe from the Lord Go-
" *dolphin*, that he ſhould not be diſplac'd: But who being afterwards diſmiſs'd,
" and inſiſting upon his Lordſhip's Promiſe, Means were found, on making Colonel
" *Sidney* Comptroller, and Mr. *Pauncefort* Caſhier of the *Exciſe*, to raiſe 4000 *l.* for
" Mr. *Meriton*, by a Croſs-Sale of thoſe Offices. The Second Inſtance related to
" Mr. *George Hutchinſon*, who bargain'd with the Lord *Wharton* for a Thouſand
" Pounds, if he could make him Regiſter of the *Seizures*; which Office his Lord-
" ſhip did, accordingly, obtain for him from the Lord *Godolphin*, then Lord High-
" Treaſurer. That his Lordſhip being dead, they would not appear too ſollici-
" tous in indeavouring to prove Mr. *Meriton*'s Caſe, or any other Inſtance of his
" Management, to be a Breach of the high Truſt repoſed in him. That as the
" Diſpoſal of Publick Offices for Money, was not allowable, ſo neither could the
" Exemption of any of them, from the Payment of Taxes, impoſed and ſpecify'd
" by Parliament, admit of the leaſt Juſtification; but that, however, a conſide-
" rable Inſtance thereof had occurr'd to them. That in examining the Accounts
" of Her Majeſty's *Great Wardrobe*, they had obſerv'd ſeveral Abuſes: And, in
" the laſt Place, That tho' *the Land-Revenue of the Crown* in *England*, had been ex-
" treamly reduced by the Sale of the *Fee-Farm Rents*, and by many exorbitant
" Grants ſince the *Revolution*; yet it was ſtill too conſiderable an Article to be
" omitted; and therefore, they remark'd, that in their Examinations of the gene-
" ral Incomes and Iſſues of the *Exchequer*, they found, that the Shares brought to
" Account of late Years, were much ſmaller than would have ariſen even from
" what remain'd of this Revenue, if due Care had been taken by thoſe intruſted
" with the Management of it." After the Reading of this Report, and other
Papers, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, to *revive and continue the Act*, for ta-
king, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; and alſo to
*continue the Act*, for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine
the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service, and the Sick and Wounded.

A Week

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A Week after, the Commons took into Conſideration ſuch Parts of the firſt Report before-mention'd, as related to the *Tranſport-Service*, and the *Sick and Wounded*; and *William Churchill*, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe, late one of the Commiſſioners of that Office, being heard as to what concern'd him in the ſaid Report, and deſiring farther Time to make his Defence, that Affair was put off 'till that Day Fortnight. Accordingly, on the 7th of *May*, Mr. *Shippen* preſented to the Houſe the Depoſitions of Mr. *Robert Mitchell*, and of Mr. *John Pearce*, proving, That *William Churchill*, Eſq; when one of the *Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen*, reſerved half the Profit ariſing on the Contracts made between the ſaid Commiſſioners, and the Deponents: As alſo a Letter from Mr. *Pearce*, to the Commiſſioners, relating to his Depoſition. Theſe Papers being read, Mr. *Mitchell* and Dr. *Plumtree* were call'd in, and examined, after which, Mr. *Churchill* was heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was *Reſolv'd*, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That for any Commiſſioner, or other Perſon, entruſted by her Ma- "jeſty in making Contracts for publick Services, to be a Partner in ſuch Contracts, "or to reſerve a Share for any other Perſon, is a high Breach of Truſt, and a noto- "rious Corruption." The Houſe being mov'd, that one of the Exceptions in the Act of the Seventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, *for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, relating to publick Money, might be read, the ſame was read accordingly: Then a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, That the Houſe ſhould adjourn; which paſs'd in the Negative: And then it was *Reſolv'd*, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That the Fact with which *William Churchill*, Eſq; ſtood charg'd in "the Report of the Commiſſioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick "Accompts, being committed before the late *Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, Ge- "neral, and Free Pardon*, this Houſe would proceed no farther in that Matter." Nine Days * after, the Commons proceeded to the Conſideration of that part of the Report, relating to the Earl of *Wharton*, and reſolv'd, "That the giving or taking "Money for procuring Offices relating to the Management of the publick Revenue, "is a ſcandalous Corruption, and highly detrimental to the Publick. But that the "giving One Thouſand Pounds by Mr. *George Hutchinſon*, to *Thomas* Earl of *Whar- "ton*, and his receiving the ſame, for procuring the ſaid Mr. *Hutchinſon*, the Office "of Regiſter of Seizures in her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been before the *Act for "a general Pardon*, the Houſe would proceed no farther in that Matter." In this ſlight Cenſure, ended the Storm, which, for ſome Time, had threaten'd that great Patriot, who look'd down with Contempt on the impotent Malice of his Enemies.

*April* 23.

Slight Cenſure paſt on *William Churchill*, Eſq; *May* 7.

And on the Earl of *Wharton*.

* *May* 16.

On the 28th of *April*, the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, were exchanged at *Utrecht*, between the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*; and being brought † to *London* by Mr. *Ayreſt*, Chaplain and Secretary to the Earl of *Strafford*, the Queen, on the ſame ‖ Day of the Month, on which the War was pro- claim'd juſt Eleven Years before, ſigned a Proclamation for publiſhing the Peace; which was accordingly perform'd, on the 5th of *May*, with the uſual Ceremonies. The Ratifications of the Treaties between *France* and the *States General*, were alſo to have been exchang'd on the 29th of *April*, but upon an unexpected Difficulty, about the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Renunciation to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which had been yielded to his Electoral Highneſs by King *Philip*, which the *Dutch* Miniſters pretended not to be in due Form, that Exchange was put off 'till the 12th of *May*, N. S. About this Time, moſt of the Miniſters at *Utrecht* receiv'd, by the Poſt, under a Cover, a printed *Proteſtation* of the *Pretender* to the Crown of *Great Britain*, who ſtiled himſelf *James* the Third, and addreſs'd himſelf to all *Kings*, *Princes*, *Republicks*, &c. By the Date, it appear'd to have been drawn up a Year before, and imported in Subſtance, "*That ſince after a War ſo long, and ſo pernicious to all* Chri- "ſtendom, *all Parties ſeem'd ready to come to a Peace, and were ſpeedily about to ſign it, "he thought it fit and neceſſary, by this ſolemn Proteſtation, to aſſert his undoubted Right, "againſt any Thing that might be done towards the Diminution of it. That he would not "enlarge upon what had been unjuſtly done againſt him, ſince no Body could doubt of the "Juſtice of his Cauſe. Nor was he, indeed, only moved with the Condition of his own "Affairs, but being uncapable to change his Affection towards his Subjects; he could not, "without the moſt ſenſible Grief, behold that neither their Blood, nor their Wealth, had "hitherto been ſpared, to ſupport the great Injuſtice that had been done him; and that they "were, at laſt, reduced ſo far, that if a Peace were made excluſive of him, they muſt ne- "ceſſarily become a Prey to Foreigners. That, ſince he underſtood, that the Confederate "Powers had no regard to his Right, he thought himſelf moſt indiſpenſably obliged to him- "ſelf, to Poſterity, and to his Subjects, not to ſeem, by his Silence, to conſent to what was "tranſacting to the Prejudice of him, and the lawful Heirs of his Kingdoms: And, there- "fore, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt all that might be agreed or ſtipulated to his Prejudice,*

† *May* 9.

‖ *May* 4.

The Peace proclaim'd, *May* 5.

The *Pretender's* Proteſtation, dated *April* 25. 1712.

"*as*

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" *as being void by all the Laws in the World.* No manner of publick Notice was taken of this irregular Proteſtation: But we may here obſerve, that the Baron *de Kichner*, the only *Imperial* Miniſter now at *Utrecht*, having receiv'd repeated Orders to leave that Place, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries made their laſt Effort to remove the Difficulties that ſtill obſtructed the Concluſion of a general Peace. At their Requeſt, the *Imperial* Miniſter met * thoſe of *France*, at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, where the *French* made ſome new *Overtures* relating to the Emperor, and Empire: But this Conference having proved uneffectual; and Baron *Kirchner*'s Orders, for leaving the Place of Congreſs, being poſitive, he ſet out from *Utrecht* on the 17th of *May*, N. S.

* *May* 15. N. S.

Endeavours uſed by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, to bring the Emperor and Empire into the Peace, uneffectual.

Three Days † after, Mr. *Benſon*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, deliver'd to the Commons of *Great Britain*, a Meſſage from the Queen; importing, " That as it is " the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to make Peace and War, ſhe had ratified the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France*, which had been ſigned by " her Order; and had concluded a Treaty with *Spain*, which would be ſigned at " *Utrecht*, as ſoon as the *Spaniſh* Miniſters were arrived there. That ſhe determined, " from the firſt, on this extraordinary Occaſion, to communicate theſe Treaties to " her Parliament, and had therefore now order'd them to be laid before this Houſe." After the reading of this Meſſage, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* preſented to the Houſe, the Copies of ſeveral Treaties and Acts made at *Utrecht*, with Tranſlations of them; which laſt having alſo been read, it was reſolved, that on *Tueſday*, the 14th of *May*, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, ſhould take into Conſideration the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France*. In the mean Time, the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, were order'd to lay before the Houſe, the Repreſentations made to that Board, in relation to Trade, while the *Gertruydenbergh* Treaty was depending, and afterwards; as alſo the Petitions and Memorials that had lately been laid before the ſaid Commiſſioners, relating to the Trade of this Kingdom, and what Directions and Commands they had receiv'd from her Majeſty thereupon: Which Order was comply'd with; and, at the ſame Time, there was laid ‖ before the Houſe, the Commiſſioners Anſwer to the ſaid Order, referring to the ſeveral Repreſentations, Petitions, and Memorials, Directions and Commands therein mention'd. All theſe Papers being referr'd to the Grand Committee, the Commons went immediately into it: And a Motion being made to bring in a *Bill, to make good the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with* France; the ſame occaſion'd a Debate, that laſted 'till about Ten a-Clock in the Evening. Mr. *Arthur Moore*, one of the Commiſſioners of Trade, and whoſe Skill and Knowledge in Commercial Affairs, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry had chiefly rely'd on, in drawing up the Treaty in Queſtion, endeavour'd to ſhew the great Advantages that would accrue to the Nation, from a free Trade with *France*; and Sir *James Bateman*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Shepheard*, and ſome others, ſpoke on the ſame Side. Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere* endeavour'd, on the contrary, to prove, that the Trade with *France* would be very prejudicial to our Woollen, Silk, and Paper Manufactories, and to our Commerce with *Portugal*; and he was ſupported, not only by General *Stanhope*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *Nathaniel Gould*, (an eminent Merchant, formerly Governor of the Bank of *England*,) Sir *Peter King*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Mr. *Wortley Montague*, the Lord *Caſtlecomer*, and ſome other ſtaunch *Whigs*; but alſo by Sir *George Newland*, and Mr. *Robert Heyſham*, who had before gone with the Court. Mr. *Moore*, in order to make good his Aſſertion, having enumerated the different Sorts of Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, which the *French* drew from hence before the Two laſt Wars, inſinuating, that in all Probability they would do the ſame again for the future, if a free Trade with them were ſet upon an equal Foot: Mr. *Gould* anſwer'd him, that he begg'd the very Thing in Queſtion; and that, in his Opinion, the opening a free Trade with *France*, would rather be highly detrimental to the Nation. To make this out, Mr. *Gould* urged, " That ſince the Revolution, the State of Com-" merce was intirely changed; and as *France* had ſet up, and very much en-" couraged Woollen Manufactures, and made ſhift without ſeveral Goods which " they drew from hence, ſo *England* had learnt to be without the Product of *France*, " by ſetting up Silk Manufactures, and Paper-Mills, encouraging the making of all " manner of Toys, *&c.* which ſav'd and gain'd vaſt Sums of Money to the Nation, " and employ'd an infinite Number of Artificers, who would be reduced to Beggery, " if the Importation of *French* Goods, of the ſame Kind, were allow'd: Becauſe " the *French* had their Work done for leſs Money, and conſequently could ſell " their Commodities cheaper. He added, that the moſt valuable Branch of our " Trade, was that to *Portugal*; the Increaſe of which, of late Years, was mainly

† *May* 9. O. S.

The Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France*, communicated to the Commons.

‖ *May* 14.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons, about the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce.

" owing

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" owing to the great Quantities of Wines that were imported from thence, and con-
" ſumed in *Great Britain*, inſtead of *French* Wines, by Reaſon of the high Duties
" laid on the latter: But if theſe Duties were, purſuant to the Treaty of Commerce
" in Queſtion, reduced, and made equal with thoſe on *Portugal* Wines, the Importa-
" tion and Conſumption of the latter would infallibly decreaſe, and thereby our
" profitable Commerce to *Portugal*, be in danger of being loſt. On the other hand,
Sir *William Windham* took this Occaſion to reflect on the late Miniſtry, " Who, in
" his Opinion, had let ſlip the Opportunity of making a good Peace, when they
" had it in their Power: But that a Time might come, and, he hoped, was not far
" off, when the Miſmanagement of the Enemies to their Country, ſhould be ani-
" madverted upon. As to our *Portugal* Trade, he ſaid, that that Kingdom would ever
" have Occaſion for the Woollen Manufactures, and Corn of *England*, and conſe-
" quently be obliged to take off great Quantities from hence, as they did before
" the Year 1703, even at a Time, when the Court of *Portugal* had laid high Duties
" on *Engliſh* Goods and Merchandizes. General *Stanhope* made, hereupon, a long
Speech, wherein, among other Things, he ſaid, " That the Affair now in Queſti-
" on, was not a Party Buſineſs; neither did it concern the late, or the preſent Mini-
" ſtry, but the whole *Britiſh* Nation, and, therefore, for his own Part, he would free-
" ly ſpeak his Thoughts about it, with the utmoſt Impartiality. That the Peace
" being made, it was now prepoſterous to ſay any Thing for or againſt it: But
" that as no Treaty could bind the Commons of *Great Britain* to make any Act or
" Deed againſt their own Intereſt, the only Point to be conſider'd, was, whether a
" free Trade with *France* would be advantageous, or no? And that in order to clear
" that important Matter, it was neceſſary to conſult the Merchants and Manufa-
" cturers, who had preſented ſeveral Petitions, and Repreſentations about it. This
was alſo urged by Mr. *John Smith*, who made a Motion for adjourning the De-
bate, and taking the Papers before them into Conſideration. But the main Queſti-
on being put, was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of Two Hundred Fifty
Two Voices, againſt One Hundred and Thirty. Mr. Speaker having reſumed the
Chair, Sir *Gilbert Dolben* made his Report from the Committee, and after further
Debate, the *Whigs* finding they were overpower'd by the Courtiers, moſt of them
went out of the Houſe, and ſo it was reſolv'd, by above a Hundred Voices, againſt
Twelve or Thirteen, That *a Bill be brought in, to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between* Great Britain *and* France.

Bill order'd, to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of *Commerce*.

The Peace had been proclaim'd in *London*, and, afterwards, throughout *Great Britain*, with the loudeſt Acclamations of the giddy People, who fondly expected great Benefits from it: But, 'twas not long before the Eyes of the Generality were open'd. For, about the beginning of *May*, Signior *Bruciado*, the *Portugueze* Miniſter in *London*, in a Memorial, repreſented to the Court, " That in Caſe any Breach
" was made in the Treaty concluded in 1703, whereby the Duties on *French* Wines
" were ſtipulated to be, at leaſt, one Third higher than on thoſe of *Portugal*, the
" King, his Maſter, would renew the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures,
" and Products of *Great Britain*: Which not only alarm'd the *Portugal* Merchants
in *London*, but alſo all Perſons concern'd in the Woollen Manufacture. On the other hand, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce having been publiſh'd in Print, the latter raiſed ſuch a general Clamour, as rouzed the Genius of *England*, which, by ſome powerful Inchantment, ſeem'd to have been plung'd into a profound Lethargy. Hereupon many worthy Patriots * exerted themſelves, and publiſh'd ſeveral excellent Pieces, that ſhew'd the Advantages of the Trade with *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, to which Nations, we conſtantly exported more than we imported from them, and brought the Balance in Money; whereas a Trade with *France*, would be deſtructive of our Home Manufactures, and of our Commerce with other Nations. Petitions to the ſame Effect, poured in from all Parts of *Great Britain*, upon the Houſe of Commons: To ſtem whoſe Torrent, thoſe at the Helm, thought fit to encourage the publiſhing of a Weekly † Paper, intituled, MERCATOR; or, *Commerce Retrieved*: Being *Conſiderations on the State of the* Britiſh *Trade*; *particularly as it reſpects* Holland, Flanders, *and the* Dutch *Barrier*; *the Trade to and from* France; *the Trade to* Portugal, Spain, *and the* Weſt-Indies, *and the* Fiſheries *of* Newfoundland *and* Nova Scotia: *With other Matters and Advantages accruing to* Great Britain, *by the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, lately concluded at* Utrecht. This Paper, upon its firſt Appearance Abroad, was generally father'd upon the chief Manager of the Treaty of Commerce, *Arthur Moore*, ſuppoſed to be aſſiſted by the ingenious Dr. *D'Avenant*; but the latter ſolemnly diſown'd his having any Share in it: And indeed, it was, ſoon after, diſcover'd to be the Production of an ambidextrous, mercenary Scribbler, ‖ employ'd by that very Stateſman, (the Earl of *Oxford*) who when

Memorial of the *Portugueze* Envoy, againſt the Treaty of *Commerce*.

Great Clamour againſt that Treaty.

* Mr. *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, &c.

† *Mercator*, or *Commerce Retriev'd*; publiſh'd on *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*.

‖ Written by *Daniel de Foe*, Author of the *Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*; for which he was Pillory'd.

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when Secretary of State, had cauſed him to be ſtigmatized for a Libel; but who nevertheleſs, for this preſent *Dirty Work*, allow'd him a conſiderable weekly Salary. The abandon'd Hireling laid out all his Skill in puzzling the Argument by verboſe Sophiſtry; which being like to impoſe upon vulgar Underſtandings, Mr. *Martin*, an ingenious and judicious Gentleman, was encouraged by ſeveral eminent Merchants, to publiſh twice a Week, a Paper call'd, *The* BRITISH MERCHANT, *or* COMMERCE RETRIEVED; wherein, with plain Reaſoning, and unconteſted Matters of Fact, he unravell'd the Fallacies, and expos'd the Blunders and Inconſiſtencies of his Adverſary; ſo that, at length, the Thoughts of the *Whigs* about Commerce, which, at firſt, were repreſented as the Effect of Diſcontent, and Spirit of Party, appear'd to be the univerſal Senſe of all Traders.

Mr. *Martin*, in his *Britiſh Merchant*, confounds the *Mercator*.

On the 21ſt of *May*, the Two Houſes adjourn'd themſelves for a Week, by Reaſon of the *Whitſon-Holidays*: During which Time, there appear'd an Uneaſineſs in many *Scotch* Members, upon the late Diſappointment of their Endeavours to get their Country eas'd of part of the *Malt-Tax*. Hereupon they conferr'd with ſeveral of the *Scotch* Peers ſitting in Parliament, and, laying aſide all Party Diſtinctions, conſulted together how to redreſs their Grievances? They deputed Four * of their Aſſembly, who, by Word of Mouth, humbly remonſtrated to the Queen, "That "their Countrymen bore, with great Impatience, the Violation of ſome Articles of "the Act of *Union*, and that the laying ſuch an inſupportable Burden as the *Malt-*"*Tax*, upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontent to ſuch a Height, as to "prompt them to declare the *Union diſſolv'd*." To this unexpected Remonſtrance, "the Queen anſwer'd, *This was a precipitate Reſolution, and ſhe wiſh'd they might not have Reaſon to repent it: But, however, ſhe would endeavour to make all Things eaſy.* The *Scotch* Members being met again, the next Day, and their Deputies having made their Report of her Majeſty's Anſwer, it was unanimouſly agreed, that before they proceeded farther, they ſhould lay their Grievances before the Houſe of Lords. Accordingly, on *Thurſday*, the 28th of *May*, after the Lords had adjourn'd the Debate about the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, the Earl of *Finlater* made a Motion, that ſome Day ſhould be appointed, to conſider the State of the Nation; whereupon the Lords appointed *Monday*, the 1ſt of *June*, when all the Lords in Town were ſummoned. Between One and Two, the Debate began, open'd by the Earl that made the Motion; who repreſented the Grievances of the *Scotch* Nation; which he reduced to Four Heads: "Firſt, Their being de-"priv'd of a Privy-Council. Secondly, The Laws of *England*, in Caſes of Trea-"ſon, extending to *Scotland*. Thirdly, The *Scotch* Peers being incapable of being "made Peers of *Great Britain*, as 'twas adjudg'd, and declar'd in the Caſe of the "late Duke *Hamilton*: And Fourthly, the *Scotch* being ſubjected to the *Malt-Tax*, "which would be the more inſupportable to them now, in that they never were "ſubjected to it, during the War, and had reaſon to expect to reap and enjoy the "Benefits of Peace: Concluding, that ſince the Union between the Two Nations, "had not thoſe good Effects as were expected from it, he therefore mov'd, that "Leave might be given to bring in a *Bill, for Diſſolving the ſaid Union, and ſecuring* "*the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *ſecuring the Queen's Prerogative in* "*both Kingdoms, and preſerving an entire Amity, and good Correſpondence, between the* "*Two Kingdoms.* This Motion was ſeconded by the Earl of *Mar*; but oppos'd by the Lord *North and Grey*, who, in a long Speech, endeavour'd to ſhew, that the Complaints of the *Scotch* were groundleſs, and the diſſolving of the Union impracticable; not without ſome Reflections on the Poverty of the *Scotch* Nation. He was anſwer'd by the Lord *Eglington*, who allow'd the *Scotch* Nation to be Poor, and therefore unable to pay the *Malt-Tax*. The Lord *North and Grey* reply'd, *That it was nothing but what was agreed to by the Treaty of Union*; the Fourteenth Article of which imported, *That* Scotland *ſhould not be charged with any Impoſition on Malt during the War* only, which now was at an End. The Earl of *Ilay* confeſs'd there was ſuch a Clauſe; but that the ſame Article imported, *That ſeeing it could not be ſuppos'd, that the Parliament of* Great Britain *would ever lay any ſorts of Burdens upon the United Kingdom, but what they ſhould find of Neceſſity, at that Time, for the Preſervation and Good of the Whole, and with due Regard to the Circumſtances and Abilities of every Part of the United Kingdom, therefore it was agreed, that there ſhould be no further Exemption inſiſted on, for any Part of the United Kingdom, but that the Conſideration of any Exemption beyond what was already agreed on in this Treaty, ſhould be left to the Determination of the Parliament of* Great Britain. He urg'd, "That when this Treaty was made, "the *Scotch* concluded the Parliament of *Great Britain* would never go about to lay "any Impoſition that they had Reaſon to believe grievous; and having ſet forth the Inability of the *Scotch* to pay the *Malt-Tax*, concluded for the Earl of *Finlater*'s Motion. Hereupon the Earl of *Peterborow* made a long Speech, wherein, he endea-

The *Scotch* endeavour to get their Grievances redreſs'd.

* The Duke of *Argyle*, Earl *Mar*, Mr. *Lockhart*, and Mr. *Cockburne*.

vour'd to ſhew the Impoſſibility of diſſolving the Union; ſaying, among other Things, "That he had often heard the Union compar'd to a Marriage; and ac- "cording to that Notion, ſince it was made, it could not be diſſolv'd by any Power "upon Earth. That though *England*, who in this National Marriage, muſt be ſup- "pos'd to be the Huſband, might, in ſome Inſtances, have been unkind to the La- "dy, yet ſhe ought not preſently to ſue for a Divorce; the rather, becauſe ſhe had "very much mended her Fortune by this Match." Adding, "That the *Union* was a "Contract, than which nothing could be more binding." To this, the Lord *Ilay* anſwer'd, *That if the* Union *had the ſame Sanction as Marriage, which was an Ordinance of* GOD, *he ſhould be for obſerving it as religiouſly as that; but that he thought there was a great Difference.* To which the Earl of *Peterborow* reply'd, "He "could not tell how it could be more ſolemn than it was; except they ex- "pected it ſhould have come from Heaven, like the *Ten Commandments*:" Animadverting, in the Concluſion, on the *Scots*, as "a People that would never be "ſatisfy'd: That they would have all the Advantages of being united to *England*, "but would pay nothing, by their good Will: And that they had more Money from "*England*, than all their Eſtates amounted to in their own Country." To him, the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd, in a very handſome, but very warm Speech; ſaying, among other Things, "That he was by ſome reflected on, as if he was diſguſted, "and had chang'd Sides; but that he deſpis'd their Perſons, as much as he under- "valued their Judgments. That, it was true, he had a great Hand in making the "*Union*: That the chief Reaſon that mov'd him to it, was the Securing the *Prote- "ſtant Succeſſion*; but that he was ſatisfy'd, that might be done as well now, if "the *Union* were diſſolv'd. That he ſpoke as a Peer of *England*, as well as of "*Scotland*: That he believ'd in his Conſcience, 'twas as much for the Intereſt "of *England*, as of *Scotland*, to have it diſſolv'd; and if it were not, he did not "expect long to have either Property left in *Scotland*, or Liberty in *England*. "He urg'd, That the Tax upon Malt in *Scotland*, was no leſs unequal, than the "taxing Land by the Acre throughout *England* would be; becauſe Land is worth "Five or Six Pounds *per* Acre about *London*, and not ſo many Shillings in remote "Parts of the Country. That this was the Caſe between the *Scotch* and *Engliſh* "Malt; the latter being worth Three or Four Shillings the Buſhel, the other not "above One; So that if this Tax were collected in *Scotland*, it muſt be done by a "Regiment of Dragoons." Some other *Scotch* Peers ſaid, "That the End of "the *Union*, was, the cultivating Amity and Friendſhip between the Two "Nations; but it was ſo far from having that Effect, that they were ſure, "the Animoſities between the Two Nations were now much greater than be- "fore the *Union*: And therefore, they were of Opinion, that if the *Union* were "diſſolv'd, the Two Nations would be better Friends." The Lord Chief Juſtice *Trevor* urg'd, on the other hand, the Impoſſibility of ſuch a Diſſolution; and he was back'd by the Lord Treaſurer, who ſaid, "That the Earl of *Seafield*'s Mo- "tion was no leſs ſtrange, than unexpected: That the *Union* being made by Two "diſtinct Parliaments of both Kingdoms, he did not ſee how it could be diſſolv'd, "now the Two Nations were in different Circumſtances; becauſe the Power that "made it was no more in being; and nothing could make it void, but the Power "that created it: Concluding, That if the *Scots* had any Grievances to complain "of, there might be ſome other Method thought of to redreſs them, without pro- "ceeding to that extraordinary way of diſſolving the *Union*, which had been "made in ſo ſolemn a manner, and brought about with ſo much Difficulty." This was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*; who repreſented the Advantages of the *Union*, if the Views with which it was made, had been ſteadily purſued. He added, "That tho' the Two Nations were now in other Circumſtances, than when "the *Union* was made; yet the ſame Power, that was in the Two Parliaments "when they were ſeparated and diſtinct, was lodg'd in them now they were con- "ſolidated; and therefore, if they had Power to make it, they, certainly, had it "ſtill, to diſſolve it: And, that he knew not any Thing, but what the Parlia- "ment could do, except deſtroying the preſent Conſtitution; which, he own'd, "they had not Power to do. That the Inconveniencies that had attended the *U- "nion*, could not be foreſeen, till the Tryal was made: And ſince the *Scots*, who "were the beſt Judges of the Affairs of their Kingdom, found that it did not an- "ſwer the Ends propos'd, he was for diſſolving it." The Earl of *Sunderland* ſaid to the ſame Purpoſe; "That tho' he had a Hand in making the *Union*, yet, if it "had not that good Effect which was expected from it, he was likewiſe for diſſol- "ving it." The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſaid, he was of the ſame Opinion; provided, nevertheleſs, Means could be found to ſecure the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*: And therefore, he deſir'd to know, what Security the *Scots* could give for that eſſential Point,

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Point, before they proceeded any further? To this, ſome of the *Scotch* Lords reply'd, That would appear, when the *Bill* was brought in: That then it was a proper Time to ſhew, what Security they could give; and therefore mov'd, That the Queſtion might be put immediately, Whether a *Bill* ſhould be brought in, or not? The Earl of *Nottingham* deſir'd, that another Day might be appointed, to conſider further of a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that the Lords might be better appriz'd of it. The Lord *Halifax* declar'd alſo for diſſolving the *Union*; provided it could be made appear, that the *Succeſſion* could be ſecur'd; but yet deſir'd, that a further Day might be appointed, to conſider of ſo important a Matter: And the Earls of *Mar* and *Loudoun*, who were before for putting the Queſtion immediately, declar'd themſelves better ſatisfy'd by that Lord's Reaſons. There were ſeveral other Speeches made, both by the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Lords; particularly, by the Earls of *Poulet*, *Scarborough*, and *Scarſdale*: And, it is obſervable, that when the Danger *England* would be in from the *Pretender*, if the *Union* were diſſolv'd, was urg'd, the Lord *Townſhend* anſwer'd, "That the Queen, Lords and Commons of *England*, if join'd in one In-"tereſt, need fear no Enemy in the World; and therefore, ought to deſpiſe the *Pre-*"*tender*, and all his Abettors." The Duke of *Argyle*, having Occaſion to mention the *Pretender*, ſaid, *He knew not what Appellation to give him; his Name being now as uncertain as his Parents:* But the Earl of *Scarſdale* call'd him *the Prince*, or, added he, *the Pretender, which you will.* Upon the whole Matter, all the *Engliſh* Court-Lords were againſt diſſolving the *Union*; and, on the other hand, ſuch *Whig* Peers as appear'd to be for it, had principally in View the fomenting the Diſcontents of the *Scots*, in order to incline them to chuſe, at the next Election, ſuch Repreſentatives as ſhould oppoſe the preſent Miniſtry. The Queſtion being put, upon the Earl of *Finlater*'s Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by Four Voices; there being Fifty Four Lords preſent on each ſide; and Seventeen Proxies for the Negative, and only Thirteen for the Affirmative. It is obſervable, That the Lord Treaſurer having, in the Courſe of this Debate, advanc'd, *That tho' the Malt-Tax were laid, it might be afterwards remitted by the Crown, and not levy'd*; The Earl of *Sunderland* ſaid, *He wonder'd ſuch Expreſſions, as tended to eſtabliſh a* DESPOTICK, DISPENSING POWER, *and* ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT, *ſhould come from that Noble Lord.* To this, the Treaſurer anſwer'd, *That his Family had never been for promoting and adviſing Arbitrary Meaſures, as others had done*: Which the Earl of *Sunderland* taking to be a Reflection on his Father, he not only vindicated him, but added, That *the other Lord's Family was hardly known in thoſe Days.* The * next Day, the Lords reſum'd the Conſideration of the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce; and heard ſome eminent Traders, who had been ſummon'd to attend their Houſe, particularly Mr. *Cooke* and Mr. *Torriano*, who were heard again Two Days after. On the 9th of *June*, their Lordſhips took the ſame Affair into Conſideration, but came to no Reſolution; intending to ſee what Turn that Matter would take in the *Houſe of Commons*, where the *Bill for making effectual the ſaid Eighth and Ninth Articles*, had, by this Time, been committed.

* *June* 2.

Debates in the *H. of Commons*, about the Bill for making effectual the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce.

On the 9th of *June*, the Commons, in a grand Committee, took that *Bill* into Conſideration, Sir *Robert Davers* being in the Chair; and heard Mr. *Cooke*, Merchant, who, in behalf of the *Levant* Company, made a long Speech; wherein, with great Solidity of Reaſon and Argument, he ſhew'd how detrimental the opening a Trade with *France*, would be to the *Britiſh* Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and to all the Branches of our Trade. The Merchants being withdrawn, the Commons took their Allegations into Conſideration; and, among the reſt, General *Stanhope*, to corroborate what Mr. *Cooke* had alledg'd, quoted the Preamble of an Act of Parliament, made in the Thirteenth Year of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, that runs thus: "Foraſmuch as it has been by long Experience found, that the "Importing of *French* Wines, Brandy, Linnen, Silk, Salt, and Paper, and other "Commodities, of the Growth, Product, or Manufactures, of the Territories and "Dominions of the *French* King, has much exhauſted the Treaſure of this Nation, "leſſen'd the Value of the Native Commodities and Manufactures thereof, and "caus'd great Detriment to this Kingdom in general: Be it therefore enact-"ed, *&c.* Hereupon, the Speaker, ſuppoſing that Mr. *Stanhope* had made a Miſtake, ſaid, *There was no ſuch Thing in that Act*: But Mr. *Stanhope* inſiſted, that the Clerk ſhould read the ſaid Act; and his Quotation appearing to be right, he, and other Members, animadverted with ſome Vehemence on the Speaker's Blunder: At laſt, the Debate cool'd, and was put off to the next Day; and reſolv'd, that the Petitioners, who had not yet been, ſhould then be heard.

On the 10th of *June*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the *Act for continuing the Duties*

*on*

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*on Malt*, &c. *the Act to revive and continue the Act for taking and ſtating the Publick Accounts*, &c. and to ſome other publick and private Bills. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, and having reſolv'd themſelves into a grand Committee, upon the Bill relating to the Treaty of Commerce; the *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *Portugal* Merchants, and the Weavers of *London*, were admitted to be heard upon their ſeveral Petitions. Mr. *Torriano*, who ſpoke in behalf of the *Spaniſh* Trade, having animadverted on the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, and mention'd the Tenth and Eleventh, as relating to the Two former; ſome Court-Members were offended at it, and, after he had done ſpeaking, mov'd the Committee, that a Mark of their Diſpleaſure might be ſet on him: But General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Peter King*, and Mr. (*John*) *Smith*, ſaid, "That unleſs they "gave the Merchants full Liberty of Speech, the Houſe would never be able to "form a right Judgment on that important Affair; and they hop'd, that no Man "ſhould be reprimanded, for ſtanding up for the Trade of *Great Britain*." This, together with a noble Spirit that appear'd in the Houſe on behalf of the Merchants, by the great Number of Members, both *Tory* and *Whig*, who, all at once, ſtood up to defend Mr. *Torriano*, made the Courtiers drop that Matter; and ſo Mr. *Wyat* ſpoke for the *Italian* Merchants; Mr. *Milner* for the *Portugal* Trade, and Colonel *Lekeux* for the *London* Weavers. The Merchants being withdrawn, the Speaker reſum'd the Chair; and it was reſolv'd, That the grand Committee ſhould, the next Day, conſider further of the Bill; and that the other Petitioners be then heard. It was alſo order'd, That the Minutes of the *Levant* Company, and all Memorials, Petitions, Repreſentations, Schemes of Trade, and Papers relating thereto, that were either before the Commiſſioners of *Trade* and *Plantations*, or before the Commiſſioners of the *Cuſtoms*, relating to the Trade between *England* and *France*, be laid before the Houſe.

The next * Day, the grand Committee heard ſeveral Petitioners, and read many Petitions, and other Papers: And, Two † Days after, a Clauſe was order'd to be inſerted in the Bill, declaring, "That the Privileges, Liberties, and "Immunities, as to all Duties, Impoſitions, or Cuſtoms, relating to Commerce, or "to any other Right whatſoever, that had been, or might be granted by *France*, "with reſpect to the Subjects, Goods, or Merchandiſes of any Foreign Nation; "ſhould be underſtood to extend as well to the Four Species of Goods, excepted "in the Ninth Article from the *Tariff* of 1664, as to all other Merchandiſes what-"ſoever, imported into *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*." Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, made a further Progreſs in the Bill, and went thro' it on the 15th of *June*. Three Days after, Sir *Robert Davers* reported the Amendments made to the Bill; which, with ſome others, were agreed to by the Houſe. Then a Motion being made, that the Bill be ingroſs'd, the ſame occaſion'd a warm Debate, from Three a Clock in the Afternoon, till near Eleven at Night. General *Stanhope*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Gould*, Mr. *Hampden*, and ſome others, ſhew'd the Diſadvantage of an open Trade with *France*, upon the Foot of the laſt Treaty of Commerce: And the Member that ſpoke moſt in Favour of the Bill, was the ſame who had been chiefly imploy'd in that Treaty, *viz.* Mr. *Arthur Moore*; but ſome of his Arguments being ſtrain'd, and precarious, the Majority even of his own Party adher'd to the Opinion of Sir *Thomas Hanmer*. This Gentleman made a long and elaborate Speech; wherein, among other Things, he ſaid, *That before he had fully examin'd the Affair in Queſtion, he had given his Vote for the bringing in the Bill; but, that having afterwards maturely weigh'd and conſider'd the Allegations of the Traders and Manufacturers, in their ſeveral Petitions and Repreſentations, he was convinc'd, that the paſſing of it, would be of great Prejudice to the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, conſequently increaſe the Number of the Poor, and, in the End, affect the Land. That while he had the Honour to ſit in that Houſe, he would never be blindly led by any Miniſtry; neither, on the other hand, was he bias'd by what might weigh with ſome Men*, viz. *the Fear of loſing their Elections: But that the Principles upon which he acted, were the Intereſt of his Country, and the Conviction of his Judgment; and upon theſe Two Conſiderations alone, he was againſt the Bill.* This Speech made a great Impreſſion on many of the Members; and Mr. *Aiſlabie*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the *Admiralty*, and Mr. *Francis Anneſley*, one of the Commiſſioners of the *Publick Accounts*, having ſpoke alſo againſt the Bill; the Queſtion, whether it ſhould be ingroſs'd, was, at laſt, carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of One Hundred and Ninety Four Voices, againſt One Hundred and Eighty Five.

The Bill rejected.

It was obſerv'd, that of the Four Members for the City of *London*, One only, Sir *William Withers*, voted for the Bill; and that Sir *Richard Hoare*, then Lord-Mayor, Sir *George Newland*, and Sir *John Caſs*, voted againſt it; as did alſo the

* *June* 11.
† *June* 13.

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Two Members for *Weſtminſter*, Mr. *Medlicot*, and Mr. *Thomas Croſs*. (*a*) On the other hand, it was given out, that the Lord Treaſurer, foreſeeing the ill Effects of paſſing ſuch a Bill at this Juncture, wrote, the Night before, a Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, deſiring him to uſe his Intereſt to make it drop; which Step he might, probably, be induc'd to take, from the Oppoſition the Bill was like to meet with in the Houſe of Lords; where, that very * Afternoon, the Earls of *Angleſey* and *Abingdon*, and ſome other Peers, had declar'd againſt it: However, ſome ſuſpected either the Reality, or true Deſign of ſuch a *Letter*; becauſe moſt of the Court, and *Scotch* Members, voted for the Bill. Be that as it will, the *London* Drapers, Mercers, and Weavers, were overjoy'd at the rejecting of the Bill; and, on *Friday* Night, the 19th of *June*, expreſs'd their Satisfaction by Bonefires and Illuminations.

Report about a Letter written to the Speaker.

* *June* 17. Rejoicings in *London*, upon the rejecting of that Bill.

The rejecting of this Bill, being an expreſs and loud Condemnation of the *Treaty of Commerce*, and laying the Managers of it open to future Inquiries; the Miniſtry left no Stone unturn'd to procure a palliative Addreſs from the Commons; which the Majority of that Houſe were the more ready to come into, becauſe the *Whigs*, very imprudently, began to exult, as if they had already triumph'd over their Adverſaries. Hereupon, the very † Member, by whoſe Influence, chiefly, the Bill had been loſt, was artfully ingaged to make a Motion for an Addreſs, "returning Her Majeſty the humble Thanks of this Houſe, for the great Care ſhe "had taken of the Security and Honour of her Kingdoms, in the Treaty of "*Peace*; and alſo for what ſhe has done in the Treaty of *Commerce* with *France*, by "laying ſo good a Foundation for the Intereſts of her People in *Trade*: And humbly to deſire Her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to appoint Commiſſioners, to "treat with Commiſſioners on the Part of *France*, for adjuſting ſuch Matters as "ſhould be neceſſary to be ſettled in the Treaty of *Commerce*, between *Her Majeſty* "and *France*; that the Treaty might be explain'd, and perfected, for the Good "and Welfare of her People." Many of the Members who voted againſt the Bill, being abſent; the Queſtion was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of One Hundred and Fifty Six Voices, againſt Seventy Two: Whereupon, General *Stanhope* made a *Motion*, "To repreſent in the *Addreſs* the Senſe of this "Houſe, That Her Majeſty's Commiſſaries, who were to treat of the *Commerce* "between *Great Britain* and *France*, ſhould inſiſt, That Liberty be given to Her "Majeſty's Subjects, to trade to all the Ports in the *French* King's Dominions:" But the previous Queſtion being put, that that Queſtion be now put? It paſs'd in the Negative.

† Sir *T. Hanmer* moves for an Addreſs of Thanks, for the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce*.

The next Day, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* reported the Addreſs of Thanks; which being agreed to, and ‖ preſented to Her Majeſty by the whole Houſe; *She thank'd them moſt heartily for this Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſs'd their Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with* France: Adding, *It was with no ſmall Difficulty, that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for her Subjects; and that ſhe would readily comply with their Deſires, in continuing her utmoſt Care, to ſecure the Benefits ſhe had ſtipulated for her People.* This artful Anſwer ſurpriz'd many of the Members; who had readily gone into the Addreſs, with no other Intention than to approve the *Treaty of Peace*, abſtracted from the *Treaty of Commerce*: But the Speaker having, early the next † Day, reported that Anſwer to a very thin Houſe, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to return Her Majeſty Thanks for it. However, tho' the *Miniſtry* eſcap'd thus

‖ *June* 26. The Queen's artful Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

† *June* 27.

(*a*) Thoſe who ſpoke *for*, and *againſt* the BILL, were as follow:

| For the BILL. | Againſt the BILL. |
|---|---|
| 1. Sir *Robert Vivian.* | 1. Mr. *Robert Heyſham.* |
| 2. Mr. *Compton.* | 2. Mr. *Cholmondley.* |
| 3. Sir *Richard How.* | 3. Gen. *Stanhope.* |
| 4. Mr. *Eversfield.* | 4. Mr. *Docminicque.* |
| 5. Mr. *Adlesworth.* | 5. Sir *Arthur Kaye.* |
| 6. Sir *Joſeph Martyn.* | 6. Mr. *Gould.* |
| 7. Sir *William Whitlock.* | 7. Mr. *Pulteney.* |
| 8. Mr. *Gore.* | 8. Sir *Peter King.* |
| 9. Mr. *Baldwin.* | 9. Mr. *Hampden.* |
| 10. Mr. *Tho. Foley.* | 10. Mr. *Bailie.* |
| 11. Mr. *Manley.* | 11. Mr. *Lawſon.* |
| 12. Mr. *Edw. Harley.* | 12. Mr. *Smith.* |
| 13. Mr. *James Murray.* | 13. Sir *D. Dalrymple.* |
| 14. Sir *Alex. Cumming.* | 14. Mr. *Smith.* |
| 15. Col. *Byerley.* | 15. Sir *Tho. Hanmer.* |
| 16. Mr. *Arthur Moore.* | 16. Mr. *Aiſlabie.* |
| 17 Mr. *Cæſar.* | 17. Mr. *Wortley.* |
| | 18. Mr. *Francis Anneſley.* |

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in a Miſt, induſtriouſly raiſed; yet ſome of them began to fear, that this ugly Affair of Trade, would, at laſt, end in their utter Ruin, unleſs prevented by more deſperate Meaſures, which, in all Probability, from this Time forward, they reſolv'd to purſue.

Addreſs about the *Equivalent* for *Dunkirk*.

On the 3d of *June*, the Commons reſolved upon Two Addreſſes; firſt, "That "an Account might be laid before them, what *Equivalent* was to be given the moſt "Chriſtian King, for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, in Caſe the Equivalent ſhould "not be comply'd with. Secondly, An Account what her Majeſty had ſtipulated "for the Trade of *Great Britain* in *Flanders*, and how the ſame was ſecured." The Miniſtry were extreamly puzzled how to anſwer the firſt of theſe Addreſſes, but, at laſt, they ſet a good Face upon the Matter; and, on the 20th of that Month, Mr. *Benſon*, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, acquainted the Houſe, *That in Purſuance of the Treaties, as well between her Majeſty, and the moſt* Chriſtian *King, as between that King and the* States General, *the Equivalent which was to be given for the Demolition of* Dunkirk, *was already in the Hands of his moſt* Chriſtian *Majeſty*. Many of the Members were highly diſſatisfy'd with this dubious Anſwer, but the Majority acquieſc'd in it. Two Days * after, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* alſo acquainted the Houſe, "That purſuant to their Addreſs, her Majeſty had commanded the Report "of her Commiſſioners of Trade about that Matter, to be laid before the Houſe; "and he preſented the ſame accordingly; which being read, it was reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleaſed to take Care, that the Towns in "*Flanders* in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion, be not evacuated, 'till thoſe who were to "have the Sovereignty of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, agreed to ſuch Articles for regulating Trade, as might put the Subjects of *Great Britain* upon an equal Foot "with thoſe of any other Nation:" To which Addreſs, the Queen return'd a very gracious Anſwer.

The Queen's dubious Anſwer.

* *June* 22.

Her Anſwer to the Addreſs about the Trade in *Flanders*.

The Queen's Meſſage about the Debts of the Civil Liſt.

On the 25th of *June*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* preſented to the Commons, a Meſſage from the Queen, importing, "That her Majeſty thought fit to acquaint "her loyal Houſe of Commons with the Difficulties, which, in a particular Manner, ſhe lay under, by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occaſion'd "by ſeveral extraordinary Expences formerly incurr'd: So that her Majeſty thought "her ſelf oblig'd, in Juſtice to many Creditors, to order an Eſtimate to be laid before this Houſe, of what was owing on the Civil Liſt, in the Year 1710. That "her Majeſty had uſed unexampled Parſimony to remove, if poſſible, this Burden "from her ſelf: But that the granting away, and leſſening ſome Part of her Revenue by Parliament, having made that impracticable; ſhe therefore hoped, "that this Houſe of Commons, which, on all Occaſions, had ſhew'd themſelves ſo "well affected to her, would not be unwilling to empower her to raiſe ſuch a Sum "of Money on the Civil Liſt Funds, as might enable her to diſcharge the Debts, "and ſettle the Expence, to be regularly paid for the future." After the Reading of this Meſſage, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* preſented to the Houſe, an Eſtimate of the Debts owing to the ſeveral Heads of Expence for her Majeſty's Civil Government, about *Midſummer*, 1710; which being alſo read, it was reſolv'd to conſider of the ſaid Meſſage the next Day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe. Mr. *John Smith*, one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*, having then rais'd ſome Objections againſt that Eſtimate, ſaying, in Vindication of the late Miniſtry, *That to his certain Knowledge, the Debts of the Civil Liſt in the Month of* Auguſt, 1710, *did not amount to above One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds; for the Payment of Part of which Sum, there were ſome Moneys ſtanding out, beſides great Quantities of Tin; whereas by the Eſtimate now laid before them, the ſaid Debts to* Midſummer, 1710, *that is, about Two Months before, were made to amount to Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds:* A Motion was thereupon made, and the Queſtion put. *That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to direct an Account to be laid before this Houſe, of the Arrears of the Civil Liſt Funds ſtanding out at* Midſummer, 1710: *And alſo, An Account of the Debts of the Civil Liſt, as they were at this Time, and of the Arrears of the Civil Liſt Funds to pay the ſame:* But this was carried in the Negative, to the great Surprize of many. On the laſt Day of *June*, a *Bill for enabling her Majeſty to raiſe a Sum, not exceeding Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, on the Revenues appointed for Uſes of her Civil Government, to be applied towards Payment of ſuch Debts and Arrears owing to her Servants, Tradeſmen, and others*, was read a Second Time, and committed: After this, the Motion made ſome Days before, being again propos'd with better Succeſs, it was reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, Firſt, *For an Account of the Debts on the Civil Liſt, to* Midſummer, 1713. And, Secondly, *For a Yearly Account of the neat Produce of the Civil Liſt Funds, ſince her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne.* This laſt Addreſs was made upon a Suggeſtion, that the Civil Liſt Funds, which, at firſt, were given only for about Seven Hundred

Exception to the Eſtimate of the Debts of the Civil Liſt.

Bill to raiſe 500,000*l.* for the Debts of the Civil Liſt.

A. D. 1713.

Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, yielded now above Eight Hundred and Fifty Thouſand: But whether there were any *Ground* for that Report, or no, 'tis certain, that no Anſwer was return'd to that Addreſs. We muſt here obſerve, that the Day * before, the Duke of *Buckingham* took Notice in the Houſe of Peers, both of the Queen's Meſſage to the Commons, and of the latter's Reſolution, about the Debts of the Civil Liſt, inſinuating, *That they were ſomewhat extraordinary, the uſual way being, for the Crown to aſk Subſidies of both Houſes; otherwiſe the Houſe of Lords would be altogether Uſeleſs*: But though the Conſideration of that Matter was put off to the next Day, yet the ſame was waved, upon account of a more important Affair.

* *June* 29.

Debate upon a Motion in the Houſe of Lords, for removing the *Pretender* from *Lorrain*.

On the laſt Day of *June*, the Earl of *Wharton* moved in the Houſe of Peers, That *An Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, that ſhe would be pleaſed to uſe her moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of* Lorrain, *and with all the Princes and States in Amity and Correſpondence with her Majeſty, that they would not receive, or ſuffer to continue within any of their Dominions, the* Pretender *to the* Imperial *Crowns of theſe Realms.* Several Members being ſurpriz'd at this unexpected Motion, which was deſign'd to try the Inclinations and Affections of ſome Perſons, there was a Pauſe for a while. At laſt, the Lord *North and Gray* broke Silence, and endeavour'd to have that Motion laid aſide; repreſenting, "That ſuch an Addreſs would ſhew a Diſtruſt either of the "Queen, or of the Miniſters. And that her Majeſty would be puzzled what to do, "in Caſe the Princes and States in Amity with her, ſhould be unwilling to com- "ply with her Inſtances, ſince it would not be in her Power to compel them;" concluding with this Queſtion, *Where they would have the* Pretender *reſide, ſince moſt, if not all the Powers in* Europe, *were in Amity with her Majeſty?* To this the Earl of *Peterborow* anſwer'd, That *ſince he began his Studies in* Paris, *the fitteſt Place for him to improve himſelf, was* Rome. After ſome warm Expreſſions, between the Earl of *Wharton* and the Lord Treaſurer, the Motion made by the former was carried; and, accordingly, on the 2d of *July*, the Houſe of Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they beſought her Majeſty, *That for the Safety of her Perſon and Government, the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and for the Peace and Quiet of theſe Kingdoms, her Majeſty would be pleas'd to uſe her moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of* Lorrain, *and with all Princes and States in Amity and Correſpondence with her Majeſty, that they would not receive, or ſuffer to continue within any of their Dominions, the* Pretender *to the* Imperial *Crown of theſe Realms.* To this

The Queen's remarkable Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Lords thereupon.

the Queen return'd an Anſwer, importing, "That ſhe took extream kindly their "Addreſs; and the Thanks they gave her for what ſhe had done, for eſtabliſhing "the Proteſtant Succeſſion. That ſhe ſhould repeat her Inſtances to have that "Perſon removed, according to their Deſire: And that ſhe promiſed her ſelf, they "would concur with her, That if they could cure their Animoſities and Diviſions at "Home, it would be the moſt effectual Method to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

† *July* 3.

The Lord Chancellor having, the next † Day, reported her Majeſty's Anſwer to the Houſe of Peers, the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Preſident, very frankly ſaid, "He "never heard of any Inſtances that had yet been made to the Duke of *Lorrain*, for "the removing the *Pretender* out of his Dominions. Had either of the Two ‖ prin-

‖ The Earl of *Oxford*, and Lord *Bolingbroke*.

cipal Miniſters of State been in the Houſe, they might have explain'd her Majeſty's Anſwer; but being both at Dinner with the Duke *d' Aumont*, the *French* Ambaſſador, the Earl of *Sunderland* took that Opportunity to make a Motion for a Second Addreſs; which was back'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*; and after ſome Oppoſition, it was order'd, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, to "return her Thanks for her Anſwer to their Addreſs; and for the Aſſurances ſhe "had been pleas'd to give them, of repeating her Inſtances for removing the *Pre-* "*tender*; and to expreſs their Surprize, that ſuch Inſtances had not had their full "Effect, notwithſtanding the *French* King, and the King of *Spain*, had ſhew'd their "Compliance to her Majeſty's Deſires on that Occaſion: And to aſſure her Majeſty, "that this Houſe would ſtand by her, and ſupport her, in whatever her Majeſty "ſhould judge proper for obtaining a Demand, which was ſo warranted by the "Laws of Nations, and ſo neceſſary for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty, "and for the preſent and future Peace and Quiet of the People." The Queen re-

A Second Addreſs againſt the *Pretender*, order'd by the Lords.

turn'd no particular Anſwer to this Second Addreſs: But though Applications of this Nature were known to be ungrateful, both to her Majeſty, and her Miniſters, yet on the 1ſt of *July*, General *Stanhope* made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, to the ſame Purpoſe with that of the Earl of *Wharton* in the Houſe of Peers, and was ſeconded by Mr. *Lechmere*. The only Objection rais'd againſt it, was ſtarted by Sir *William Whitlocke*, who ſaid, he remember'd, *That the like Addreſs was formerly made to the Protector, for having* Charles Stuart *remov'd out of* France; *notwithſtanding which, that Prince was*, ſome Time after, *reſtor'd to his Father's Throne*: But, nevertheleſs,

Motion made by General *Stanhope*, for an Addreſs againſt the *Pretender*.

theleſs, the Members who were ſhrewdly ſuſpected of wiſhing well to the Royal Exile, being ſhy to ſhew their real Inclinations, in ſo critical a Juncture, when the Parliament was ſo near expiring, and a new Election coming on, it was, according to Mr. *Stanhope*'s Motion, *Reſolv'd, Nemine Contradicente,* "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, acknowledging the great Care her Majeſty had always taken, particularly in the late Treaties of Peace and Guaranty, to prevent the Pretender to her Throne, being in a Condition to diſturb theſe Realms; and to beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe the moſt ſpeedy and preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and with all other Princes and States in Amity or Correſpondence with her Majeſty, that they would not, under any Pretext whatſoever, receive, or ſuffer to continue within any of their Dominions, the Perſon, who in Defiance of her Majeſty's moſt undoubted Title to the Crown, aud the Settlement thereof in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, had aſſumed the Title of King of theſe Realms; and to aſſure her Majeſty, that the Commons of *Great Britain* would, on all Occaſions, ſupport her Majeſty in ſuch Steps, as ſhould be neceſſary towards rendring thoſe Inſtances effectual." After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs; which Mr. *Stanhope*, their Chairman, reported to the Houſe on the 3d of *July*; and the ſame being unanimouſly approved, was, Five Days after, preſented by the whole Houſe, to the Queen, who coldly told them, *She thank'd them for it, and would give Directions according as they deſired*; which, however, was not comply'd with, 'till Two or Three Months after, at the Sollicitation of the Treaſurer. They who inquired into the Reaſons of theſe Addreſſes againſt the *Pretender*, rightly aſcribed them, not only to the magnificent Reception he met with in *Lorrain*, but alſo to the Affection which many openly ſhew'd for him in *Great Britain*: To this Purpoſe, we may take Notice of Two Addreſſes, which, about this Time, were preſented to the Queen by Sir *Hugh Paterſon*, Baronet, introduced by the Earl of *Mar*, and afterwards inſerted in the *London Gazette*. The firſt, of the Magiſtrates, and Town Council of the Burgh of *Inverneſs*, in *North-Britain*, contain'd this remarkable Paragraph, *viz. We, without Reſerve, depend on your Majeſty's Wiſdom, in ſecuring our Religion, and the Succeſſion to the Hereditary Crown of* Great Britain, *in the Family of your Royal Progenitors, the moſt ancient Line of Succeſſion in the World; being as much convinced, that our Guarantee is entirely in your Hands, as your ſerene Majeſty does place yours in your People.* The other Addreſs, from the Town Council and Inhabitants of the Loyal Burgh of *Nairn*, had this Paſſage in it, *viz. We know not with what Modeſty we can preſume to addreſs your Majeſty, in the Matter of Succeſſion, leſt we ſhould ſeem to call in Queſtion your Majeſty's unqueſtionable Prudence, or the Faithfulneſs of your Majeſty's Council: And therefore we ſincerely declare, That our utmoſt Wiſhes reach no further, than that our Poſterity may reap the Effects of your Majeſty's wiſe* Choice, *while we think our ſelves happy under your Majeſty's Adminiſtration, all our Days.* Theſe Addreſſes ſpeak ſo plain, that they need no Comment: But on the other hand, we may alſo take Notice, that ſome Time before, an Addreſs from the City of *Glaſgow*, in a quite different Strain, at leaſt, as to the Succeſſion, was preſented to the Queen, by the Members for that City, introduced by the Duke of *Argyle*.

A. D. 1713.

Unanimous Reſolution for it.

Two remarkable Addreſſes from *Scotland*, in favour of the Lineal Succeſſion.

The Queen having appointed the Seventh Day of *July* for a publick Thankſgiving *for the ſafe and honourable Peace lately concluded*, and invited her Parliament to attend her to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, both Houſes repaired thither with the uſual State; but *her Majeſty not having entirely recover'd her Strength, ſince her laſt Fit of the Gout*, ſhe could not be preſent at that Solemnity. The Abſence of moſt of the *Whig* Members, was owing to another Cauſe: And, indeed, it would have been a downright Mockery of Religion, for them to return GOD Almighty Thanks for a Peace, which they had ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and ſtill loudly condemn'd. In the Evening, there were great Bonfires and Illuminations, throughout the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and magnificent Fireworks were play'd off on the *Thames*, over againſt *Whitehall*. Not many Days after, the Queen went to * the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, ſhe made the following Speech to both Houſes:

Thankſgiving for the Peace *July* 7.

* *July* 16. Acts paſs'd.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

*I Come now to put an End to this Seſſion with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Publick.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

*I muſt particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given; I will take Care to apply them, as far as they will reach, to ſatisfy the Services you have voted.*

*I hope, at the next Meeting, the Affair of Commerce will be ſo well underſtood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtained from* France, *will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.*

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

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*I cannot part with ſo Good and ſo Loyal a Houſe of Commons, without expreſſing how ſenſible I am of the Affection, Zeal and Duty, with which you have behaved your ſelves; and I think my ſelf therefore obliged to take Notice of thoſe remarkable Services you have performed.*

*At your firſt Meeting you found a Method, without farther Charge to my People, to eaſe them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions; and the way of doing it, may bring great Advantage to the Nation.*

*In this Seſſion you have enabled me to be juſt in paying the Debts to my Servants.*

*And as you furniſhed Supplies for carrying on the War, ſo you have ſtrengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.*

*Thus you have ſhewed your ſelves the true Repreſentatives of my Loyal Commons, by the juſt Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour: Theſe Proceedings will, I doubt not, preſerve the Memory of this Parliament to Poſterity.*

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

*At my coming to the Crown, I found a War prepared for me. God has bleſſed my Arms with many Victories, and, at laſt, has enabled me to make them uſeful, by a ſafe and honourable Peace*

*I heartily thank you for the Aſſiſtance you have given me therein, and I promiſe my ſelf, that with your Concurrence, it will be laſting.*

*To this End I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly ſenſible what they gain by the Peace, and that you will endeavour to diſſipate thoſe groundleſs Jealouſies which have been ſo induſtriouſly fomented amongſt us, that our unhappy Diviſions may not weaken, and, in ſome ſort, endanger, the Advantages I have obtained for my Kingdoms.*

*There are ſome (very few, I hope) who will never be ſatisfied with any Government; it is neceſſary, therefore, that you ſhew your Love to your Country, by exerting your ſelves, to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.*

*Nothing can eſtabliſh Peace at Home, nothing can recover the Diſorders that have happened during ſo long a War, but a ſteady adhering to the Conſtitution in Church and State.*

*Such as are true to theſe Principles, are only to be rely'd on; and as they have the beſt Title to my Favour, ſo you may depend upon my having no Intereſt nor Aim, but your Advantage, and the ſecuring of our Religion and Liberty.*

*I hope, for the Quiet of theſe Nations, and the univerſal Good, that I ſhall, next Winter, meet my Parliament, reſolved to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigor, as may enable me to ſupport the Liberties of* Europe *Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.*

This Parliament prorogued and diſſolv'd.

After this Speech, both Houſes were prorogued to the 28th, but never to meet again, being diſſolv'd before that Day came: And thus ended the Third, and laſt Seſſion, of the Third *Britiſh* Parliament; which ſome have diſtinguiſh'd, by the Epithet of (*a*) PACIFICK, and whoſe Obſequiouſneſs to the Miniſters, has left upon it a ſtrong Imputation of CORRUPTION. It may, however, be obſerv'd, that though this Houſe of Commons was moſtly made up of Country Gentlemen, who, having born the greateſt Burden of the War, were eaſily prepoſſeſs'd againſt thoſe who were ſuſpected to have prolong'd it for their private Advantage; yet, when ſo capital a Point, as the Trade of *Great Britain*, came under their Conſideration, many worthy Patriots threw off all mean Dependance, and firmly adhered to the true Intereſt of their Country.

Rejoycings upon the Expiration of Dr. *Sacheverel's* Sentence.

The Sentence of the Houſe of Lords, by which Dr. *Sacheverel* was forbid to preach, during the Space of Three Years, expiring on *Monday*, the 23d of *March*, that Day was celebrated in *London*, and in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, with extraordinary Rejoycings; as it were for the Reſtoration of a Sovereign, or the Deliverance from a publick Calamity. For beſides the Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and Illuminations, one *Jones*, an eminent Founder in *Southwark*, and a noted *Jacobite*, had the Aſſurance to fire Two or Three Rounds of his Artillery, conſiſting of Thirteen ſmall Pieces. The *Sunday* following, in the Afternoon, the Doctor preach'd,

He preaches the firſt Time, *March* 29.

the firſt Time, at his Church of St. *Saviour's*, *Southwark*, where a prodigious multitude of People throng'd to hear, or, at leaſt, to ſee him; expreſſing exceſſive Joy at

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(*a*) To this Purpoſe, we may take Notice, that on the Day the Parliament was prorogued, Golden Medals, to the Value of Five Pounds each, ſtruck on the Occaſion of the Peace, were, by her Majeſty's Order, given to all the Members of both Houſes of Parliament. On the right Side were her Majeſty's Effigies, and round it the uſual Inſcription, *Anna Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Reg.* And in the Reverſe, *Britannia* holding an Olive-Branch in her right Hand, with a Plough, and a Man ſowing a Field behind her; and before her a Sea, with Ships under Sail, and round it this Motto, *Compoſitis venerantur Armis.* In the *Exergue*, was only the Date of the Year, MDCCXIII.

his

his returning to the Exercise of his Function. His Subject was, the *Duty of praying for our Enemies*; from this Text, *Luke* xxiii. 34. *Father forgive them, for they know not what they do*: And it must be confess'd, that, bating the obvious (though tacit) arrogant and impious Parallel between his Sufferings, and of those our *Blessed Saviour*, he made a very good and useful Sermon. Not long after, the House of Commons, to shew their Dislike of his former Prosecution and Censure, desired him to preach before them at St. *Margarets, Westminster*, on the 29th of *May*, being the *Restoration-Day*; which he did accordingly, and had the Thanks of the House return'd him for his Sermon. Nor was the Court backward in rewarding the Doctor's late Service; for the Rectorship of St. *Andrews-Holborn*, being, about this Time, become vacant, he was immediately promoted to that rich Living. About this Time, also, Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, who had served the *present Managers*, by writing several Libels against the *Whigs*, and *last Ministry*, was, by the Duke of *Ormond*, promoted to the Deanry of St. *Patrick, Dublin*: Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, another warm Stickler for the *Tory-Party*, was made Bishop of *Rochester*; and Dr. *Smalridge*, a Divine of the same Principles, and Dean of *Carlisle*, was made Dean of *Christ-Church, Oxon.* At the same Time, Care was taken to put the most important Towns in the Kingdom, in the Hands of such Persons, as were prepared blindly to follow the Queen's Measures. With this View, the Earl of *Dorset* being removed from being Governor of *Dover*, and Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, was succeeded by the Duke of *Ormond*, whose Son-in-Law, the Lord *Ashburnham*, was made Deputy-Governor, and Deputy-Warden: And Sir *Henry Bellasyse*, was appointed Governor of the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed.* Not long after, a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, was granted to the Duke of *Ormond*, for the Term of Fifteen Years, out of the Revenues of *Ireland*, in Consideration of his eminent Services; and the Lord *Ashburnham* was appointed Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse-Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Portland*, who was order'd to dispose of that Post for the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds. Sir *John Powel*, one of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, happening to die * at this Juncture, on his return from *Bath*, was succeeded by Sir *Thomas Powis*; and Sir *William Banister*, a Serjeant at Law, was made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the room of Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, lately deceased. Some Months before †, *James Cardonnel*, Esq; one of the late General's Creatures, was removed from being one of the Commissioners of the *Salt-Office*, and was succeeded by *Martin Killegrew*, Esq;. And the Duke of *Montague* obtain'd the Queen's Leave to travel beyond Sea, having generously resolv'd to go and follow the Fortune of the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Father-in-Law. About the same Time, the Duke of *Montrose*, a Person well-affected to the Protestant Succession, being removed from the important Place of Lord *Privy-Seal* of *Scotland*, was succeeded in it by the Duke of *Athol*: Which Change rather increased, than abated the present Ferment in that Part of *Great Britain.* For on the one hand, the *Presbyterian* Ministers refused to observe the publick Thanksgiving Day for the Peace, appointed by her Majesty; and, on the other hand, the Friends to the *Chevalier de St. George*, presuming either on the Lenity of the Government, or on their own Strength, made great Preparations to celebrate that Prince's Birth-Day.

The Danger with which the *Hanover Succession* was threaten'd, appear'd to be the more real and imminent, by reason of the great Countenance the *Roman-Catholicks* and *Jacobites* receiv'd, from the distinguishing Marks of Favour, which, at this critical Juncture, were shewn to the Duke *D' Aumont*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *France.* He arriv'd at *Dover*, on the 30th of *December* 1712, under the Discharge of the Cannon of the Castle; and came to *London* on the 2d of *January*; having been receiv'd, in the Places thro' which he pass'd, with great Acclamations of the People, and all other Marks of Respect. The same Evening, his Grace was complimented, and entertain'd at Supper, by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; and lay at the Duke of *Powis*'s House, in *Ormond-street*, which, with another House adjoining to it, had, by his Servants, been fitted up for his Accommodation. The next * Day, the Duke *D' Aumont* went to give a Visit to the Lord Treasurer; who not being in a Condition to receive it, by reason of his Indisposition, his Excellency went from thence to the Duke of *Ormond*'s, whom he could not see neither; his Grace being, at that Time, under great Affliction, upon the News of the sudden Death of his Daughter, the Lady *Ashburnham.* The Duke *D' Aumont* went afterwards to visit the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, Principal Secretary of State; and then went to dine with the Marquis *de Monteleone*; having given Marks of his Liberality to the Populace, that constantly attended his Coach, with repeated Huzzas; throwing amongst them, several Times, Handfuls of Money, and even some

A. D. 1713.

And before the Commons, *May* 29.

And is made Rector of St. *Andrews-Holborn.*

Other Ecclesiastical Promotions.

Dr. *Swift* made Dean of St. *Patrick, Dublin.*

Dr. *Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rochester*;

And Dr. *Smalridge*, Dean of *Christ Church.*

The Duke of *Ormond* Warden of the *Cinque-Ports.*

The Lord *Ashburnham* Deputy-Warden.

Sir *Henry Bellasyse* Governor of *Berwick.*

A Pension of 5000 *l.* given to the Duke of *Ormond.*

The Lord *Ashburnham* Captain of the first Troop of Guards.

* *June* 14.

Sir *Thomas Powis* one of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench.*

Sir *William Banister*, a Baron of the *Exchequer.*

* *April* 8.

Mr. *James Cardonnel*, removed.

The Duke of *Montague* goes beyond Sea.

The Duke of *Athol* Lord *Privy Seal* of *Scotland.*

Account of the Duke *D' Aumont*'s Embassy.

* *Jan.* 3.

A. D. 1713.

ſome Pieces of Gold. The next Day, being *Sunday*, his Excellency was entertain'd at Dinner by the Lord *Bolingbroke*; who, in the Evening, conducted him to a private Audience of the Queen, who return'd his Compliment in very gracious Terms. The *French* Ambaſſador was accompany'd by about Forty Gentlemen, all in deep Mourning: But, it was obſerv'd, that, excepting the Marquis *de Carvoiſin*, a Relation to his Excellency, Monſieur *Nicholaï*, Son to the Firſt Preſident of *la Chambre des Comptes*, Monſieur *le Vidame de Cambray*, and Monſieur *de St. Aubin*, Counſellor in the Parliament of *Paris*; the reſt of his Excellency's Retinue rather diſgrac'd, than credited his Embaſſy; being made up of obſcure Perſons, among whom were ſome Tradeſmen, who, to get their Expences, brought over ſeveral Sorts of Merchandize, with the Ambaſſador's Equipage.

On the 5th of *January*, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, return'd and paid Viſits to the *French* Ambaſſador; as did, in particular, the next Day, the Lord Treaſurer himſelf. But, that very Day, his Excellency found, by Experience, what little Streſs is to be laid on the Applauſe of the giddy Multitude: For, having ceas'd to throw Money amongſt them, the Rabble gave free Vent to their natural Averſeneſs to *France*, and *Popery*; and, inſtead of following his Coach with Acclamations of Joy, ſet up a Cry of *No Papiſt*, *No Pretender*. Some of the more bold committed greater Inſolencies before the Ambaſſador's Houſe; and others offering to oppoſe them, there happen'd a Scuffle between them: Whereupon it was thought fit, to order the Conſtables of that Pariſh to look to the Security of his Excellency's Houſe. Nor was this Precaution unneceſſary; for, by this Time, there was a general Clamour among the People, againſt the *French* Ambaſſador, upon Account of vaſt Quantities of Wines, Silks, and other Goods, which his Domeſticks were ſaid to have imported Cuſtom-free, to the Prejudice of the Tradeſmen of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. The Truth is, that ſome *French* Merchants took that Opportunity to bring over a good deal of *Burgundy* and *Champagne*; which, before his Excellency's Arrival, were ſold by Retail, at his Houſe, and other Places, at lower Rates than at the Taverns; and, at the ſame Time, other *Frenchmen*, who pretended to be of his Excellency's Retinue, brought alſo ſome Silks, Buttons, Perukes, Toys, and other ſmall Wares, which they expos'd to Sale, unknown to the Ambaſſador. But, tho' 'twas certain, that all the Wines imported on this Occaſion (except the Two Tons allow'd to an Ambaſſador Extraordinary) paid the full Duties at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, which amounted to about 2500 *l.*; tho', on the other hand, the Duke *D' Aumont*, upon his Arrival in *London*, forbad the ſelling of Wines, or any other Commodities in his Houſe; yet ſome People were ſo inſolent, as to put up the Sign of a *Bunch of Grapes* before it, in the Night-Time; and ſeveral Ballads and Lampoons were written thereupon, both in *French* and *Engliſh*. One of them, intitled, *The Merchant A-la-mode*, containing many bitter and ſcandalous Reflections, not only againſt the Ambaſſador of *France*, but alſo againſt the Queen's Prime Miniſters; ſtrict Search was made after the Publiſhers of it, one of whom was committed to *Newgate*.

Inſolencies committed by the *Mob* againſt the *French* Ambaſſador.

Ballads againſt him.

Beſides theſe publick Inſults offer'd to the *French* Ambaſſador, private Malice was ſtill buſy, to make his Excellency uneaſy: For, ſeveral Letters were ſent him by the *Penny-Poſt*, to give him notice, that his Houſe would be ſet on fire; which, whether by Deſign, or Accident, happen'd accordingly, on *Monday* the 26th of *January*. That Day, the Duke *D' Aumont* entertain'd at Dinner the Ambaſſador of *Venice*, the Envoys of *Sweden* and *Florence*, the Lord *Waldegrave*, and ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction; whom, by way of Jeſt, his Excellency acquainted with the threatning Letters that had been ſent him. But the Company were ſoon alarm'd in good Earneſt by a Cry of *FIRE*; which having broke out, about Three in the Afternoon, in an upper Room, ſpread it ſelf with ſuch Violence, that, in leſs than an Hour and an Half, the whole Houſe was burnt to the Ground; and all that the Ambaſſador's Domeſticks could do, was to ſave his Plate, and Part of his richeſt Furniture. The Duke of *Ormond* (whom his Excellency had, that Morning, preſented with a fine *Barbary* Horſe) having ſpeedy Notice of this Accident, caus'd immediately Detachments of the Horſe and Foot-Guards to march to *Ormond-ſtreet*, to ſecure the Ambaſſador's Goods; went himſelf to the Fire, to direct and incourage the Inginiers and Fire-men; but notwithſtanding all the Care and Diligence that could be uſed, the Fire could not be maſter'd till late in the Evening; by which Time, not only the Ambaſſador's Houſe, with a large Chapel, lately built, adjoining to it, but alſo a Houſe on each ſide, were almoſt intirely conſum'd. The Loſs the Ambaſſador, and his Domeſticks, ſuſtain'd by this Fire, was variouſly reported; ſome of his Retinue magnifying it to a prodigious Degree, and indifferent

The D. D' *Aumont*'s Houſe burnt, *Jan.* 26.

A. D. 1713.

Perſons relating it as inconſiderable. How the Fire began, was then, and ſtill remains a more difficult Queſtion to be reſolv'd: It was at firſt given out, that it happen'd by the Careleſneſs of his Excellency's Confectioner, who was preparing Criſp-Almonds for the Deſert; and going down Stairs, without leaving any body to look after his Stove, the Fire broke out, either in his, or the adjoining Room, before he came up again. Others reported, that the Houſe was ſet on fire by an Iron Pot, full of Charcoal, that had been put in the Middle of a Room newly painted, and in order to dry it. But the Letters that had been ſent to the Ambaſſador, affording Matter of Suſpicion; and it being affirm'd, on the other hand, that the Fire began in the upper Room where the Duke of *Powis*'s Goods were lock'd in, ſo that no body could get into it; it was, by many, believ'd, that Two Bricklayers, who, Two or Three Days before, had been imploy'd to mend the Tiles of the Houſe, had ſet the ſame on fire, at the Inſtigation of the *Whigs*; who were now to bear the *Odium* of any ill Accident, of which the Cauſe was not well known. Upon this Suſpicion, the Two Bricklayers were taken into the Cuſtody of one of the Queen's Meſſengers; and an Advertiſement was afterwards publiſh'd in the * *London Gazette*, importing, *That Her Majeſty thought fit to promiſe, that if any of the Perſons, who wrote the Letters to the Duke* D'Aumont, *or any other Perſon whatſoever, ſhould diſcover the Contrivers or Actors of ſo ſcandalous and wicked a Deſign, ſo that they, or any of them, might be brought to Juſtice; ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, ſhould receive the Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, and Her Majeſty's Pardon for the Offence.* The ſtricteſt Inquiry that could be made, not having afforded Ground to fix this Fire upon any particular Perſon, the Generality continued in their firſt Opinion, that it happen'd thro' mere Accident. But many who conſider'd, that as ſoon as the Queen was inform'd of the Misfortune that had befallen the *French* Ambaſſador, ſhe gave immediate Orders, that the fineſt Apartment in *Somerſet-Houſe* ſhould be prepar'd for his Accommodation; began to entertain a Suſpicion, that *Powis-Houſe* was deſignedly ſet on fire, for a Pretence to remove the *French* Ambaſſador to a Royal Palace on the River *Thames*, where any Perſons might have private Acceſs to him. Others carried their Surmiſes ſo far, as to imagine, that the *Pretender* himſelf was come over with his Grace, and had private Interviews with the Queen, and ſome of her Miniſters. Theſe Jealouſies were increas'd, by the frequent Entertainments and Balls, which the Duke *D'Aumont* gave in his Apartment; where a great Concourſe of Perſons reſorting in Maſks, he had an Opportunity to ſound the Sentiments of many about the Chevalier *de St George*. On the other hand, the *French* Ambaſſador was highly careſs'd, and magnificently regal'd by the Queen's Miniſters, and ſome of the Nobility: But, amidſt theſe Jollities, an Accident happen'd, which gave him ſome Uneaſineſs. On *Saturday*, the 16th of *May*, between Three and Four a-Clock in the Morning, One of his Four *Swiſſers*, or Porters, coming out of a Publick Houſe near *Catherine-Street*, with Two or Three of his Comrades, met with Mr. *Purdon*, a reform'd Officer, who being ſomewhat in Liquor, look'd the *Swiſſer* full in the Face, and could not forbear laughing at his great Whiſkers, and ſtrange Dreſs. The blunt *Swiſſer* taking this for an Affront, immediately drew his Sabre, and gave Mr. *Purdon* a Cut; upon which, the latter drew his Sword, made a home Thruſt at him, and kill'd him on the Spot. Mr. *Purdon* was, ſome Days after, try'd at the *Old-Baily*; but it appearing that the *Swiſſer* had been the Aggreſſor, he was acquitted: Which made the *French* Ambaſſador's Domeſticks extream cautious of quarrelling with *Engliſhmen*.

* Dated *Feb.* 3. $17\frac{12}{13}$.

The D. *D'Aumont* removes to *Somerſet-Houſe*. Which occaſions various Conjectures.

One of the D. *D'Aumont*'s *Swiſſers* kill'd.

Some Time before, Mr. *Prior* having, in the Queen's Name, ſollicited the Releaſe of the *French* Proteſtants, who were on board the Galleys, on account of their Religion; the Marquis *de Torcy* took that Opportunity to complain to him, that the *French* Refugees in *England* made it their Buſineſs, bitterly to inveigh againſt the King, his Maſter; and naming, in particular, Mr. *Armand Dubourdieu*, a *French* Miniſter of the Royal Chapel in the *Savoy*, *Weſtminſter*, (who, indeed, had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf that way) deſired that he might be puniſh'd, and be made an Example to the reſt. At the ſame Time, Monſieur *de Torcy* directed the Duke *d'Aumont*, to demand the ſame at the Court of *Great Britain*, whereupon his Excellency preſented the following notable Memorial.

Complaint againſt Mr. *Armand Dubourdieu*.

*What Reaſon ſoever the King may hitherto have had, not to abate of his juſt Severity againſt ſuch of his Subjects as have been ſentenc'd to the Galleys, for Contravening his Ordinances in Matters of Religion, his Majeſty, nevertheleſs, in Conſideration of the Queen of* Great Britain, *has given his Orders to releaſe the leaſt Guilty, and to let them enjoy the Favour from which they were more and more excluded, by the Conduct of the Refugees, and particularly of their Miniſters, towards his Majeſty.*

*Since they have made the Puniſhment of ſome private Perſons, the Concern of the whole Body, and that her* Britannick *Majeſty, moved by their Clamours, and their Repreſenta-*

The D. *D'Aumont*'s Memorial againſt him.

A. D. 1713.

*tions, was pleaſed to intercede in their Behalf with the King, they will certainly render themſelves unworthy of that Favour, which ſhe has procured for them, if they ſhould continue to talk with ſo little regard of a* Prince, to whom they owe ſo profound Reſpects.

*But what Appearance is there of keeping them in Duty, if thoſe very Perſons, whoſe Character obliges them to give others an Example of Moderation, launch out, even in Publick, into paſſionate and injurious Diſcourſes; and, if one may ſay ſo, into* Blaſphemies? *It is therefore a Matter of Importance, to inflict an* EXEMPLART PUNISHMENT *on thoſe who have ſet no Bounds to their Malice, and have abuſed the Miniſtry of the Pulpit, to diſperſe their Bitterneſs and Animoſity againſt the King. As no body has expreſt himſelf with more Rage and Scandal than Mr.* Armand Dubourdieu, *Miniſter of the Church of the* Savoy, *whoſe whole Religion is reduced into Declamations againſt* France, *and the Perſon of the King, (he thinking, by that Means, to gain the Eſteem of Parties, to conceal his ſcandalous Life, and to ſcreen his Diſorders from common Inconveniencies) and beſides, ſince ſuch a turbulent Temper as his, being a Man moved by the Spirit of Party, and Faction, cannot but be a diſagreeable Subject to the Queen, to the Nation, and to the Conſiſtory, who have already ſet a Mark upon him; therefore the Puniſhment of* Armand Dubourdieu, *is the only Thing that Monſieur the Duke* d' Aumont *takes the Liberty to demand of her* Britannick *Majeſty; it being juſt, that at the ſame Time the King, out of meer Complaiſance for her, is induced to give his Subjects the Marks of ſuch extraordinary Clemency, ſhe ſhould ſuppreſs Calumny and Irreligion, cover'd with the Maſk of Apoſtolick Zeal, and by the Puniſhment of one Man only, impoſe Silence on others, as to the* Sacred Perſon *of a* Prince, *ſo ſtrictly united to her* Britannick *Majeſty by the Ties of Blood.*

Mr. *Prior* having, beforehand, acquainted the Lord *Bolingbroke* with the Purport of this Memorial, which claſh'd with the Conſtitution of our Free Government, the Queen was prepared with an Anſwer, *That this was none of her Buſineſs, but of the Biſhop of* London, to whom the ſaid Memorial was referr'd, with Orders to examine Mr. *Dubourdieu*. The latter having * appear'd before the Biſhop, with Four Elders of his Church, the Biſhop communicated to them the *French* Ambaſſador's Memorial, which being read, his Lordſhip ask'd the *French* Miniſter, What he had to ſay to it? Mr. *Dubourdieu* thereupon anſwer'd, *That the Memorial containing only General Complaints, he had nothing elſe to ſay, but that during the War, he had, after the Example of ſeveral Prelates, and other Clergymen of the Church of* England, *freely preached againſt the Common Enemy and Perſecutor of the Church; and, that the greateſt Part of his Sermons being printed, with his Name affixed, he was far from diſowning them; but that ſince the Proclamation of the Peace, he had not ſaid any Thing in the leaſt, that did regard the Perſon of the* French *King*. The Biſhop made him repeat the Words, *Since the Proclamation of the Peace*; and aſking of the Elders, *Whether this was true?* They anſwer'd, *That it was*; upon which the Biſhop ſaid, *That he would make his Report to the Queen*. He did ſo; and in ſuch a Manner, that the *French* Ambaſſador found no Encouragement to inſiſt on his Demand.

* *May* 19.

The Duke *d' Aumont* makes his publick Entry, *July* 1.

Notwithſtanding this Diſappointment, about a Month after, the Duke *d' Aumont* made his publick Entry, with great Magnificence, attended by Two Gentlemen of the Horſe, Twelve Pages, Thirty Footmen, and Nine of his own Coaches, Five of which drawn by Eight Horſes, the other by Six: His Liveries being of Scarlet Cloth, cover'd with a Gold and Green Lace. His Excellency having, according to Cuſtom, been ſplendidly entertain'd for Three Days, at the Queen's Expence, in *Somerſet-Houſe*, he was from thence conducted † to his firſt publick Audience of her Majeſty, to whom he addreſs'd himſelf in this Manner:

† *July* 4.

His Compliment to the Queen.

MADAM,

" THIS Moment is very glorious for me: Since in the happieſt and brighteſt " Conjuncture, I have the Honour to give your Majeſty, on the Part of the " King, my Maſter, publick Aſſurances of all the Sentiments that engage him to " your Sacred Perſon.

" The Events of a long and dreadful War, have not, in the leaſt, leſſen'd the " Amity which the Ties of Blood inſtill'd in him, nor that high Conſideration " which is due to Perſonal Qualities, ſtill more reſpectable than the Majeſty of " Titles, and all the Power of a Throne.

" Theſe Sentiments, MADAM, have been reciprocal; and the good Correſpon- " dence they have form'd between the Two Crowns, has baffled the Projects of Par- " ties; diſarm'd the Nations of the Earth; given new Kings to *Europe*, and fixed, " if I dare ſay it, even your Majeſty's Glory.

" By Conditions of which you have been the ARBITER, your Majeſty procures " the Happineſs of your Subjects, the Advantage of your Allies, and, at the ſame " Time,

A. D. 1713.

" Time, crowns the great and memorable Events of your Reign, not to be paral-
" lell'd in Hiſtory, and even New in the very Throne, on which Queen *Elizabeth*
" ſat.

" *France*, though accuſtom'd to find Glory and Reſources in her Misfortunes, will,
" nevertheleſs, bleſs your Majeſty's Councils: She has receiv'd with lively Accla-
" mations, the Tidings of a PEACE, whoſe Moderation, and good Faith, pra-
" ctiſed with Emulation, on both Sides, have broke through all Difficulties, and
" removed all Obſtacles. Theſe Virtues, ſo rare, and ſo foreign to Treaties, have
" been reciprocal, in the Courſe of the late Negotiation, and are become the Earneſt
" and Foundation of a firm and laſting Union, which depoſits in your Majeſty's
" Hands, and thoſe of the King, my Maſter, the BALLANCE of all the Powers
" of *Europe*.

The *French* Ambaſſador preſents the Queen with Nine Coach-Horſes.

This Compliment was extreamly well receiv'd; and the *French* Ambaſſador, who ſtill attentively ſought all Occaſions to ingratiate himſelf with the Queen, made her, Four Days after, a Preſent of a fine ſet of Coach-Horſes, dappled Grey, that had drawn his Coach of State, on the Day he made his publick Entry. Not long after *, the Queen being come to *Hyde-Park*, to ſee her Houſhold Troops review'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, the *French* Ambaſſador took this Opportunity to wait on her Majeſty; and, alighting from his Horſe, notwithſtanding the Rain, which pour'd all the while, entertain'd her, bare-headed, by her Coach-Side; and compli-mented both her Majeſty, and her General, on the fine Appearance of the Troops: *Which*, in a remarkable ſtrain of Wit, he own'd, *He was glad to ſee them where they were.*

* *July* 31.

Fruitleſs Application made by the *French*, for the Preſervation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

About this Time, undoubtedly upon Preſumption of the Duke *d' Aumont*'s Countenance and Favour in *England*, the *French* reſolv'd to try, how far his Intereſt with the *Britiſh* Miniſters would go? And thereupon Monſieur *Tugghe*, Deputy from the Magiſtrates of *Dunkirk*, preſented to the Queen an Addreſs, or Petition, where-
" in he begg'd her Majeſty's Clemency, for ſparing the Harbour and Port of that
" Town:" But he was told by the Lord *Bolingbroke*, " That the Queen beheld with
" Sorrow, the Damages which the Inhabitants of that Town would ſuſtain, by the
" Demolition of its Ramparts and Harbour: But that ſhe did not think it
" convenient to make any Alteration in an Affair agreed on, and deter-
" min'd by aTreaty." Monſieur *Tugghe* was not diſcouraged by this Repulſe; but preſented a Second *Addreſs*, or *Memorial*, to her Majeſty, wherein he ſuggeſted, " That the Preſervation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, without Works
" and Fortifications, might, in Time, be equally uſeful, and become even abſolute-
" ly neceſſary, both for her Majeſty's Political Views, and the Good of her Sub-
" jects:" This he endeavour'd to evince, by a long Deduction of ſeveral Particulars; and then he concluded, with preſuming to hope, " That her Majeſty would graci-
" ouſly be pleas'd to recall part of her Sentence, by cauſing her *Thunder-bolts* to
" fall only on the martial Works which might have incurr'd her Majeſty's Diſplea-
" ſure; and by ſparing only the Mole and Dykes, which, in their naked Condition,
" could, for the future, be no more than an Object of Pity. *Nay*, added Monſieur
" *Tugghe, they ſhall even be an eternal Monument of your Majeſty's Glory, ſince, by inceſ-*
" *ſantly reminding the Beholders of the dreadful Ornaments, of which they ſhall remain*
" *deſpoil'd by your Majeſty's Will alone, they will, at the ſame Time, eternally preſerve the*
" *Memory of your Majeſty's Clemency, which ſhall have beſtow'd them on the Tears and*
" *Groans of the Inhabitants of that Town, overwhelm'd with Grief. 'Tis by theſe Tears,*
" *and by theſe Groans, that the Magiſtrates, and their Deputy, humbly proſtrate at the Feet*
" *of your Majeſty's Throne, no leſs Gracious than Dreadful, beg the Preſervation of their*
" *Harbour; and beſeech your Majeſty to vouchſafe to look with Eyes of Pity, on Eighteen*
" *Thouſand Families, who muſt be reduced to wander about, if by the entire and ſevere*
" *Execution of your Majeſty's Orders, they are forced to quit their Habitations, to go and*
" *ſeek, or rather beg their Bread. Let not your Majeſty's ever beneficent Hand, be the*
" *Inſtrument of their Miſery and Diſperſion! And let not the Inhabitants of* Dunkirk,
" *be the only People in the World, that may complain of the Rigor of a Queen, whoſe Wiſ-*
" *dom and Clemency is ador'd by all the Earth.*

What Anſwer was return'd to this *Memorial*, never came to publick Knowledge: But Monſieur *Tugghe*, whether of his own Head, or by the Suggeſtion and Encouragement of other Perſons, having cauſed it to be printed and diſperſed in *Engliſh*, undoubtedly to try how it would be reliſh'd by the People: Mr. *Richard Steele*, who, with ſeveral other eminent Writers, (*a*) exerted his Parts in Defence of *Engliſh* Liberty, and of the *Whig* Intereſt, and who, at this very Juncture, wrote a Weekly

(*a*) *Viz.* Mr. *Arthur Manwaring*, Mr. *Joſeph Addiſon*, Mr. *John Toland*, Mr. *Philip Horneck*.

Paper,

A. D. 1713.

Paper, call'd the *Guardian*, exploded Monſieur *Tugghe*'s Memorial, in a very bold Manner: " And in order to expoſe it to the Reſentment of all Men, who valued " their Country, or had any Reſpect to the Honour, Safety, or Glory of their " Queen; ſuggeſted, That the *Britiſh* Nation expected the immediate Demolition " of *Dunkirk*.

Mr. *Steele* ſeverely animadverts on Mr. *Tugghe*'s Memorial, *Aug.* 7. 1713.

" That the very common People knew, that within Two Months after the ſigning " of the Peace, the Works towards the Sea were to be demoliſh'd, and within Three " Months after it, the Works towards the Land.

" That the ſaid Peace was ſigned the laſt of *March*, O. S.

" That the Parliament had been told from the Queen, *that the Equivalent for it* " *is in the Hands of the* French *King*.

" That the Sieur *Tugghe* has the Impudence to aſk the Queen to remit the moſt " material Part of the Articles of Peace between her Majeſty and his Maſter.

" That the *Britiſh* Nation received more Damage in their Trade, from the Port " of *Dunkirk*, than from almoſt all the Ports of *France*, either in the *Ocean*, or in " the *Mediterranean*.

" That Fleets of above Thirty Sail, had come together out of *Dunkirk*, during " the late War, and taken Ships of War, as well as Merchant-Men.

" That the *Pretender* ſailed from thence to *Scotland*; and that it was the only " Port the *French* had, 'till you come to *Breſt*, for the whole Length of St. *George*'s " Channel, where any conſiderable Naval Armament could be made.

" That deſtroying the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, was an inconſiderable Advantage " to *England*, in Compariſon to the Advantage of deſtroying the Mole, Dykes and " Harbour, it being the Naval Force from thence, which only could hurt the *Bri-* " *tiſh* Nation.

" That the *Dutch*, who ſuffer'd equally with us from thoſe of *Dunkirk*, were, " probably, induced to ſign the Treaty with *France*, from this Conſideration, That " the Town and Harbour of *Dunkirk* ſhould be deſtroyed.

" That the Situation of *Dunkirk* is ſuch, as that it may always keep Runners to " obſerve all Ships ſailing on the *Thames* and *Medway*.

" That all the Suggeſtions which the Sieur *Tugghe* brought, concerning the *Dutch*, " were falſe and ſcandalous.

" That whether it might be advantageous to the Trade of *Holland*, or not, that " *Dunkirk* ſhould be demoliſh'd, it was neceſſary for the Safety, Honour and Liber- " ty of *England*, that it ſhould be ſo.

" That when *Dunkirk* was demoliſhed, the Power of *France*, on that Side, ſhould " it ever be turned againſt us, would be removed ſeveral Hundred Miles further " off of *Great Britain*, than it was at preſent.

" That after the Demolition, there could be no conſiderable Preparations made " at Sea by the *French*, in all the Channel, but at *Breſt*; and that *Great Britain* be- " ing an *Iſland*, which cannot be attacked but by a Naval Power, we might eſteem " *France* effectually removed, by the Demolition, from *Great Britain*, as far as the " Diſtance from *Dunkirk* to *Breſt*.

Theſe Reflections were not only a great Mortification to Monſieur *Tugghe*, and the other *French* Agents, but gave alſo no ſmall Offence to ſome of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, as appear'd by the ſevere Animadverſions that were publiſh'd thereupon, by the Authors of the *Examiner*: But, on the other hand, the Neceſſity of the immediate Demolition of *Dunkirk*, was urged by ſeveral other *Whig* Writers, particularly by Mr. *John Toland*, in a Pamphlet, entitled, DUNKIRK or DOVER; which was receiv'd with great Applauſe.

How little ſoever thoſe at the Helm were inclin'd to regard the Clamours raiſed by their Enemies, among the People; yet, about the beginning of *September*, Colonel *Armſtrong*, and Colonel *Clayton* were, by a Patent under the Great Seal, appointed Commiſſioners to ſee the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* demoliſh'd and raſed; and, at the ſame Time, Two Captains of Men of War were, by the Admiralty, named to ſee the Harbour ruin'd, and fill'd up. Accordingly, on the 7th of *September*, the Two Colonels ſet out for *Dunkirk*, where Three *French* Battalions, and as many *Swiſs*, being come on the 24th, and encamping, the one without *Port-Newport*, the other without *Port-Royal*, they began, on the 26th, the Demolition, the *French* between the Two Gates before-mention'd, and the *Swiſs* between the Baſon and Citadel. That Day they pluck'd up a good Number of Palliſades, and threw down ſome of the Traverſes; and continued working the 27th and 28th, 'till Three in the Afternoon, when a Diſpute aroſe between Sir *James Abercromby*, the *Britiſh* Commandant, and Monſieur *le Blanc*, the *French* Intendant of the Province, about the manner of carrying on the Demolition. The *French*, it ſeems, intended to have made a Breach in the Ramparts, or main Fortifications of the Town, but the Two

The Demolition of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*.

*English* Commiſſioners having made the Commandant ſenſible, "That, if the ſame "was permitted, the *Engliſh* Gariſon were not ſafe, and the *French* might eaſily "make themſelves Maſters of the Place;" Sir *James Abercromby* inſiſted, and it was, at laſt, agreed to by Monſieur *le Blanc*, that all the Outworks, both towards the Sea, and the Land, ſhould be firſt demoliſh'd, next, the Harbour ruin'd and fill'd, afterwards the main Fortifications of the Place raſed and deſtroyed; and laſt of all, the Citadel. This Point being cleared, the *French* and *Swiſs* Soldiers fell to work again on the 29th, about Noon; and the next Day began to remove the great Guns from *Fort-Gaillard*, *Fort de Revers*, the *Riſbank*, and the Two Forts at the Heads, or Entrance of the Port; and the Miners began to make Mines, in order to blow up thoſe Forts, and the other Outworks; which was done accordingly, towards the end of *November*. But notwithſtanding all this, the *French* found afterwards an Expedient to evade the Letter of the Treaty (*a*), by making a new Canal at *Mardyke*, that had a Communication from the Sea, to the Baſon of *Dunkirk*. By this Time, the Duke *d'Aumont* was grown weary of his expenſive Embaſſy, in which he had not all the Succeſs he, at firſt, expected; and having taken his Audience of Leave of the Queen at *Windſor*, about the latter end * of *Auguſt*, he ſet out from *London*, on his return Home, on the 7th of *November*.

Before the Queen left *Kenſington*, ſhe reſolv'd to beſtow ſome Marks of her Favour on the Earl of *Peterborow*, whoſe eminent Services in *Spain*, were ſtill unrewarded; and who, though not in any great Confidence with the Prime Managers, had yet been inſtrumental in bringing part of their pacifick Meaſures to bear. Hereupon, at a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, held on the 3d Day of *Auguſt*, his Lordſhip was elected Knight Companion, in the room of the late Duke of *Hamilton*; and, the next † Day, inſtall'd at *Windſor*; together with the Dukes of *Beaufort* and *Kent*, the Earl of *Poulet*, the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and the Earl of *Strafford*; Sir *Jacob Banks* ſtanding Proxy for this laſt. About the ſame Time, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, was, in Conſideration of his late pacifick Labours, tranſlated to the See of *London*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Henry Compton*, a Prelate of Noble Birth, but more illuſtrious ‖ by his Chriſtian, Moral, and Political Virtues, which happen'd juſt a Month before.

On the 5th of *Auguſt*, the Queen went from *Kenſington* to *Hampton-Court*, where a general Council being held, Three Days after ⁂, a *Proclamation was order'd, for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and declaring her Majeſty's Intentions of ſpeedily calling a new one.* Accordingly, the Queen having removed to *Hampton-Court*, on the 10th, ſhe ſign'd there, a Week ** after, another Proclamation, declaring, "That ſhe had "given Orders to the Lord Chancellor, to iſſue out Writs in due Form, for calling "a new Parliament, which Writs ſhould bear *Teſte* the 18th of *Auguſt*, and be re-"turnable the 12th Day of *November* next." Another Proclamation was, on the 18th, ſigned, in order to the electing the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, in the uſual Manner, on the 8th of *October*.

Some Days before, ſeveral Letters, ſubſcrib'd with an *H*, (the Initial of the Earl of *Oxford*'s Family Name) were ſent by the Poſt to the Mayors, and other Magiſtrates of divers Corporations, recommending "to them to promote the Intereſt of "the *Pretender*, in the next Elections, which, 'twas ſuggeſted, would be acceptable "to the Queen and Miniſtry." Some of theſe Letters having been tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State, an Advertiſement, ſigned by the Lord *Dartmouth*, was in-

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New Canal at *Mardyke*.

* *July* 29. The Duke *d'Aumont* returns Home.

The Earl of *Peterborow* made Knight of the Garter, *Aug.* 3.

† *Aug.* 4. Six Knights of the Garter inſtall'd.

The Biſhop of *Briſtol* made Biſhop of *London*.

‖ *July* 7. See Dr. *Compton*'s Character in the *Appendix*, *Pag.* 61.

⁂ *Aug.* 8. The Parliament diſſolv'd.

⁂ *Aug.* 17. A new Parliament call'd.

Clandeſtine Letters in favour of the *Pretender*.

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(*a*) To this Purpoſe, I ſhall here inſert the Concluſion of a Memorial, which, ſome Time after King GEORGE's Acceſſion, was laid before his Majeſty, and was as follows, *viz.*

"From this ſhort Account it appears: 1. That the Demolition of *Dunkirk* was not begun, 'till "after the Time, within which it was to have been finiſh'd, was elapſed. 2. That through the "Advice, and with the Conſent of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, the Fortifications of the Town and Har-"bour of *Dunkirk* were entirely demoliſh'd, before any Step had been made, towards the de-"ſtroying of the Harbour, whereby they gave up the only Means which *Great Britain* had in her "Hands, to get the Harbour fill'd up, and to hinder *France* from making the new Canal. 3. That "the *Engliſh* Miniſtry conſented, that, in order to open a new Canal, the *French* ſhould make "uſe of the Pretence of preſerving the Country from being drown'd. 4. That they not only "acquieſc'd in, but even approved and authorized the making of the new Canal, although they "had been forewarn'd by the Commiſſioners, and in particular by Mr. *Armſtrong*, That the "*French* intended thereby to get a new Harbour. 5. That by Means of this new Canal, the "Harbour of *Dunkirk* becomes more uſeful and advantageous to *France*, than it was before. "6. That in this whole Negotiation, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry ſuffer'd themſelves to be ſhamefully "impoſed upon; or rather, that there is Reaſon to ſuſpect, That this whole Affair was con-"certed between the Two Courts: And that the *Engliſh* Miniſters made only faint Repreſenta-"tions, of which they expected to reap no other Fruit, than to ſerve for their own Juſtification, "in Caſe this Matter ſhould ever be examin'd into.

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ſerted in the *Gazette* †, whereby the "Queen promiſed her Pardon, and a Reward "of one One Hundred Pounds, to any Perſon who ſhould diſcover the Author of "the ſaid Letter." Which occaſion'd various Reflections and Conjectures. 'Twas plain enough, that the Bolt was mainly levell'd at the Lord Treaſurer; but from what Corner, and by what Hand it was ſhot, was a difficult Queſtion? Some aſcrib'd it to the diſcarded and diſcontented *Whigs*; others to the *Pretender*'s Friends, both who hated the Treaſurer: The one, for having done too much, the other, too little, for the *Chevalier*'s Intereſt; and who were equally jealous of his Correſpondence with the Court of *Hanover*; though, in Reality, he was no more truſted there, than he was in *England*, by the Well-affected to that Succeſſion. In this Situation, the Treaſurer had a very hard Game to play, either to approve his Affection to the Proteſtant Succeſſor, or to maintain his Ground at Court; where he had much ado to check the * Sallies of an ambitious Rival in Power; the more dangerous, in that he blindly follow'd the Bent of the Queen's natural Inclination. With this View, before the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, the Lord *Bolingbroke* had form'd a Scheme to put himſelf, and the Lord Chancellor, at the Head of the High-Church Party; and as the Duke of *Shrewſbury*'s Revolution Principles, and ſtaunch Integrity, did not ſuit with their Deſigns, they very much oppoſed his being ſent over to *France*. But, with the Lady *Maſham*'s Aſſiſtance, the Lord Treaſurer brought his own Model to bear, which was, "That the Duke of *Ormond* ſhould "ſtay in *England*, to attend the Army Affairs, which was neceſſary at the Time of "Diſbanding: That the Duke of *Shrewſbury* ſhould go to *Ireland*, as Lord Lieute-"nant, upon his Return from *France*; the Earl of *Findlater* to be Chancellor of "*Scotland*; the Earl of *Mar*, Third Secretary of State; the Lord *Dartmouth*, "Privy-Seal; Mr. *William Bromley*, Secretary of State; and Sir *William Wyndham*, "Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the room of *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; lately created "Lord *Bingley*, and named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Madrid*. Moſt of theſe Changes were declared from the middle of *Auguſt*, to the middle of *September*; and, about that Time, *Thomas Foley*, Eſq; was appointed Auditor of the Impreſt Accompts, in the room of Mr. *Manwaring*, deceaſed; the Lord *Lanſdown*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the room of the Earl *Cholmondley*, formerly removed; Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, in the room of the Lord *Lanſdown*; Lord *De la Ware*, Treaſurer of the Chamber, in the room of the Lord *Fitzharding*, deceaſed; *Francis Gwin*, Eſq; Secretary at War, in the room of Sir *William Wyndham*; and *Thomas Moore*, Eſq; Brother to Mr. *Arthur Moore*, Paymaſter of the Land-Forces Abroad, in the Room of the Honourable Mr. *Bridges*. About this Time, alſo, the Duke of *Northumberland*, and Sir *John Stonehouſe*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; and the Earl of *Denbigh* made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*. All this while the Party-Writers, and Managers on both Sides, were extream buſy in preparing the Minds of the People to favour their reſpective Intereſts in the new Elections for Parliament-Men: But notwithſtanding the Weight and Influence of the Court, and the viſible Partiality of ſome returning Officers, a far greater Number of *Whigs* were choſen, than was, by many expected.

† *Auguſt* 1. Various Reflections thereupon.

Diviſions at Court.

* See the Earl of *Oxford*'s Letter to the Queen, in the *Appendix*, p. 32, 33.

Removes and Preferments.

New Elections.

A Paſſage, that happen'd about this Time, did not a little contribute to ſecure the Lord Treaſurer's Intereſt at Court. An Advertiſement had been inſerted in the *London-Gazette*, whereby it was propoſed to raiſe Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds for paying off part of the Debts of the Navy, by way of Loan, on the Security of the *South-Sea* Stock, depoſited for that Purpoſe, into the Hands of the *Chamberlain* of *London*, and the *Deputy-Tellers* of the *Exchequer*. Whether Money'd-Men did not like the Security, or the Truſtees; or whatever was the Reaſon, not above Seventy Thouſand Pounds were ſubſcribed into this Loan, in Six or Seven Weeks, which made many believe, it would never be fill'd up. But upon an Order iſſued out on the 9th of *September*, by the Lord Treaſurer, importing, that whoever ſhould ſubſcribe One Hundred Pounds to the ſaid Loan, ſhould be entitled to buy Ten Tickets of Ten Pounds each, in the Houſhold Lottery of Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, there was, the next Day, ſuch a Crowd of Subſcribers, both at the *Exchequer*, and *Guild-Hall*, that more than the ſaid Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds were ſubſcrib'd. Hereupon the Lord Treaſurer improving the Opportunity and Eagerneſs of the Money-Adventurers, enlarg'd the Loan to Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, which, in a few Days, was fill'd up, as was, at the ſame Time, the Lottery of the like Sum: So that, by this Means, the Lord Treaſurer raiſed a Million *Sterling*, in Two or Three Days, which did much advance his Credit and Reputation.

The Lord Treaſurer raiſes a Million in Two or Three Days.

The Marquis *de Miremont*, whom the Queen had ſent to *Utrecht*, with a Commiſſion to take Care of the Intereſt of the *French* Proteſtants, being come over, waited

The Marquis *de Miremont* waits on the Queen.

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on her Majeſty at *Windſor*, on the 11th of *September*, and was very graciouſly received. After he had given Her Majeſty an Account of what he had done, in Purſuance of Her Majeſty's Orders; and return'd Her Majeſty Thanks, for procuring the Inlargement from the Gallies of *France*, of One Hundred and Thirty Six Confeſſors of the *Proteſtant Faith*; he deſir'd Her Majeſty ſtill to interpoſe her good and pious Offices, for the Deliverance of One Hundred and Eighty Five more of thoſe poor Sufferers, who were ſtill detain'd in the Gallies upon the ſame Account. About the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Rochegude*, being at *Windſor*, had an Opportunity to ſpeak to Her Majeſty in behalf of the ſaid Confeſſors; and deliver'd to Her Majeſty Letters from the *States-General*, and the Princeſs *Sophia*, to the ſame Purpoſe. The Generous and Pious Queen, who had been given to underſtand that all the *French* Proteſtant Sufferers had been inlarg'd, was extreamly ſurpriz'd, and griev'd, to find there were ſo many yet under Affliction; and deſir'd the Marquis *de Rochegude* to give her a Liſt of them, which the Marquis did accordingly. On the other hand, the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Almoner to Her Majeſty, having been thoroughly inform'd about this Matter; his Grace, with a Zeal truly Apoſtolical, ſeconded both the *French* Marquiſſes Sollicitations; which had the deſir'd Effect. About this Time, *Charles Roſs*, Eſq; Colonel-General of the Dragoons, and Lieutenant-General, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the *Moſt Chriſtian King*.

He and the M. *de Rochegude* ſpeak to the Queen in behalf of the *Proteſtants* in the Gallies.

Lieut. G. *Roſs* Envoy Extr. to the Court of *France*.

Some Days before, a very remarkable Thing happen'd in *Scotland*: *George Lockhart*, of *Carnwath*, Eſq; an avow'd Stickler for the *Pretender*'s Intereſt, having been unanimouſly choſen Member of Parliament for *Edinburgh*; a great Number of the Inhabitants of that City drew up, and ſign'd a Petition, to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, for the bringing in a Bill to diſſolve the *Union*. This done, the Populace went to the Parliament-Cloſe in *Edinburgh*, and there, by the Statue of King *Charles* the Second, drank Healths to the Queen, the Diſſolution of the *Union*, and all true *Scotchmen*; and afterwards went to the *Market-Croſs*, and did the like, with repeated Acclamations. On the other hand, it was reported, that ſome *Scotch* Merchants caus'd a Petition to be preſented to the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, by Mr. *Arthburnot*, their Agent at *Roan*, repreſenting their Grievances in Point of Trade, and other Matters, and deſiring his Majeſty's Protection for their Redreſs; in Conſideration of the ancient Alliances between *France* and *Scotland*: But this Application bordering upon *Treaſon*, no further Steps were made in it.

Petition ſign'd at *Edinburgh*, for diſſolving the *Union*.

About this Time, the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the City of *Dublin*, occaſion'd there dangerous Diſputes, which were induſtriouſly fomented by the *Jacobites*. The Aldermen having made choice of Mr. *Pleaſants*, the ſame was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the then Lord-Mayor; and the Deciſion of this Difference being left to the Privy-Council, their Lordſhips heard Arguments on both ſides; and, on the 4th of *September*, came to theſe Reſolutions: 1ſt, "That the Lord-Mayor of "the City of *Dublin*, for the Time being, has the Right of nominating Three Al"dermen, to be put in Election for Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*; and that the Lord"Mayor and Aldermen are obliged to elect One of the Three to be the ſucceed"ing Lord-Mayor, unleſs juſt Objections be made againſt them. 2dly, That the "Proceeding of Seventeen Aldermen, in the Election of Alderman *Pleaſants* for "Lord-Mayor, and *James King* for Sheriff, in the Abſence of Sir *Samuel Cooke*, "Lord-Mayor, was a Breach of the new Rules; and that ſuch Elections were null "and void." Six * Days after, the Lord-Mayor ſummon'd the Aldermen to meet, in order to proceed to a new Choice; and, in Purſuance of the Reſolution of the Council, he nam'd Sir *William Fownes*, and Aldermen *Conſtantine* and *Maſon*, the ſame who were in Nomination before: But Twenty Aldermen inſiſted on a previous Queſtion, touching the firſt in Nomination, and offer'd ſome Objections to him; upon which, the Lord-Mayor having diſſolv'd the Court, nothing was determin'd.

Diſputes in *Dublin*, about the Choice of a Lord-Mayor.

* *Sept.* 10.

In this Ferment the Duke of *Shrewſbury* found the City of *Dublin*, when he arriv'd † there, to take upon him the Government of *Ireland*: And perceiving that the *Pretender*'s Friends had receiv'd no ſmall Incouragement from Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, his Grace took all proper Occaſions, to make good the Hopes and Expectations of the well-affected to the *Revolution*, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*: But, in a particular manner, on King *William*'s Birth-Day; when his Grace declar'd, *He was ſtill the ſame he was in the Year* 1688; and publickly drank to *the Pious and Glorious Memory of King* WILLIAM. The ſame Evening, his Dutcheſs gave a magnificent Ball, on Occaſion of the Solemnity of the Day, which was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoicings. All this while, the Elections for Parliament-Men were carry'd on with great Application, Induſtry, and

† *Oct.* 27. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* arrives at *Dublin*.

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and Contention, by the Two oppoſite Parties of *Tories* and *Whigs*; tho' with viſible Advantage on the ſide of the latter, notwithſtanding the Countenance their Antagoniſts receiv'd, from ſeveral Perſons in eminent Poſts. The greateſt Struggle was in the City of *Dublin*; where Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker* were ſet up by the *Tories*, and Mr. Recorder *Forſter* and Mr. *Burton* ſtood Candidates for the *Whigs*: The Poll began on the 6th of *November*: And the Sheriffs perceiving that the Electors were going into a Riot, ſent to the Guard for a File of Muſqueteers, to prevent it: Upon which, a Tumult aroſe; and the Guards being aſſaulted by the rude Multitude, fir'd ſome Shot among them, kill'd one Man, and wounded ſome others. Both Parties immediately made their Complaints to the Lord Lieutenant, who, the next Day, appointed a Committee, to make a ſtrict Inquiry into this Diſorder; directed the Sheriffs to take the Poll at Two different Places, to prevent the meeting and claſhing of the Two contending Parties: And, upon Information, that the *Papiſts* and *Jacobites* were the chief Promoters of the Riot, his Grace caus'd ſeveral *Popiſh* Chapels in *Dublin* to be ſhut up; which wonderfully indear'd him to all *Proteſtants*. On the 17th of *November*, the Sheriffs cloſed the Poll; and Mr. Recorder *Forſter* and Mr. *Burton* were declar'd duly elected, by a great Majority.

Tumult in *Dublin*, Nov. 6.

Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*.

The Parliament of *Ireland* being met, on the 25th of *November*, the Lord Lieutenant made a Speech to both Houſes; importing, "That Her Majeſty having "procur'd a ſafe and honourable Peace, had nothing now to wiſh, but that her "Subjects might enjoy the Benefits and Advantages of it. That, for this Purpoſe, "ſhe had call'd them together; that they might provide ſuch Laws, as they "ſhould judge neceſſary for the further Security of the Church of *Ireland*, and the "Advancement of the Trade and Welfare of that Kingdom. That Her Majeſty "had nothing more at Heart, than the Preſervation of the Rights and Liberties of "her People, and the ſettling them upon a laſting Foundation, by ſecuring the *Pro-* "*teſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *HANOVER*." Then his Grace recommended to the Commons, "the neceſſary Supplies to ſupport the Civil Eſtabliſhment, and "maintain a ſufficient Number of Forces for their Security, againſt any Danger that "might be apprehended from the great Number of *Papiſts* in that Country." Told both Houſes, "He was very ſenſible of the great Honour Her Majeſty had done him, "in placing him in ſo eminent a Station:" Aſſur'd them, "That no one ever en-"deavour'd to diſcharge it with more Zeal for her Service, and their Intereſt, "(which he took to be inſeparable) than he was reſolv'd to do: And therefore, "he earneſtly recommended to them, That as the *Proteſtants* in that Kingdom "were united in one common Intereſt, they might all agree in the ſame Means of "promoting it, by laying aſide all Warmth or Reſentment; which would appear, "by the Unanimity of their Proceedings." Notwithſtanding this Caution, there was, the next * Day, a great Struggle in the Houſe of Commons, about the Choice of a Speaker; Sir *Richard Levinz* being put up by the *Tory* Party, and *Alan Broderick* Eſq; by the *Whigs*: But, upon a Diviſion, Mr. *Broderick* was choſen, by a Majority of Four Voices.

* *Nov.* 26.

Mr. *Alan Broderick* choſen Speaker.

Both Houſes having, ſeverally, preſented their complimental Addreſſes to the Queen, and Lord Lieutenant; the Commons apply'd themſelves to Buſineſs, and order'd * the Heads of ſeveral Bills to be brought in; *Viz.* 1. For *regulating Elections in the Kingdom of* Ireland. 2. For *the Encouragement of Tillage.* 3. For *preventing Abuſes in whitening Linnen.* 4. To *prevent Impriſonment beyond Sea*: And, 5. For *ſecuring* † *the Freedom of Parliaments, by qualifying Members to ſit therein.* This done, the Commons chearfully ‖ granted a Supply: And, upon Information that ſeveral *Popiſh* Regular Clergymen convict, who, by the Laws of *Ireland*, had been order'd to be tranſported beyond Seas, had return'd again into that Kingdom, and more particularly to the County of *Galway*; and that, for want of a ſufficient Number of *Proteſtant* Freeholders, after allowing the Priſoners their peremptory Challenges, they could not be brought to Juſtice; the *Popiſh* Freeholders there, never finding any of the ſaid Regulars guilty, tho' on the fulleſt Evidence: It was thereupon order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a *Bill, to enable the* Proteſtant *Freeholders of the County of* Galway, *to ſerve as Jurors in all Criminal Caſes.* The Houſe being alſo inform'd, That *Jacob Twiſleton*, a Subject of that Realm, who went into *France*, ſince the 10th Day of *April* 1689, and during the late War, and was there a Servant of the *Pretender*, had return'd into *Ireland* contrary to the Statute, which makes ſuch returning, without Licenſe, *High-Treaſon*: And that, on the 21ſt of *October* laſt, Notice had been given to the Lords-Juſtices of ſuch his Return, and of his appearing publickly in the City of *Dublin*; who, thereupon, order'd him to be taken into the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger; notwithſtanding which, he had not been apprehended, the Meſſenger alledging he could not be found:

* *Nov.* 28.

† *Nov.* 30.

‖ *Dec.* 5.

found: It was order'd, *That the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, do forthwith apprehend, and take the ſaid* Jacob Twiſleton *into his Cuſtody.* The Houſe being likewiſe inform'd, That ſeveral Perſons, who had departed the Kingdom ſince the 10th Day of *April* 1689, and had born Arms againſt the late King *William*, and her preſent Majeſty, during the late Wars, and been aiding and aſſiſting to their Enemies beyond the Seas, were making Application to obtain Licences to return into this Kingdom, in order to exempt them from the Penalties of *High-Treaſon*; it was thereupon order'd, 1. That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, humbly to intreat her, That ſhe would be pleaſed to grant no Licence to any *Iriſh Papiſt*, or other Perſon whatſoever, to return into the Kingdom; who, returning without ſuch Licence, would, by the Laws of the Land, be guilty of *High-Treaſon.* 2. That a Committee be appointed, to bring in the Heads of a Bill to *attaint* the *Pretender*, and all Perſons, Subjects of this Kingdom, who had adher'd to, aided, abetted, or aſſiſted him, of *High-Treaſon.* 3. That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they do prepare a Clauſe, promiſing a Reward to any Perſon, who ſhould, within that Kingdom, take the *Pretender* alive, or bring in his Body dead. Theſe vigorous Reſolutions were chiefly owing to Mr. *Moleſworth*, Mr. *Broderick*, and Mr. *Forſter*: And, Two * Days after, the Commons order'd *Jacob Twiſleton*, who had been apprehended by the *Serjeant at Arms*, to be deliver'd up to the Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*, to be dealt with according to Law.

A. D. 1712.

Bill order'd to attaint the *Pretender.*

* *Dec.* 12.

On the 15th of the ſame Month, the Commons appointed a Committee, to inquire what Proceedings had been againſt *Edward Lloyd*, for printing and publiſhing a Book, intitled, *The Memoirs of the Chevalier* de St. George; and againſt *Dudley Moore*, and others, relating to a pretended Riot at the *Play-Houſe.* It was likewiſe order'd, That the Honourable Mr. *Moleſworth* and Mr. *Broderick*, go immediately to the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, to require them to lay before the Houſe, all the Examinations taken before them, in relation to the Riot at the *Tholſel*, on the 6th of *November* laſt. Upon their Return, with an Anſwer, that thoſe Papers had been deliver'd to the proper Officer, to be laid before the Houſe; the Commons took that Affair into Conſideration, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, "confirming the Election of Mr. *Forſter* and Mr. *Burton*; and declaring, that to "prevent the taking a free Poll, and to procure Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker* "to be choſen, a dangerous Deſign was form'd, to inſult and mob Mr. *Bradſhaw* "and Mr. *Surdeville*, who acted as Sheriffs, with great Prudence, Integrity, and "Impartiality." The † next Day, it was further reſolv'd, "That *Thomas Har-* "*vey*, Gent. Servant to Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*, "was a chief Fomenter of, and Inſtrument in carrying on the riotous Deſign, and "Force uſed to obſtruct the Poll at the *Tholſel*: And that *Robert Symms*, Aſſiſtant Armourer in the *Ordnance*, and Eleven other Perſons, who were active in "that Riot, be taken into Cuſtody. That there being an abſolute Neceſſity to "ſend for the Guard to quell the Tumult, Captain *Hales*, and the other Officers "under his Command, diſcharg'd their Duty, and acted according to their Orders: And that the Vote of this Houſe, relating to the ſaid Captain *Hales*, and "the other Officers, be laid before the Lord Lieutenant.

Reſolutions about the Riot at the *Dublin* Election.

† *Dec.* 16.

Two * Days after, the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, 1. "That the Book in- "titled, *Memoirs of the Chevalier* de St. George, was a *ſeditious* and *treaſonable Li-* "*bel.* 2. That the faint and remiſs Proſecution of *Edward Lloyd*, News-Writer, for "publiſhing Propoſals to print the ſaid Libel, gave great Incouragement to the *Po-* "*piſh*, and other Friends of the *Pretender* in that Kingdom. 3. That the Deſign of "the ſaid *traiterous Libel*, was, to impeach Her Majeſty's Title to the Crown, "and the Succeſſion to the ſame in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *HANOVER.* "4. That Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*, having "repreſented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of Her Majeſty's Mercy, as not having an "evil Deſign in publiſhing the ſaid Libel, in order to obtain a *Noli proſequi* on the "Indictment againſt him; acted therein contrary to his Duty, and contrary to the "*Proteſtant* Intereſt of that Kingdom. 6. That the ſaid Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, in "a Speech made by him, on the 16th of *January* 1712, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, being then one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, did "take upon himſelf, by declaring his Opinion, to prejudge the Merits of the Cauſe "then depending between Her Majeſty and *Dudley Moore*, Eſq; and thereby to "influence the Aldermen; ſome of whom are conſtantly return'd on Juries, in "the Cauſes of Importance of that City. 6. That an Addreſs be preſented to Her "Majeſty, humbly to beſeech her, to remove Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Place "of Lord High Chancellor, for the Peace and Safety of her *Proteſtant Subjects* of "that Kingdom.

* *Dec.* 18. Votes againſt Sir *Con. Phipps*

A. D. 1713.

On the other hand, the Houſe of Lords paſs'd, the ſame Day, the following Reſolutions; *viz.* 1. "That the Words ſpoken by *R. Nuttall*, Attorney, in *Auguſt* "laſt, That the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, then one of the Lords Juſti- "ces of the ſame, was a *Canary-Bird*, and a *Villain*, and had *ſet this Kingdom* toge- "*ther by the Ears, and ought to be hang'd*; were ſcandalous, and malicious, tending "to ſtir up Sedition, and highly reflecting upon the Government of that King- "dom. 2. That Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*, "had, in the ſeveral Stations wherein he had ſerv'd Her Majeſty, acquitted himſelf "with Honour and Integrity." And it was order'd, "That a Committee be ap- "pointed to withdraw immediately, to draw up an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, pur- "ſuant to the foregoing Reſolutions.

Votes of the H. of Lords, in Vindication of the Lord Chancellor.

Three * Days after, the Commons took into Conſideration the State of the Nation, and came to the following Reſolves: 1. "That, for ſome Years laſt paſt, "there had been a Deſign form'd, and carry'd on, to ſubvert the Conſtitution, "and alter the Government of the City of *Dublin*. 2. That, to carry on that "Deſign, a corrupt and illegal Attempt was made, in 1711, to corrupt Alderman "*Ralph Gore*, then Lord-Mayor, by offering him a Bribe of Five Hundred Pounds, "to name Thirty Two Perſons, mark'd in a Liſt then deliver'd to him by *Martin* "*Tucker*, Eſq; Sub-Collector of the Port of *Dublin*, to be Common-Council-Men "for the ſaid City. 3. That it appears, on the Examination of *Martin Tucker*, "Eſq; that he was ſent to offer the ſaid Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to Alderman "*Ralph Gore*, while Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ire-* "*land*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldſby*, were Lords-Juſtices. 4. That the City "of *Dublin* had, of late, been, and ſtill continued, in great Diſorder and Confu- "ſion, by reaſon of the frequent Diſapprobations of Perſons elected Lord-Mayors "and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, all of them of known Affection to Her Majeſty's "Perſon and Government, and to the Conſtitution in Church and State. 5. That "Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* had been the chief Cauſe and Promoter of ſuch frequent "Diſapprobations, and thereby the Occaſion of the ſaid Diſorder and Confuſion. "6. That ſince the making the new Rules in 1672, until Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* ar- "rived in that Kingdom, no Perſon, elected Lord-Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, "had been diſapprov'd, except in the Government of the Earl of *Tyrconnel*. "7. That the Council-Board had not at this Time, nor had not ſince the Time "(given them by the Act of Explanation) expir'd, any Power to make Rules or "Orders for regulating the Election of Magiſtrates in any Corporation in that "Kingdom. 8. That the Right of Election of Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*, is in the "Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City; and that the Aldermen are in no "ſort reſtrain'd, in the Choice of the ſucceeding Lord-Mayor, to One of any "Three Perſons nominated, or propoſed, to be put in Election by the Lord- "Mayor.

* *Dec.* 21.

Votes of the Commons, about the Election of Mayor and Magiſtrates of *Dublin*.

The Right Hon. *Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq; (*a*) one of the *Privy-Council*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, and ever a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of Liberty, and of the *Revolution* Principles, having been very active in the Proceedings againſt the Lord Chancellor, and the *High-Church* Party; no ſmall Induſtry was us'd, to render him obnoxious: Other Means failing, ſome Clergymen laid hold of a jocular Reflection, which Mr. *Moleſworth* made on their Character, on a publick Occaſion: For, being at the Caſtle of *Dublin*, with ſome other Members of the Houſe of Commons, on the * Day they waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their *Addreſs* againſt the Lord Chancellor; when the Two Houſes of Convocation came there, to preſent a contrary *Addreſs* to his Grace; Mr. *Moleſworth* ſaid, in the hearing of ſome Gentlemen about him, THEY THAT HAVE TURN'D THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN, ARE COME HITHER ALSO! Hereupon, the Lower Houſe of Convocation put up a Complaint to the Upper, repreſenting, "That "they look'd upon the Words utter'd by Mr. *Moleſworth*, to be an intolerable "Profanation of the Holy Scriptures, and that his ſpeaking them at that Time, "and in that Place, was with Deſign to caſt an Odium, and Aſperſion on their "Graces and their Lordſhips, and the whole Clergy, and to repreſent them a turbulent "and ſeditious Body: That they thought themſelves in Duty obliged, to lay the "Matter before the Upper-Houſe; not only for the Reaſons above-mention'd, but "becauſe they conceiv'd it to be a high Affront to her Majeſty, and great Diſre- "ſpect to her Repreſentative, the Lord Lieutenant: And they humbly pray'd their

* *Dec.* 21.

Complaint of the Lower H. of Convocation againſt Mr. *Moleſworth*.

(*a*) He was famous for writing a Book, intituled, *The State of* Denmark, (to which he prefix'd a moſt excellent *Preface*) printed in King *William*'s Reign; and was made a Peer by King GEORGE.

" Lordſhips to vindicate the whole Clergy from this wicked Calumny." The Upper Houſe of Convocation, immediately laid this Complaint before the Houſe of Lords; who, thereupon, deſired a Conference with the Commons, and left with them a Copy of the Paper deliver'd to their Lordſhips by the Biſhops. The Commons laid no great Streſs on that Complaint; but the Matter having been repreſented in *England*, in the moſt odious Colours, Mr. *Moleſworth* was removed from the Privy-Council. On the 22d of *December*, the Lord Lieutenant paſs'd the *Money-Bill*; and after the Lords had preſented a long Repreſentation to the Queen, in Vindication of the Lord Chancellor, they adjourn'd themſelves to the 7th of *January* next. On the other hand, the Houſes of Commons order'd * their Thanks to be given by their Speaker, to *John Forſter*, Eſq; Recorder of the City of *Dublin*, " for his unſhaken and ſteddy Behaviour in the Defence of the Liberties of the City " of *Dublin*, and of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in that Kingdom. And *reſolved*, 1. That " Alderman *Ralph Gore*, late Lord-Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, had, with great " Fidelity and Courage, diſcharged the Duty of his Place, whilſt Lord-Mayor, and " particularly by rejecting a baſe and corrupt Offer made him by *Martin Tucker*, " Eſq; of Five Hundred Pounds, to impoſe a Common Council on the ſaid City; " and thereby was very inſtrumental in preſerving the Rights and Liberties of the " ſaid City of *Dublin*. 2. That Sir *John Rogerſon*, Knight, *Thomas Quin*, *Samuel* " *Walton*, *John Page*, *Benjamin Burton*, *John Pearſon*, *John Eccles*, *James Barlow*, " *Ralph Gore*, *John Stoyte*, *Thomas Pleaſants*, *Thomas Bolton*, *Anthony Earky*, *Matthew* " *Pearſon*, *William Quail*, *Thomas Wilkinſon*, *George Forbus*, *Thomas Curtis*, *Robert* " *Chetham*, and *William Dixon*, Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, had ſhewn great " Virtue and Reſolution in defending the Rights and Liberty of the ſaid City." The next Day the Commons adjourn'd to the 14th of *January*; but before the Parliament met, they were prorogued to the 18th of that Month. It is obſervable, that the Lord Chancellor *Phipps* had vaſt Numbers of Champions in *Great Britain*: Every *Tory* thinking himſelf obliged to vindicate him, upon account of his zealous adhering to the Church's Cauſe, in Doctor *Sacheveral*'s Tryal, and giving out, that the Reſolutions of the Commons againſt him, *were not of* Iriſh *Growth, but the Reſult of the joint Counſels of the* Whigs *of both Kingdoms*. On the other hand, the *Whig-Party* loudly juſtify'd the Proceedings of the *Iriſh* Houſe of Commons againſt that Miniſter; who, to ſay no worſe, had been the Occaſion of unhappy Diſtinctions among the *Proteſtants* of that Kingdom. Theſe Diviſions gave ſo great Encouragement to the *Pretender*'s Friends, that Men were publickly inliſted for his Service, of which the Commons took Notice in their Votes of the 22d of *December*: And the Grand Jury of the County of *Dublin*, having made a Preſentment of that trayterous Practice, and laid it before the Lord Lieutenant, with the Depoſition of *Michael Letry*, his Grace cauſed † thereupon a Proclamation to be iſſued out, " for " apprehenping *Toby Butler*, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of the Lord *Galmoy*, who " had actually inliſted *William* and *Michael Letry*, to ſerve the *Pretender*, and told " them, that he had inliſted Fourteen Men more for the ſame Purpoſe." The Day before ‖, the Lord Lieutenant ſigned another Proclamation, ſignifying the Queen's Pleaſure, " That the Parliament of *Ireland*, which had been prorogued to the 3d of " *February*, be further prorogued to the 10th of *Auguſt* next." On the other hand, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, who, by frequent Letters from Dr. *John Shadwell*, (*a*) one of the Queen's Phyſicians, was acquainted with her Majeſty's ill State of Health, having deſired, and obtain'd Leave, to return to *Great Britain*, the Archbiſhops of *Armagh* and *Tuam*, and the Lord Chancellor *Phips*, were appointed Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*: But the City of *Dublin* ſtill continued without a chief Magiſtrate; the Recorder, and the Aldermen in Commiſſion, having declin'd to acknowledge Sir *Samuel Cooke*, (whom the Court would have impoſed upon them,) as Lord-Mayor.

The Duke of *Sherewſbury* had Reaſons, both of private and publick Concern, to wiſh himſelf in *England*. He had not been long in *Dublin* before he found, that he was little more than the Pageant of the Government of *Ireland*, of which the main Springs were in the Lord Chancellor's Hands: For upon the Deceaſe of Dr. *Narciſſus Marſh*, (*b*) Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, the Duke deſign'd to have advanc'd to that Primacy, his Kinſman, Dr. *Talbot*, Biſhop of *Oxford*: But, upon the Recommen-

A. D. 1713.

* *Dec.* 24. Thanks return'd to Mr. *Forſter*.

Votes in favour of ſeveral Aldermen.

The Parliament prorogued.

Various Cenſures in *Great Britain*, about the Proceedings againſt the Lord Chancellor *Phipps*.

† *Feb.* 2. Proclamation againſt Lieutenant *Butler*, for inliſting Men for the *Pretender*.

‖ *Feb.* 1. The Parliament of *Ireland* further prorogued.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* returns to *England*.

The City of *Dublin* continues without a Lord-Mayor.

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(*a*) The Doctor (ſince Knighted by King *George*) uſed to write to the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Shrewsbury*, under the Name of *J. Smith*.

(*b*) He died in *Dublin*, on the 3d of *November*, 1713; and was a Prelate of exemplary Charity, of which he left a laſting Monument; having built at *Drogheda* a noble Fabrick, and endowed it for ever, for the Entertainment of Twenty Clergymen's Widows, who have each an Apartment in it, and Twenty Pounds *per Annum*.

dation

A. D. 1713.

Dr. *Lindſey* made Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and Primate of *Ireland*.

Account of the Book call'd, *The Hereditary Right*, &c.

dation of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Dr. *Lindſey*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, was immediately preferr'd, as a Perſon ready to go all Lengths, to favour the Scheme in Hand. From this, and other Inſtances, the Duke began to ſurmize, either that the Lord Treaſurer's profeſs'd Friendſhip ſlacken'd, or that his Intereſt was upon the Decline: At the ſame Time, the Duke was extream uneaſy, and alarm'd at the open Attack that had lately been made in *England*, upon the preſent Settlement, in a Book, entituled, *The* HEREDITARY RIGHT *of the Crown of* England *aſſerted: The Hiſtory of the Succeſſion ſince the Conqueſt, clear'd, and the true* Engliſh *Conſtitution vindicated, from the Miſrepreſentations of Dr.* Higden's View *and* Defence, *&c.* In the *Introduction*, the Author pretends, "That the firſt Time that the Duty of paying Allegiance to Powers in Poſſeſſion, began to be taught in this Kingdom, was, during "the Uſurpations, which ſucceeded the Death of King *Charles* the Firſt. That in "all former Revolutions, the Princes who got Poſſeſſion of the Crown, claim'd it "by ſome Right, and never inſiſted on Poſſeſſion, as Right: But the *Rump Parliament*, and *Cromwell*, and the following Uſurpers, having no tolerable Pretence to "any Claim of Right, their Friends were reduced to a Neceſſity of pleading *Poſſeſſion*, as a Right to Obedience; and ſeveral Books were then publiſh'd by "Papiſts, Fanaticks, and Deiſts to enforce and prove it. But that this Principle "was then generally rejected, by all the Members of the Church of *England*, and "by many *Preſbyterians*, who maintain'd, that Allegiance was due to the Rightful "King, who was not in Poſſeſſion: That after the Reſtoration, the Acts and judicial Proceedings of the Governments preceding, were all null and void, except "ſuch as were authorized by a new Law: And it was declared by an Act of Parliament, that all the ſaid Powers before in Poſſeſſion, *were rebellious, wicked, traiterous, abominable Uſurpations, deteſted by this preſent Parliament.* That here the "Conſtitution was again reſettled on its ancient Foundation, not on Poſſeſſion, "which all the Uſurpers had; but upon the *undoubted Right* of the lawful Heir, "who had been out of Poſſeſſion, and of his *Heirs and lawful Succeſſors*; and that "agreeably to this Conſtitution in that Reign, it was the conſtant Doctrine of Lawyers and Divines, that Allegiance was not due to all Powers in Poſſeſſion. That "the Revolution that happen'd after, was begun, carried on, ended, and juſtify'd on "theſe Grounds, that Allegiance was not due to all Kings in Poſſeſſion: That King "*James* was lawfully depriv'd; that King *William* and Queen *Mary* were lawfully "put into Poſſeſſion. But theſe Poſitions did not ſuit with the Principles of many "Lawyers and Divines, who had conſtantly maintain'd, that the Depoſition of a "lawful King, was abſolutely unlawful, by the Law of God, and the Laws of this "Kingdom: Therefore, to juſtify the Tranſlation of their Allegiance, the former "Opinion. that ſeem'd bury'd at the Reſtoration, was reviv'd, *viz.* That *Allegiance "was due to all Powers in Poſſeſſion*; and many eminent Members of the Church of "*England* receiv'd it, as conſiſtent with the Doctrine of *Non-Reſiſtance*: That divers "Treatiſes were then publiſhed by Divines and Lawyers, to defend it; particularly "*The Unreaſonableneſs of a new Separation, and the Caſe of Allegiance due to Sovereign Powers.* That the Inſtances of Hiſtory, and Parliament Records, uſed in the firſt, "were enquir'd into by an exact and faithful Hiſtorian, and unanſwerably refuted: "And the Arguments of the laſt from Scripture and Reaſon, the Doctrine of the "Church, and the Laws of the Kingdom, were refuted likewiſe by ſeveral Writers: "That no Reply of Moment being made, that Controverſy ſeem'd to be bury'd "again; 'till Dr. *Higden* thought fit to examine the Diſpute again; and was convinc'd, that Allegiance was due to Kings in Fact, by Laws Divine and "Human. But that as the Doctor's Opinion makes the moſt unjuſt Poſſeſſion (as "was *Oliver*'s) rightful, and deſtroys the *Hereditary Right*, ſo long eſtabliſh'd by "the Conſtitution, the Author has follow'd him through all his Labyrinths; refuted "his Arguments, and rectify'd his Errors." After the *Introduction*, the Author endeavours to prove, *That the People's Submiſſion to ſuch Kings as were not Heirs to the Crown by immediate Deſcent, is no Argument that* Poſſeſſion *gives Right to Allegiance*: And to elude the Force of Dr. *Higden*'s Arguments againſt *Hereditary Right*, grounded on the ſeveral Deviations from the Lineal Deſcent, in the Succeſſion to the Crown, ſince the Conqueſt, he maintains, that *the Kings of* England *had anciently a Power of diſpoſing of the Crown by Teſtament*; that *the Conſent, Reſignation and Ceſſion of the Rightful Heir, were certainly ſufficient to make Kings* de Facto *Rightful: And that therefore Submiſſion might be paid them on one of theſe Accounts.* This being a Point very material to the Author's Deſign, he endeavours to evince it by the Example of *William the Conqueror*, whom he aſſerts to have been a Lawful King, in both theſe Regards, and juſtifies *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Nomination of him for his Succeſſor. What the Author inſinuates on this Occaſion, deſerves particular Attention.

A. D. 1712.

" If it be ſaid, (*ſays he*) that *Edward the Confeſſor* was an unjuſt Poſſeſſor, his " Nephew, by his Elder Brother, being then living, to whom he ought to have re- " ſign'd the Crown: I anſwer, that when Hiſtories are ſilent, it does not become " private Men to be forward in paſſing Judgment on the Actions of Princes. The " Authors who have tranſmitted to us an Account of *Edward*'s Reign, ſay nothing " upon this Subject; either that the Deſcendants of *Edward Ironſide*, laid Claim to " the Crown; or that King *Edward* diſcover'd any Inclination to do them Juſtice, " at leaſt 'till the Eleventh Year of his Reign: But it may, poſſibly, be unreaſona- " ble from hence to infer, that all that Time he was a wrongful Poſſeſſor, becauſe " Caſes may be ſuppoſed of Princes, who, for want of Power and Opportunity of " doing Right to the lawful Heir, are forced to endure the Burden of a Crown, " which they would readily and gladly eaſe themſelves of, upon a *proper Occaſion*: " As when the Rightful Heir is Abroad, in a diſtant Kingdom, and perhaps at the " diſpoſal of a *Foreign Prince*, on whoſe Will and Pleaſure, his Return to his Coun- " try chiefly depends. When the Poſſeſſor of a Throne has this to plead for him- " ſelf, (which may be true of King *Edward*, for any Thing that can be alledged to " the contrary) I may appeal to the ſevereſt Interpreters of the Actions of Princes, " whether the Exerciſe of Royal Power, in ſuch Circumſtances, can be charged " with Uſurpation; or, as ſome chuſe rather to expreſs themſelves, whether ſuch a " Perſon is only a King *de facto*: For it is not the bare ſeizing, and filling a " Throne, but the Will of the Poſſeſſor, that muſt denominate him an Uſurper. " He that invades another's Right, with an Intention to detain it from him, and " a Reſolution never to reſtore it to the true Proprietor, is certainly guilty of the " higheſt Injuſtice; but if he accepts of a Crown, only that he may ſecure it to " the Right Owner, and the better diſappoint the Deſigns of his Enemies; moſt cer- " tainly he obliges him by a very extraordinary Act of Friendſhip.

After this artful Inſinuation, and Compliment to the QUEEN, the Author " *ſhews* " *the Right King* Edward the Confeſſor *had to name* William the Conqueror *for his* " *Succeſſor*; and then labours to prove, that *William Rufus*, and *Henry* the Firſt, " were alſo *Lawful Kings*. This done, he comes to King *Stephen*, whom he calls the " *Firſt Uſurper*; and pretends, that in *his Reign, the moſt turbulent of any, there were* " *no Footſteps of Dr.* Higden's Principle, *viz.* Allegiance being due to Kings *de Facto*. " On this Occaſion, the Author mentions particularly the Earl of *Glouceſter*, who " own'd himſelf bound in Conſcience to the Right of the Empreſs *Maud*; the King " of *Scotland*, who ſuffer'd much in Defence of her Right; and the Behaviour of the " Clergy, who made a Diſtinction between King *Stephen*, and a King *de Jure*, ſhews " what Influence the Pope's pretended Power of ſetting up Kings, had in thoſe " Days; and aſſerts, that our Hiſtorians date *Stephen*'s Right from his Agreement " with *Henry*, which concurs to the Author's main Deſign, which is, to eſtabliſh a " *Teſtamentary* and Ceſſionary Right, in order to account for the Allegiance which, " at divers Times, the Clergy, Nobility, and People, have paid to Unlawful Poſ- " ſeſſors of the Throne. In the ſame View he paſſes on to *Henry* the Second, whom " he maintains to have been a rightful King, becauſe it is moſt probable his Mother, " the Empreſs *Maud*, had reſign'd her Right to him. Here he anſwer's Dr. *Hig-* " *den*'s Argument, from a Paſſage in our *Homilies*; diſcovers a Miſtake committed " by the Compilers of them, defends Biſhop *Merks* againſt Dr. *Higden's* Reflections, " upon his pretended Submiſſion to *Henry* the Fourth, argues againſt the Doctor, " who ſays there were no Nonjurors under Kings *de Facto*, and pretends that ought " to be preſumed, 'till the contrary is proved, and brings in the Inſtances of ſeve- " ral, that ought to be reputed ſuch. He alſo takes Notice, that in thoſe Days the " inferior Clergy were not obliged to take Oaths of Allegiance, and ſuggeſts, that " had the Clergy of *England* enjoy'd this Privilege at the Time of the late Revo- " lution, near Four Hundred of them had quietly continued in the Poſſeſſion of " their Livings, of which they were for no other Reaſon deprived, but becauſe they " were *Nonjurors*, &c.

This Book was not only advertis'd in the * *London Gazette*, with particular Al- lowance (as was then reported) of Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, but diſpers'd, and cry'd up, with great Induſtry; and many Copies of it were given, *gratis*, by ſome Men in Power, to ſeveral Officers of the Army. It being obvious to every Reader, that the Deſign of this Performance was to level the Way for the Reſtoration of the *Pretender*, the well-affected to the Houſe of *Hanover*, could not but be alarm'd at it; the rather, becauſe this Book came abroad with Marks of Diſtinction, and publick Countenance; not to mention the Quotations in it, out of ſome Manuſcripts, in the Library of the Lord Treaſurer, on which ſome Men were apt to put a ſiniſter Interpretation. Hereupon the Miniſtry thought it incumbent upon them, to animadvert upon it; and Mr. *Richard Smith*, the Bookſeller, having, by a

* *Oct.* 17.

A. D. 1713.

Warrant from the Lord *Bolingbroke*, been brought to his Lordſhip's Office, and there examin'd, he declared, That Mr. *Bedford*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, had deliver'd the Copy to the Printer. This being frankly own'd by Mr. *Bedford*, they were both bound over to appear before the Court of *Queen's-Bench*. But though a Proſecution was, afterwards, for Form-Sake, begun and carried on againſt Mr. *Bedford*, yet it was the general Opinion, that he had but a ſmall ſhare in that Performance, which was (*a*) judg'd to be the Reſult of the joint Labours of ſeveral Nonjurors, particularly Mr. *Leſley*, and Mr. *Nelſon*. About this Time, it was publickly declared, that the Queen had been pleaſed to grant her Royal Pardon, under the Great-Seal, to *Daniel Foe*, or *de Foe*, againſt whom an Information of *High-Treaſon* had been lodg'd, for writing ſeveral Pamphlets, which ſeem'd to favour the *Pretender's* Intereſt.

Mr. *Bedford* proſecuted for the ſaid Book.

*Daniel de Foe* pardon'd.

By this Time the Elections for Parliament-Men were over; and in *North-Britain*, the Nobility had choſen ſuch Repreſentatives (*b*) as were moſt of them ready to concur in all the Queen's Meaſures; and, in order to attach yet more the Earl of *Dunmore* to the Court, he was, not long after, declared Colonel of the *Scotch* Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the room of the Marquis of *Lothian*. About the ſame Time, the Regiment of Dragoons, lately commanded by Sir *Richard Temple*, was beſtow'd on Major-General *Evans*; and the Regiment of Horſe of the Marquis of *Harwich*, (Son to the Duke of *Schonberg*) lately deceaſed, was given to Major-General *Sybourg*; and the latter to Colonel *Corbet*. Some Time before, Mr. *Steele*, the reputed Author of the celebrated Papers, call'd the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Engliſhman*, having a Call to ſerve his Country in Parliament, for the Borough of *Stockbridge*, thought fit to reſign his Place of one of the Commiſſioners of the Stamps: But it was generally look'd upon as a Piece of Prudence in Mr. *Steele*, by a voluntary Reſignation, to foreſtal a Removal: His late Political Writings having given no ſmall Offence to the Men in Power. About the ſame Time, the Lord *Willoughby*, Doctor of Divinity, was made Dean of St. *George*'s Chapel, in the Caſtle of *Windſor*; but Dr. *Smalridge* being named to ſucceed the Lord Privy-Seal, as Biſhop of *Briſtol*, declined that Offer.

Sixteen *Scotch* Peers choſen.

The Earl of *Dunmore*, Colonel of the *Scotch* Guards.

Other Military Preferments.

Mr. *Steele* reſigns his Place of Commiſſioner of the Stamps.

The Lord *Willoughby* made Dean of *Windſor*.

On the 18th of *October*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* was, by Proclamation, further prorogued from the 12th of *November*, to the 10th of *December*; which was occaſion'd by the Queen's Illneſs, and the Jars among the Miniſters, who, in that critical Juncture of Affairs, had different Views and Schemes. It was then ſtrongly reported, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, and Sir *William Wyndham*, (who was lately * made a Privy-Counſellor) having gain'd the Aſcendant, the Lord Treaſurer entertain'd Thoughts of Retirement: And, whoever was his Prompter, the Author of the *Paper* call'd the *Examiner*, thought fit, about the Middle of *November*, to prepare the Minds of the People for an approaching

*Britiſh* Parliament further prorogued.

Jars at Court.

* *Nov.* 1.

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(*a*) The *Introduction* to a Book, publiſh'd, ſome Time after, in Anſwer to *The Hereditary Right*, under the Title of TREASON UNMASK'D, contains the following Lines: "Before we enter upon a particular *Examination* of the Book, it will not be amiſs to beſtow a few *general Obſervations* on the *Authors*, and *Deſign* of this *elaborate Performance*. If we can rely on the Credit of the *Title Page*, we muſt believe it to be *written by a Gentleman*; and, indeed, the Style, and genteel Air, that ſhines through the whole Piece, ſhews it to be the Work of a Man of Parts, and liberal Education. But then if we conſider the Perſon who ſeems to father it, by his owning the handing it to the Preſs, together with the Multitude of Quotations, that argue a deeper Knowledge in *Hiſtory*, the *Law*, and *Divinity*, than any ſingle Man can probably be Maſter of, we ſhall not ſcruple to believe *common Fame*, and private Informations, both which agree, that 'tis the Product of the *Joint Labours* of the moſt eminent *Nonjurors* and *Jacobite Writers*, who have all contributed to the rearing up this *Mighty*, (and, as their Party give out *Impregnable*) *Fortreſs*, in order to oppoſe, and batter down the *Preſent Settlement* of theſe Nations. That *ſeveral Hands* have *furniſhed different Materials*, will yet appear to be ſomething more than a bare Conjecture, if we nicely view the *Contexture*: For though the Stone be well cut, the Wood well planed, the Ornaments well carv'd; yet there is a Defect in the *Cement*, which renders ſeveral *Cracks* and *Crevices* obvious to the Eye: And, indeed, the whole Fabrick conſiſts of ſo many *Heterogeneous* and *Jarring Parts*, that 'twas difficult, if not impoſſible, for the beſt Artiſt to tack them well together. To leave the Metaphor, this Book contains a great Variety of Hiſtorical Facts, Poſitions and Arguments, couch'd in an elegant, flowing Style; but then there are in it ſo many *glaring Contradictions*, and *Inconſiſtencies*, that 'tis hardly credible, the whole Piece ſhould be the Work of any one Man. For here any tolerably attentive Reader may find *Hiſtory claſhing* with *Hiſtory*; *Law deſtroying Law*; and *Divinity refuting Divinity*, in Caſes *exactly* Parallel: A Fault I will not charge upon any ſingle Perſon, 'till I am convinced that a too favourable Opinion of Gentlemen, and Men of Letters, led me into a Miſtake."

(*b*) The Sixteen *Scotch* Peers choſen on the 8th of *October*, were the Duke of *Athol*, Earls of *Mar*, *Eglington*, *Kinnoul*, *Loudoun*, *Finlater* and *Seafield*, *Selkirk*, *Northesk*, *Dundonald*, *Brodalbine*, *Dunmore*, *Orkney*, *Roſeberries*, *Portmore*, and *Kilſyth*, and the Lord *Balmerinoch*.

Change

A. D. 17[illegible].

Change (*a*) in the Miniſtry. But what appear'd more ſtrange and ſurprizing, and at which all ſober Men were not a little offended, was, the *ludicrous Stile*, in which the ſame Author, who was the Mouth of thoſe in Power, ſpoke of the Queen's *Indiſpoſition*, and of the *Succeſſion* in Caſe of a (*b*) *Demiſe*. Whilſt Things were in ſuch a dubious and dangerous Situation, the *Whigs* thought fit to publiſh a Diſcourſe, that was *father'd* by Mr. *Steele*, with the Title of *The CRISIS*; repreſenting, *from the moſt Authentick Records, the juſt Cauſes of the late* HAPPY REVOLUTION; *and the ſeveral Settlements of the Crowns of* England *and* Scotland *on Her* MAJESTY; *and, on the Demiſe of Her Majeſty without Iſſue, upon the moſt Illuſtrious Princeſs* SOPHIA, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Heirs of her Body being* Proteſtants; *by previous Acts of both Parliaments of the late Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, *and confirm'd by the Parliament of* Great Britain: *With ſome ſeaſonable Remarks on the Danger of a* Popiſh Succeſſor: And this Treatiſe was receiv'd with general Applauſe, (the *Jacobites* only excepted) and confirm'd not a few in their Affection to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Some Time before, the Earl of *Peterborow* ſet out on his Embaſſy to the King of *Sicily*: And, as he took *Paris* in his way, it was given out, that his Lordſhip was charg'd to intercede with the *French* King in Favour of the *Catalans*; who, formerly, upon his Lordſhip's Promiſes of the Queen's firm Protection, had declar'd for King *Charles* the Third; and who, tho' abandon'd, ſeem'd now reſolv'd to defend their Liberties to the laſt Extremity. But as, in all human Probability, they were like to be ſacrific'd to the Reſentment of their Enemies; the Writers of the *CRISIS*, in a very ſevere and pathetick (*c*) manner, animadverted on the Authors of their Miſeries; which gave no ſmall Offence to thoſe in Power.

A Diſcourſe call'd *The CRISIS*, publiſh'd by Mr. *Steele*.

All this while, the Queen continued in a very dangerous State of Health at *Windſor*; of which various Accounts were ſpread abroad; the * Truth was this: On *Wedneſday*, the 23d of *December*, *Her Majeſty was very uneaſy all Night with the Gout in her Foot. The next Morning, it went intirely off, and ſhe ſaid ſhe was well*:

Account of the Queen's Illneſs.
* See Dr. *Shadwell*'s Letters to the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Shrewsbury*.

(*a*) In the *Examiner* of *November* the 16th, the Author ſuggeſts, "That in a Conſtitution which "hangs together by ſo many minute Parts, and which depends upon ſuch Variety of Wheels and "Motions, where Power and Freedom are in a perpetual Flux and Reflux, we muſt of Neceſſity "be liable to Turns and Contingencies. - - - - - That this Uncertainty is redoubled, where-"ever Strife and Contention are let looſe in a Nation, where Factions rage and worry one ano-"ther, and even the Government it ſelf is treated as a Party. - - - - Thus, under theſe Circum-"ſtances, a *Miniſtry* is oblig'd to act in another Capacity, than that which properly belongs to "them. They muſt ſometimes act like *Military*, as well as *Civil* Officers; draw forth their For-"ces, and appear at the Head of Squadrons and Battalions, whenever *Faction* takes the Field, "and declares open War againſt them. There wants but very little of bringing Things, as "they now ſtand, to this deplorable *Criſis*. - - - - That the Poſſeſſion of Power, under theſe Dif-"ficulties, is almoſt as great an Uncertainty as the *Fortune* of *War*, and ſtands expoſed to as many "Turns and croſs Accidents. - - - And that theſe Conſiderations amount to a full Proof, that the "beſt of *Patriots* are more expoſed to *Mortality*, as *Miniſters of State*, than as *Men*; &c.

(*b*) The *Examiner* of *January* the 8th $17\frac{13}{14}$, contains what follows:

"According to the beſt Advices ſent us by the *Whigs*, and their *Oracles*, the *Demiſe* of the *Crown* "happen'd upon *Thurſday* the 24th of *December*, being *Chriſtmas Eve*, at *Four* of the *Clock* in the "*Morning*, in the Year *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Thirteen*. All Ages, Ranks, Sexes, and "Orders of Men, at firſt hearing of the ill News, were affected with the deepeſt Sorrow; and "a general *Panick* ran thro' the whole Kingdom. For a long Time, we were diſtracted and in-"conſolable; in the utmoſt Horror and Confuſion, upon the Loſs of our moſt Excellent *Queen*, "who then became Immortal: But theſe black Clouds were ſoon diſpers'd, our Fears and Jea-"louſies vaniſh'd, and we reviv'd from a deplorable State of Grief and Miſery, at the firſt joy-"ful Tidings of the *Happy Acceſſion* of *Her* moſt Sacred *Majeſty* Queen *ANNE* the *Second*, "(whom GOD long preſerve) to the Throne of *Her* Anceſtors: The Nature of our Monar-"chy being ſuch, that, immediately after the Death of the Perſon in Poſſeſſion, the Crown, *by* "*Right of Inheritance*, deſcends to the *next Heir*, without any previous Formalities and Conditi-"ons, or admitting ſo much as the leaſt *Vacancy*, or *Inter-regnum*, &c.

(*c*) The Paſſage in the *CRISIS* is as follows; *Viz.* "I mention the *Catalonians*; but who "can name the *Catalonians* without a Tear! Brave unhappy People! Drawn into the War by "the Incouragement of the *Maritime Powers*, from which only a Nation, incompaſs'd by Land "by *France* and *Spain*, could hope for Relief and Protection, now abandon'd and expos'd to the "Reſentment of an enraged Prince, whoſe Perſon and Intereſt they have always oppoſed; and "yet ſtill ſo fond of their Ancient Liberties, that, tho' hemm'd up in a Nook of Land by the "Forces of the Two Crowns, and cloſely beſieg'd in *Barcelona*; they chuſe rather, like their "Countrymen, the famous *Saguntines* of old, to periſh with their Wives and Children, than live "in Slavery. Did the *French* King, with a Conquering Sword in his Hand, ever abandon the "leaſt and moſt inconſiderable of all his Allies? No. When theſe very *Catalonians* had aſſiſted "him againſt the King of *Spain*, he did not give up his Power of Treating, till he had made "the moſt Honourable Conditions for them: Not a ſingle Man amongſt them was then hurt, ei-"ther in Perſon or Privileges: But now - - - - Poor unhappy *Catalonians*, worthy of a better "Fate! Good and gracious GOD! to whom ſhall be attributed the Loſs of this brave Peo-"ple! Dreadful the Doom of thoſe, who ſhall, in thy Sight, be eſteemed their De-"ſtroyers!

*But*

A. D. 1713

*But about One a Clock that Day, Her Majesty complain'd of a Pain in her Thigh; and was seiz'd with a violent Shivering, which lasted above Two Hours. Extream Heat follow'd, with intense Thirst, great Anxiety, Restlessness and Inquietude. The Pulse was full, hard and quick; which Dr.* Shadwell *finding, the next Day, be very much press'd Bleeding, urging, it would, probably, carry off a good Part of the Fever, and bring a Fit of the Gout; but it was not agreed to; and these Symptoms continued till* Saturday *Morning, when Her Majesty fell asleep, wak'd refresh'd; and on* Sunday *Morning, there was a perfect Intermission of the Symptoms; but the Pulse, in Dr.* Shadwell's *Opinion, was not quiet. The next Night, about Twelve, she was attack'd with an Exacerbation of the Fever, which lasted all the* Monday, *till Midnight. Most of the Queen's Physicians judging her Distemper to be an Ague, propos'd, and press'd the giving her the* Jesuits Bark; *but tho' this was warmly opposed by Dr.* Shadwell, *yet the Physician that watch'd that Night, gave it, saying, He found the Pulse calm. No Exacerbation appear'd after this: But, nevertheless, Dr.* Shadwell *still declar'd, he did not like the Pulse: That there was no perfect Intermission of the Fever; but that the Pulse was at work, to separate the morbifick Matter into the Gout, or some worse Shape. The Pains of the Thigh increasing, till Three or Four Doses of the* Bark *were given; Dr.* Shadwell *laid a Stress upon having that Part examin'd; but the other Physicians call'd it a Fit of the Gout. Dr.* Shadwell *answer'd, it could not properly be call'd so in the Muscles: And being of Opinion, that this was an inflammatory Fever, from the Translation of the Gout, and not a common Ague, or intermitting Fever; and finding, that after Thirty Nine Hours Continuance, there was a perfect Remission, but no Intermission; he made a Prognostick, that unless the Feverish Matter were separated, and thrown off into a smart Fit of the Gout, a worse Symptom might happen; as, its falling into the Thigh, and fixing into an* Erysipelas *Tumour.* This Opinion was justify'd, by a *severe Fit of the Gout that came upon Her Majesty, a few Days after, and gave some Hopes of her intire Recovery.*

While the Queen was in this uncertain State of Health, the Minds of the several Parties in *Great Britain* were strangely agitated by various Expectations, or Apprehensions. The Partisans of the Chevalier *de St. George* fondly believ'd, that all Things were preparing for his *Restoration*; and, on the other hand, the Alarm of the well-affected to the *Hanover* Succession was not a little increased, upon the News that a * Squadron of Fourteen Men of War was fitting out in the Ports of *France*; and that they were to take on Board Twelve or Fourteen Thousand Land-Men. Hereupon, the publick Funds fell gradually, from the Beginning till the End of *January*; when such a Panick seiz'd, on a sudden, on the Minds of most Money'd Men, that, on *Friday* the 29th, there was a great Run upon the *Bank* of *England*, which continued for some Days. Hereupon, the *Directors* sent a Deputation of Four of their Members, to the Lord *High Treasurer*, to represent to his Lordship, the Dangers that threaten'd the publick Credit; and to desire the Assistance of his wise Counsels, and Protection, to put a Stop to this growing Evil. The Lord *Treasurer* receiv'd this Application very favourably; endeavour'd to dispel their groundless Fears; and promis'd to use his utmost Endeavours to support the *Bank* in this arduous Exigency. The Doubts that were still entertain'd about the Queen's most precious Health, being one of the chief Occasions of the publick Alarm, Her Majesty, by the Advice of her Ministers, wrote the following Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*.

* See *Post-Boy* of *Jan.* 12, and 19.

Run upon the *Bank*.

*ANNE* R.

The Queen's Letter to the Lord-Mayor of *London*.

" RIght Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Altho' an aguish Indisposition, succeeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detain'd Us at this Place longer than We design'd; yet since it has pleased Almighty GOD to restore Us to such a Degree of Health, that We hope to be able soon to return to our usual Residence; We continue determin'd to open our Parliament, on *Tuesday* the 16th of this Instant *February*, according to the Notice given by Proclamation. Thus much We have judg'd proper to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects of our good City of *London*; to the Intent that you may all, in your several Stations, contribute to discountenance, and put a stop to those malicious Rumours, spread by evil-dispos'd Persons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and to the eminent Hazard of the Publick Peace and Tranquillity. And so We bid you farewel.

Given at our Castle at *Windsor*, the First Day of *February* 1713; in the Twelfth Year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Superscrib'd *BOLINGBROKE.*

*To our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, Sir* Samuel Stanier, *Kt. Lord-Mayor of our City of* London.

A. D. 17$\frac{13}{14}$.

Two * Days after, the Two Sheriffs waited on the Queen, to return Her the humble Thanks of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for her moſt gracious Letter; which, indeed, brought unſpeakable Joy and Comfort to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and the News which, at the ſame Time, came from *Holland*, "That the Troops that had been reported to be aſſembled in the *Bologneſe*, were "mere *Chimeras*; and that the *Pretender* continued in *Lorrain*;" diſpell'd the Fears of the Generality, and put ſome Stop to the Run upon the *Bank*. However, to anſwer the Demands of the moſt cautious, who thought fit to ſecure as much of their ready Money as poſſibly they could, againſt all Events; the Directors of the *Bank* were obliged to call in, Twice, Twenty *per Cent.* upon the Subſcription for Circulating *Exchequer* Bills. While the Nation was in this Fermentation, and under various Apprehenſions, there was publiſh'd a remarkable Pamphlet, intituled, THE ART OF RESTORING; or *The* Piety *and* Probity *of General* MONK, in bringing about the *laſt* RESTORATION, *evinc'd from his own Authentick Letters; with a juſt Account of Sir* ROGER, *who runs the Parallel as far as he can; in a Letter to a Miniſter of State at the Court of* Vienna. This Piece was principally levell'd againſt the Lord Treaſurer; and contributed the more to the rendring him obnoxious to the Friends of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, when it was known to be the Performance of Mr. *Toland*, a Perſon formerly intruſted, and employ'd abroad by that Miniſter. In order, in ſome Meaſure, to diſpel theſe ungrateful Suſpicions, the Treaſurer thought fit to have the reputed Author of the late Treatiſe aſſerting the *Hereditary Right* brought to his Tryal; and, accordingly, on the 15th of *February*, *Helkiah Bedford*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, being arraign'd at the Bar of the *Queen's-Bench* Court at *Weſtminſter*, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*, and found guilty of Writing, Printing, and Publiſhing that Book, he was committed to the *Marſhalſea*. On the laſt Day of *April*, he was brought to the ſame Bar, to receive his Sentence; but the ſame was put off till the 4th of *May*, when Judgment was pronounc'd againſt him; which was, "To pay a Fine of a Thouſand *Marks*; to be "committed to the *Queen's-Bench* Priſon, till he paid the ſame; to remain in "Cuſtody there for the Term of Three Years; to find Four ſufficient Sureties, "who, with him, were to be bound in a Recognizance of Five Thouſand Pounds, "for his good Behaviour during Life; and that the *Friday* following, he ſhould be "brought into all the Courts of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, when ſitting, with a Paper affix'd "to his Head, denoting his Offence." But, after the Sentence was paſs'd, an Order was produc'd from the Government, counterſign'd by a Secretary of State, directing the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench* to ſuperſede the ignominious Part of the Puniſhment, by reaſon of the ſacred Function of the Criminal: "Which Proceed-"ing (to uſe the Words of a famous * Lawyer) could bear no other Conſtruction, "than as a Licenſe and Protection, to Men in Holy Orders, to propagate that de-"ſtructive Poſition with Impunity; and the Character of the Perſon, which ought, "in Juſtice, to have aggravated his Guilt, and heighten'd his Puniſhment, became "his Indemnity againſt the Reproach of it, even by the Authority of the Govern-"ment it ſelf, againſt which that Treatiſe was levell'd. This Indulgence appear'd "the more glaring, conſidering what Severities were, at the ſame Time, exerciſed "againſt thoſe Perſons, who had Courage enough to aſſert the Intereſt of their *Coun-*"*try*, and of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

* *Feb.* 3.

A Pamphlet call'd the *Art of Reſtoring*, levell'd at the L. Treaſurer.

Mr. *Bedford* try'd for writing the Book, aſſerting *Hereditary Right*.

His Sentence mitigated.

* Mr. *Lechmere's* Reflection thereupon. See his Speech in *Polit. State* of *Great Britain*, Vol. XI. p. 77.

All this while, the *Britiſh* Miniſters were ſo buſy and perplex'd at home, that they gave but little Attention to Affairs abroad; repoſing themſelves, almoſt entirely, about the latter, on the Earl of *Strafford*; who ſtill continued at the *Hague*. The Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, had been ſign'd on the 13th of *July N. S.* 1713; but the Treaty of *Commerce* was not concluded till the 28th Day of *November O. S.* In the mean Time, the Emperor rather choſe to make a bold Stand againſt the whole Power of *France*, than to accept the Conditions impoſed upon him by that Crown: But the Loſs of the Fortreſſes of *Landau* and *Friburgh*, after Two memorable Sieges, inclin'd his *Imperial* Majeſty to hearken to Overtures of Peace, that were made to him by the Electors of *Mentz* and *Palatine*, on the Part of *France*. The Conferences held at *Radſtad*, towards a Treaty, between Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Mareſchal *de Villars*, were managed with ſuch Secrecy, as gave no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the Two Maritime Powers; and was, generally, look'd upon as a Slight upon *Great Britain*. Hereupon, the Earl of *Strafford*, in a Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*, acquainted them, "That Her *Britannick* Majeſty had given him a full "Power to cultivate a mutual good Friendſhip, Harmony and Union, between Her "Majeſty and that State; to remove all Umbrage that might in any manner be "entertain'd, and re-eſtabliſh a perfect Confidence. That herein Her Majeſty had "an immediate View, next to the Welfare of the Kingdoms and States on both "ſides,

Foreign Affairs.

Conferences at *Radſtad*.

Conference between the E. of *Strafford* and the *States* Deputies thereupon, *Feb.* 22. *N. S.*

A. D. 1714.

" ſides, to the common Good of *Europe* : That his Lordſhip doubted not of their " High Mightineſſes concurring with Her Majeſty, for ſo good an End ; which, " he was perſwaded, would be of great Weight in all Affairs." Then the Earl taking Notice of the Peace between the Emperor and *France*, which had been under Negotiation at *Radſtad*, he ſaid, " That nothing would more promote the Work " of that Peace, than if it was apparent, that Her Majeſty and their High Migh- " tineſſes had the ſame Sentiments about it. That Her Majeſty had very much " at Heart the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and *Intereſt*, in the *Empire* ; " and was apprehenſive, leſt, on the Part of the Emperor, ſomething might be " tranſacted prejudicial to it ; particularly, by getting the Fourth Article of the " Treaty of *Ryſwick* confirm'd. That in the Negotiation at *Utrecht*, the Queen " had endeavour'd, by all means, to remove the Prejudice occaſion'd by that Ar- " ticle : But that this ſeem'd to depend moſt upon his *Imperial* Majeſty, ſeeing " *France* had declar'd, that the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* ſhould ſerve for the Founda- " tion in this Point ; looking on it as an Affair of the *Empire*, in which that " Crown would not concern it ſelf. That Her Majeſty was of Opinion, that the " Miniſters of the *Proteſtant* Princes and States ought to be conferr'd with about " it ; and preſs'd to inſiſt, that in the Treaty of Peace between the *Empire* and " *France*, an Article might be inſerted, for aboliſhing the ſaid Fourth Article. " That the *Proteſtant* Princes and States of the *Empire* were beſt qualified to judge, " by what Means this might be effected ; and that Her Majeſty did not at all " doubt their High Mightineſſes would join with Her Majeſty, in uſing the moſt " powerful Offices for this Purpoſe. And that Her Majeſty's further Sentiments " were, that it would be proper, the Place to be choſen for the Congreſs, in order " to treat in Form of Peace, between the *Emperor* and *Empire* and *France*, might " be a Place whither Her Majeſty and the *States* might conveniently ſend their " Miniſters. That as to the Affairs of *Italy*, it was highly neceſſary they ſhould " be ſettled on a good Foot : That Her Majeſty apprehended very much, that if " the Intereſt of the Princes in *Italy* with the Emperor, and particularly of the " Duke of *Savoy*, now King of *Sicily*, ſhould not be regulated, new Diſturbances " and Wars would break out in *Italy* ; which might be very pernicious to the Com- " mon Good of *Europe*, and eſpecially to the Commerce of the Subjects of Her " Majeſty, and of the *States* : That, on ſuch an Occaſion, the King of *Sicily* " would, undoubtedly, have recourſe to the *Guaranty* promis'd him by the Trea- " ties, and that Her Majeſty would certainly act according to her Engagements : " That their High Mightineſſes would, in like manner, doubtleſs, diſcharge their " Obligations, either in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*, or in Favour of the Empe- " ror : That, in the firſt Caſe, the *States* concurring with Her Majeſty, a good Iſſue " could not be doubted ; as, in the ſecond Caſe, the contrary could not but hap- " pen, whenever the *States* ſhould ſeparate from Her Majeſty. That, ſhould the " Peace be concluded with the *Empire*, yet whenever the War ſhould break out " again in *Italy*, it could not but draw fatal Conſequences after it : That Her Ma- " jeſty having conſider'd this, had ſent Order to her Miniſters, to preſs the Kings " of *France* and *Spain* to a *Guaranty*, in Favour of the King of *Sicily* ; but that no- " thing would conduce ſo much to the preſerving of the Tranquillity of *Italy*, as " their High Mightineſſes joining herein with Her Majeſty. That, againſt this, it " might be objected, that the *States* had more Reaſon than Her Majeſty, to keep " fair with the Emperor, on Account of their *Barrier* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, up- " on which they were not yet come to an Agreement with the Emperor : But that " the *States* had already acquir'd a Right to the *Barrier*, and the Emperor had no " Right to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, otherwiſe than on Conditions, upon which their " High Mightineſſes had ſtipulated by Treaty, the Ceſſion of the *Spaniſh Nether-* " *lands* in Favour of his *Imperial* Majeſty ; and conſequently, was obliged to " perform thoſe Conditions, without which he could not take Poſſeſſion of the " *Spaniſh Netherlands*. That Her Majeſty, purſuant to the *Barrier-Treaty*, would " be aſſiſting therein to the *States* ; as alſo, whenever their High Mighti- " neſſes ſhould be deſirous to come to an Agreement thereupon with the Em- " peror, before the Concluſion of the Peace. But that Her Majeſty likewiſe ex- " pected, that their High Mightineſſes would declare for performing their *Guaranty* in " Favour of the King of *Sicily*. That as to the preſent Regency of the *Spaniſh Ne-* " *therlands*, her Majeſty had no other View, than that Affairs there might be or- " derly adminiſtred for the Preſervation of Tranquility, and the Welfare of the In- " habitants, according to their Rights and Privileges. That her Majeſty's Secretary " at *Bruſſels*, had Orders to follow ſuch Directions as he ſhould receive from his " Lordſhip, after Concert had, at the *Hague*, with their High-Mightineſſes, who " he doubted not, would willingly concur therein ; and propoſed, whether it might not

" be

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" be proper for them to appoint Commiſſioners to confer with him, in order to pre-
" vent all Conteſts and Jealouſy; that the Grievances which had long been ſuffer'd
" on the Part of *England*, by the unequal Impoſitions on their Subjects, being now
" removed, the Affairs of Commerce might be ſettled there. That he hoped, that
" People in *Holland* were now cured of the Suſpicions they had entertained, about
" the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, ſeeing it was in part done, and in a little Time
" would be wholly performed; that he himſelf had been there, and ſaw that the
" Forts and Fortifications, (the Citadel excepted, as being reſerved for the laſt,)
" were moſt of them blown up, or razed; that the filling up of the Harbour, and
" the demoliſhing of the Peers, were delayed only upon Account of about Twenty
" Merchant Ships belonging to private Perſons, which were got ready to Sail, the
" King's Ships being all actually gone. That thus all Umbrage ceaſing, her Maje-
" ſty was very deſirous their High-Mightineſſes would withdraw their Gariſon out
" of *Oſtend*, and let that Place be poſſeſſed by Troops of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* on-
" ly; and that, in the Agreement to be made by them with his *Imperial* Majeſty,
" they would inſert an Article, by which a certain Fund ſhould be ſtipulated, for
" the Preſervation and Maintenance of the Harbour, as alſo that *Oſtend* ſhould re-
" main for ever united to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. Adding, in Concluſion, that when
" their High-Mightineſſes ſhould join with her Majeſty, particularly in the Gua-
" rantee of the Intereſts of the King of *Sicily*, and for the Preſervation of the Quiet
" of *Italy*, withdraw their Gariſon out of *Oſtend*, make a Convention for the Non-
" alienation of that Place from the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and for a Fund for keeping
" up the Harbour, the Point of Commerce being already ſettled, her Majeſty
" would then be ready to deliver up the Caſtle of *Ghent* to the Troops of the *State*,
" and to withdraw her Troops out of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Newport*, and to take all
" needful Meaſures with their High-Mightineſſes, for the Security of their Barrier:
" That her Majeſty likewiſe judged it reaſonable, that the *State*, even before Poſſeſſion
" of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* be given the Emperor, ſhould pay it ſelf the ſtipulated
" Million of Guilders; and that he had Order to be aſſiſting therein to their High-
" Mightineſſes. In the laſt Place, the Earl told them, that ſince he left *England*,
" he had receiv'd Orders to acquaint their High-Mightineſſes, that his *Czariſh* Maje-
" ſty having commanded his Subjects to carry their Goods and Merchandize from
" *Archangel* to *Peterſburg*, the *Engliſh* Merchants trading to *Muſcovy*, had applied
" themſelves thereupon to her Majeſty, and beſought her Protection, particularly
" on Account of the Proceedings and Threats of the *Swedes* to take and confiſcate all
" the Ships trafficking to the Ports of his *Czarian* Majeſty in the *Eaſt-Sea*; and his
" Lordſhip deſired to be informed of their High-Mightineſſes Sentiments, about
" the Meaſures to be taken for protecting the Subjects of both Nations; referring to
" their Conſideration, whether it might not be expedient for that Purpoſe, to ſend a
" Squadron jointly to the *Eaſt-Sea*.

The *States* Deputies having made their Report of this Conference, their High-Mightineſſes, a few Days after, return'd an Anſwer to the Earl of *Strafford*, wherein, in the firſt Place, *they thank'd his Excellency for the Aſſurances of Friendſhip he gave them on the Part of her Majeſty, the Queen of* Great Britain. Then, proceeding to Particulars, their High-Mightineſſes *offer'd to concert with her Majeſty, the Meaſures proper to be taken, for the Security of the* Proteſtant *Religion, eſpecially in the Empire, and for procuring the Abolition of the Clauſe of the Fourth Article of the Peace of* Ryſwick. *As to the Apprehenſion of a new War in* Italy, *their High-Mightineſſes hoped, that by the Peace of* Raſtad, *the Emperor, and the King of* France, *had provided for the Tranquility of that Country, and that they had likewiſe regulated the Affairs relating to the Duke of* Savoy, *and to* Sicily; *for this Reaſon, and becauſe the Conditions of that Peace were not yet known to their High-Mightineſſes, they could not, at preſent, enter into Deliberation with the Earl of* Strafford *upon thoſe Matters. That as to the Treaty with* Spain, *their High-Mightineſſes had the Regards they ought to her Majeſty's Recommendations for the Intereſts of the Princeſs* Urſini; *but that they had given ſuch good Reaſons why they could not agree in a Guarantee, that the King of* France, *and even the King of* Spain, *had acquieſced in them, and deſiſted from their Demands thereupon; that for this Reaſon, the* States General *promiſed themſelves, from the Queen's Goodneſs and Equity, that her Majeſty would not inſiſt upon a Thing, which even the King of* Spain *himſelf had let drop. That as to the Affairs of the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *their High-Mightineſſes would always be ready to confer with the Earl of* Strafford, *on the Points relating to the Intereſts of thoſe Countries. And as to the Town of* Oſtend *in particular, their High-Mightineſſes declared, that they would withdraw their Troops from thence, and deliver it into the Hands of* Walloon *Troops, as ſoon as* Dunkirk *ſhould be demoliſhed; provided that at the ſame Time, they be put into Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of* Ghent, *as by the Treaty of Barrier they ought; but that their High-Mightineſſes were abſolutely of Opinion, that it would*

The *States General's* Anſwer to the Earl of *Strafford*.

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*would be proper to communicate these Things to his* Imperial *Majesty, and to act in Concert with him, it not being to be doubted that the* Spanish Netherlands *were yielded to him by the Peace of* Rastadt. *That their High-Mightinesses were extream glad of the Declaration her Majesty had caused to be made to them, of her Willingness to withdraw her Troops from the Castle of* Ghent, *as also from* Bruges *and* Newport, *and to assist the* State *in recovering from* Brabant *the Million, which by the Treaty of Barrier, they ought to have from that Province; but as to the Conditions which were added to that Declaration, the* States General *expected from her Majesty's Equity and Affection, that it would not be her Intention that the Effect of these Things should be made dependent on some Conditions which were not expressed in the Treaty of Barrier, and that, on the contrary, her Majesty would be pleased to look upon that Treaty as a Measure and a Rule, as the* States General *did on their Part; and that her Majesty would not join the Execution of it to Conditions which were new, and foreign to that Treaty. That their High-Mightinesses had a common Interest with the Queen, in securing the Freedom of Commerce in the* Baltick: *That they were not yet in a Condition to take a positive Resolution thereupon, but when they were, they would confer about it with the Earl of* Strafford.

Not long after, the Queen appointed *Charles Whitworth*, Esq; her Plenipotentiary at the Congress to be held at *Baden* in *Switzerland*, for concluding a Peace between the Emperor and Empire, and the most Christian King. And, about the same Time, the Earl of *Strafford* declared * to the Ministers of the *Protestant* Electors, and Princes of the Empire, "That the Queen, his Mistress, had receiv'd the Letter "which the *Protestant* Body had written to her from *Ausburg*, touching the Clause "of the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*: That her Majesty would speedi- "ly return a favourable Answer to it; and that her Majesty resolv'd to send a Mi- "nister to the Congress at *Baden*, whither her Majesty desir'd the *States General*, and "the *Protestant* States of the Empire to send theirs. The *Protestant* Ministers thanked his Excellency for her Majesty's Offers, promising to acquaint their Principals therewith: But the *States General* having been given to understand, that the Emperor would not admit the Ministers of the Maritime Powers to the Congress, it was answer'd, on the Part of their High-Mightinesses, "That the States of the Empire "having referred it to his *Imperial* Majesty to conclude the Peace in the Name of "the Empire, 'twas believ'd the Electors and Princes would not send any Ministers "thither; and for that Reason, their High-Mightinesses did not think it proper to "send any on their Part. However, in Compliance with the pressing Instances of the *Protestant* Princes of the Empire, their High-Mightinesses wrote a very pathetick Letter to the Emperor, earnestly "to desire him to satisfy the just Demands "of those Princes, in the general Peace to be concluded at *Baden*; the rather, be- "cause they had, with entire Confidence, entrusted their Interest with his *Imperial* "Majesty.

* *May* 7. N. S.

The Emperor resolves to conclude his Peace with *France*, without the Admission of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers.

And to have the *Barrier* Treaty concluded at *Vienna*.

* *May* 15. N. S.

Remarkable Declaration of the Earl of *Strafford*, about the *Succession* and *Barrier*.

On the other hand, the Emperor, to shew his Resentment of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*, not only resolv'd to conclude his Treaty with *France*, without the Intervention of the Maritime Potentates, but as a further Mortification to *Great Britain*, Baron *Heems* declared to the *States* Deputies, "That his *Imperial* Majesty was dis- "posed to treat with their High-Mightinesses concerning a Barrier in the *Nether- "lands*; that the Treaty might be prepared and brought to some Maturity at the "*Hague*; but that the Emperor would be glad to have it perfected and concluded "at *Vienna*, whither their High-Mightinesses were desired to send a Minister: And "that *Ostend* might not be alienated from the *Netherlands*." The *States* Deputies having acquainted * the Earl of *Strafford* with this Declaration, his Lordship express'd his great Surprize at it, and told them, *He was obliged to inform them, that their High-Mightinesses were Guarantees of the* SUCCESSION *in the* Protestant Line, *as well as the Queen was Guarantee of the* BARRIER *in the* Spanish Netherlands *for the State; and that the said Succession would stand good, and have Effect, as it should come in Order, but that her Majesty would never suffer any Laws to be prescril'd, or impos'd upon her on that Account. That her Majesty, as well as the State, was interested in the Affair of the* BARRIER, *and therefore no Step ought to be taken in it, without acting therein in Concert with her Majesty: That he had Order to declare, in the Name of the Queen, his Mistress, that the treating and concluding on the* BARRIER *at* Vienna, *seem'd to be propos'd, with Intention only to exclude her Majesty from the Negotiations about it: That in such a Case, her Majesty would forthwith renounce all Engagements with this State, for that her Majesty absolutely insisted upon sending a Minister likewise thither, for the Reasons beforemention'd. That her Majesty had sent to the King of* France, *for an Explanation touching the exchanging of some Places in the* Spanish Netherlands, *according to the Treaty of* Rastadt, *and had receiv'd for Answer, that the King of* France *would not concern himself therein. That as to what Baron* Heems *had mention'd in relation to* Ostend, *he, the Earl of* Strafford, *declar'd he was content therewith. But earnestly desired, that their High-*

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*High-Mightineſſes would not ſend to* Vienna, *nor do any thing in this Negotiation, but in Concert with her Majeſty: Adding once more, that, purſuant to his Orders, he muſt declare, that her Majeſty would look upon ſuch a Proceeding as a form'd Deſign of their High-Mightineſſes to diſſolve all Engagements now ſubſiſting between her Majeſty and the State.* On the other hand, the Earl of *Strafford* endeavour'd to draw to the *Hague*, the Negotiation of Peace in the *North*; and engag'd the Court of *France*, by Monſieur *de Chateauneuf*, their Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, to offer their Mediation for that Purpoſe to the *Northern* Allies. But the King of *Pruſſia* having cauſed the King of *Poland* to be ſounded, whether he was inclin'd to enter into the Engagement which Baron *Sparre*, and the Count *de Rottenbourg*, had propos'd at the *Hague*, on the Part of *France*, his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſignify'd, that he could never have any ſuch Thoughts, for it could never be his Intereſt to ſeparate himſelf from his Allies.

The *Northern* Allies ſhew no Inclination to accept the Mediation of *France*.

By this Time the Earl of *Strafford*, and, indeed, all the Miniſters at the *Hague*, were more attentive to the Tranſactions in *Great Britain*, than to any Thing that paſs'd on the Continent. The Queen, upon her Recovery, was no ſooner inform'd of the Death * of the Archbiſhop of *York*, than, without waiting for any Sollicitation or Recommendation, her Majeſty, of her own Accord, named Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, as the moſt worthy Prelate to ſucceed the deceaſed in that Metropolitan See. At the ſame Time, the Reverend Dr. *Smalridge*, was made Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Lord Almoner to the Queen: And Dr. *Francis Gaſtrell*, Preacher at *Lincoln's-Inn*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*: And the Queen was pleaſed to beſtow the Command of the Second Troop of *Horſe Grenadier Guards*, vacant by the Death of the Earl of *Crawfurd*, on the young Earl *Mariſchal*, a *Scotch* Peer, of ſtanch Loyalty to the Royal Cauſe. About the ſame Time, *John Hartſtronge*, Lord Biſhop of *Oſſory*, in *Ireland*, was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Londonderry*; and was ſucceeded in the See of *Oſſory*, by Sir *Thomas Veſey*, Baronet, Biſhop of *Killaloo*, and Son to the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*.

* *Feb.* 2. Dr. *Sharp*, Archbiſhop of *York*, dies. See the *Appendix*.

Sir *William Dawes* made Archbiſhop of *York*; And Dr. *Smalridge* Biſhop of *Briſtol*; And Dr. *Gaſtrell*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

The Earl *Mariſchal* Colonel of the Second Troop of *Horſe-Grenadiers*.

Eccleſiaſtical Promotions in *Ireland*.

On *Saturday*, the 6th of *February*, being the Anniverſary of her Majeſty's Birth, there was at the Court at *Windſor*, a great Appearance of Foreign Miniſters, Nobility and Gentry, in magnificent and ſumptuous Habits, who, about Two a Clock in the Afternoon, paid their Compliments to her Majeſty: And, at Night, there was a Ball, and a ſplendid Entertainment in the Caſtle. Her Majeſty's *Birth-Day* was alſo celebrated in *London* and *Weſtminſter* with extraordinary Rejoycings, Bonfires, and Illuminations: And the *Whigs*, particularly the HANOVER CLUB, took this Occaſion to ſignalize their Zeal and Affection to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by cauſing the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, to be carried in ſolemn Proceſſion from *Charing-Croſs*, to the *Royal-Exchange*, and ſo back to *Charing-Croſs*, and afterwards burnt at this laſt Place. It is to be obſerv'd, that Three Drummers, belonging to her Majeſty's *Foot-Guards*, having, unadviſedly, but without any ill Intention, attended that *Mobbiſh* Proceſſion, and contrary to the Rules of the City, beat the Drums there, they were apprehended, and carried to the *Compter*, and the next Day committed to *Newgate*, by Warrant of the Lord-Mayor. Some officious Sycophants went near to ſtrain this *Popular Frolick*, to a *form'd Plot* againſt the Government: But thoſe at the Helm were ſo wiſe, as to take no notice of it; and ſo the Drummers were diſcharged. Moreover, ſome of the Miniſters, who were conſcious to themſelves of having taken ſome dubious Steps, thought it Prudence, while the Queen ſtill continued in a dangerous State of Health, to make freſh Profeſſions of their Affections to the Proteſtant Succeſſor. With this View, the Treaſurer endeavoured to perſuade the Queen to ſend the Duke of *Kent* to *Hanover*, with a publick Character: But his Grace having declined that Employment, unleſs he was impower'd to offer more real Securities, than fair Words and Promiſes; about the middle of *February*, *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; ſet out for *Holland*, in his way to the Court of *Hanover*, accompanied by the Son of Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Mr. *Creſſet*, and Mr. *Winnington*.

The Queen *Birth-Day* ſolemniz'd.

The Effigies of the *Devil*, *Pope* and *Pretender*, burnt.

Mr. *Harley*, and Three other Gentlemen, ſet out for *Hanover*.

The Queen, on the 16th of *February*, removed from *Windſor* to *Hampton-Court*, in a tolerable State of Health; and, the next Day, came to St. *James's* Palace, to the univerſal Joy of all her Subjects. The Day before, the Parliament of *Great Britain* being met at *Weſtminſter*, the Commons, at the deſire of the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, attended their Lordſhips in the Houſe of Peers, where the Lord Chancellor ſignify'd to them her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him the *Thurſday* following. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, the Lord *Scudamore*, (purſuant to the Reſult of a Conſultation held the Night before at Mr. Secretary *Bromley's*) propoſed Sir THOMAS HANMER, Baronet, and being ſeconded and back'd by Three or Four other Members, he was choſen with-

The Queen comes to St. *James's*.

The Parliament of *Great Britain* meets, *Feb.* 16.

Sir *Thomas Hanmer* choſen Speaker of the Commons.

A. D. 1713.

without any Oppoſition. Two Days after *, he was approved by the Lords Commiſſioners; after which Mr. Speaker, and the Members in Town, ſpent that, and Three other Sittings, in taking the Oaths, and ſubſcribing the Declaration; and then adjourn'd to the 2d of *March* next. The *Convocation* of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, having met ſome Days † before, the Lower Houſe made Choice of Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be their *Prolocutor*, and then both Houſes adjourn'd for a few Days.

* *Feb.* 18. The Commons adjourn.

Dr. *Stanhope* choſen Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

† *Feb.* 26. General Court of the *South-Sea* Company.

On the 27th of *February*, the *South-Sea* Company held a General Court, in which the Court of Directors communicated to them ſeveral Papers they had prepared, in concert with the Lord Treaſurer, in relation to the *Aſſiento* Contract, to be conſider'd by the Aſſembly. Several Members were ſtrangely ſurpriz'd at theſe Propoſals: For whereas they expected, that the Queen had procur'd the whole *Aſſiento Contract* for the Company, they now found that one half of the clear Profits were reſerv'd for her Majeſty, and the King of *Spain*, beſides Seven and a half *per Cent.* granted to an *unknown Perſon*. Beſides theſe Exceptions, Mr. *Milner*, an Eminent Merchant, declar'd his Opinion, "That the Company might very well ſpare the "trying the Experiment of a Trade, by which other Nations were known to have "been *Loſers*; eſpecially upon ſuch hard Terms as were offered to the Company; "the rather, becauſe the ſaid Trade would be *precarious*, and at the Mercy of *the late reconcil'd Enemies?*" He was back'd by ſome other Members, ſo that Mr. *Arthur Moore*, who ſpoke in Behalf of this Trade, had not the good Fortune to make many Proſelytes to his Opinion. The Reſult of this Aſſembly, was an Order for the Printing of the *Papers* laid before them, in order to their being further conſider'd in another General Court, to be holden on the 24th of *February*. This Second Aſſembly was very numerous; and after the reading of the Papers, ſeveral Speeches were made for and againſt the accepting the *Two Licenſes*, and the *Aſſiento Contract*, of which Mr *Arthur Moore*, and Mr. *John Ward*, endeavour'd to ſhew the great Advantages. But Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Newman*, Mr. *Fiſher*, and ſome other Gentlemen of great Skill and Experience in Commercial Affairs, maintain'd the contrary Opinion, with ſuch Force of Argument, and ſuch irrefragable Inſtances, that, in the general Opinion, had the Queſtion then been put for *Agreeing* or *Diſagreeing* with the *Reſolution* above-mention'd, it had been carried for the latter by a great Majority. But it being mov'd and agreed, that the ſaid Queſtion ſhould be decided by *Ballot* on the 26th of *February*, and that the Members ſhould have one Vote for every Five Hundred Pounds they had in the *Capital-Stock*; what by the Influence of the *Directors*, who were to be the Managers of the Trade; and who, (as in all other Societies of this Nature) were almoſt ſure to be *Gainers*, whatever became of the reſt: What by the Contrivance of *Stock-Jobbers*, whoſe Buſineſs was to keep the *Publick Funds* in perpetual *Fluctuation*, and in order to that, to engage *Companies* in *dubious Adventures*: What by the juſt Apprehenſions the Generality of the Members were under, that the rejecting of this Trade, would be interpreted as an Affront to the *Lord Treaſurer*, who might reſent it to ſuch a Degree, as to grow leſs ſollicitous for the Concerns of the Company, who wanted his Protection, for the Annual Proviſion of the Intereſt of the *Capital-Stock*, 'till the Year 1716: Upon all theſe, and ſome other Conſiderations, it was carried by a vaſt Majority, That the *General Court agreed with the Reſolution propoſed by the Court of* Directors, relating to the *Two* Licenſes, *and the* Aſſiento Contract.

The *South-Sea* Company accept the Propoſals about the *Aſſiento*, &c. *Feb.* 26.

On the 27th of *February*, one of the Queen's Meſſengers brought over from *Holland* the Ratifications exchanged of the Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; whereupon the Queen ſigned ‖ a Proclamation for the Publication of the Peace between the Two Crowns; which was done accordingly, with the uſual Solemnities, on the 1ſt of *March*. By the Firſt Article of the Treaty of Peace, "a perpetual and true Friendſhip was ſtipulated between Queen *Anne*, and King "*Philip* the Fifth, and their reſpective Subjects: By the Second, it was provided, "that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united under the ſame "Dominion, and that one and the ſame Perſon ſhould never become King of both "Kingdoms: To which purpoſe, the ſeveral *Renunciations* lately made in *France* "and *Spain*, were here recited. The Third contain'd a perpetual Amneſty and Obli- "vion, on both Sides, of all Things done in an hoſtile Manner, during the late "War. By the Fourth, all Priſoners on both Sides, were to be reſtored to their "former Liberty, paying only ſuch Debts as they might have contracted during "their being Priſoners. By the Fifth, the Catholick King ſincerely and ſolemnly "acknowledged the Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, "in the Proteſtant Line of *Hanover*; and declared and engaged, on the Faith and "Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his and his Succeſſors Honour, that the "ſame ſhould for ever be approved, and accepted by them, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

‖ *Feb.* 28. Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* proclaim'd.

Abſtract of the Treaty of Peace.

"This

A. D. 17[illegible].

" This was corroborated by the Sixth Article, wherein the Catholick King further " promiſed, as well in his own, as in the Name of his Heirs and Succeſſors, never " to diſturb or moleſt the Queen of *Great Britain*, her Heirs and Succeſſors of the " Proteſtant Line; or, on any Pretences, endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion. " By the Seventh it was agreed, that the ordinary Diſtribution of Juſtice be re- " ſtored, through the Dominions of each of their Royal Majeſties; ſo that it might " be free for all the Subjects, on both Sides, to proſecute and obtain their Rights, " Pretenſions, and Actions. By the Eighth, was ſtipulated a free Uſe of Naviga- " tion and Commerce, between the Subjects of each Kingdom, as it was in Time " of Peace, in the Reign of *Charles* the Second. And whereas among other Condi- " tions of the General Peace, it was eſtabliſhed as a Chief and Fundamental Rule, " that the Exerciſe of Navigation and Commerce to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, ſhould " remain in the ſame State it was, in the Time of the aforeſaid King *Charles* the " Second: That therefore this Rule might hereafter be obſerved with inviolable " Faith, and thereby all Cauſes of Diſtruſt and Suſpicion concerning that Matter " might be prevented, it was *eſpecially* agreed, that no Licenſe, nor any Permiſſion " at all, ſhould at any Time be given, either to the *French*, or to any Nation " whatever, under any Pretence, directly or indirectly, to ſail, to traffick in, or " introduce Negroes, Goods, Merchandizes, or any Things whatſoever, into the " Dominions ſubject to the Crown of *Spain* in *America*, except what might be " agreed by the Treaty of Commerce, and the Rights and Privileges granted in a " certain Convention, commonly called *el Aſſiento de Negroes*; except alſo what- " ſoever the Catholick King, or his Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhould promiſe by any Con- " tract or Contracts, for the Introduction of Negroes into the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, to " be made after that the Convention or the *Aſſiento de Negroes*, above-mentioned, " ſhould be determined. And it was alſo agreed and concluded, That neither the " Catholick King, nor any of his Heirs and Succeſſors ſhould ſell, yield, pawn, " transfer, or by any Means, or under any Name, alienate from them, and the " Crown of *Spain* to the *French*, or to any other Nations whatever, any Lands, Do- " minions, or Territories, or any Part thereof, belonging to *Spain* in *America*: On " the contrary, that the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Weſt-Indies* might be preſerv'd " whole and entire, the Queen of *Great Britain* engag'd, that ſhe would endeavour, " and give aſſiſtance to the *Spaniards*, that the ancient Limits of their Dominions " in the *Weſt-Indies*, be reſtored, and ſettled as they ſtood, in the Time of King " *Charles* the Second, if it ſhould appear that they had in any Manner, or under " any Pretence, been broken into, and leſſened in any Part, ſince the Death of the " ſaid Catholick King *Charles* the Second. By the Ninth Article it was agreed, " That all the Subjects of each Kingdom ſhould, in all Countries and Places on " both Sides, enjoy the ſame Privileges and Immunities, as to all Duties, Impoſi- " tions, or Cuſtoms, as the Subjects of *France*, or any Foreign Nation, the moſt fa- " vour'd, might poſſeſs or enjoy. By the Tenth Article, the *Catholick* King yield- " ed for ever to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*; as " he did, in like manner, by the Eleventh, the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, and the " Town, Harbour, and Fortifications of *Fort-Mahon*: But it was provided, That no " Refuge or Shelter ſhould be open to any Ships of War of the *Moors* in *Gibraltar* " and *Port-Mahon*, or in any other Port of the Iſland of *Minorca*, whereby the *Spa-* " *niſh* Coaſts might be infeſted by their Excurſions: And the *Moors*, and their Ships, " ſhould only be allowed to enter the Port of *Gibraltar*, and Iſland aforeſaid, on ac- " connt of Traffick, according to the Agreement of Treaties. The Queen of *Great* " *Britain* promiſed alſo, on her Part, That if at any Time it ſhould happen, that " the Town of *Gibraltar*, and the Iſland of *Minorca*, and the Ports, Towns, and " Places therein ſituated, be, by any Means, hereafter alienated from the Crown of " her Kingdoms, the Preference ſhould be given to the Crown of *Spain*, before any " other Nation whatever, of redeeming the Poſſeſſion and Propriety of the ſaid Town " and Iſland. Her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* moreover engaged, That ſhe " would take Care, that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town and Iſland, both Ec- " cleſiaſtical and Secular, ſhould ſafely and peaceably enjoy all their Eſtates and " Honours, and that the free uſe of the *Roman* Catholick Religion ſhould be permitted: " And Meaſures ſhould be taken for preſerving the ſaid Religion in that Iſland, " *provided the ſame be conſiſtent with the Civil Government, and Laws of* Great Britain. " Thoſe likewiſe, who were now in the Service of his Catholick Majeſty, ſhould " enjoy their Honours and Eſtates, though they continued in the ſaid Service; and " it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon who was deſirous to leave the ſaid Iſland, to ſell " his Eſtate, and paſs freely with the Value thereof into *Spain*. By the Twelfth, " the Catholick King granted to her *Britannick* Majeſty, and to the Company of " her Subjects, excluſive of all others, the Contract for introducing Negroes into ſe-

" veral

A. D. 17$\frac{13}{14}$.

" veral Parts of the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty in *America*, commonly " called *el Pacto de el Aſſiento de Negroes*, for the ſpace of Thirty Years ſucceſſively, " beginning from the 1ſt of *May*, 1713, with the ſame Conditions on which the " *French* enjoyed it; together with a Tract or Tracts of Land to be allotted by the " ſaid Catholick King, and to be granted to the Company, commonly called *la* " *Compania de el Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River of *Plata* (no Du- " ties or Revenues being payable by the ſaid Company on that Account, during the " Time of the above-mentioned Contract, and no longer;) and this Settlement of " the ſaid Society, or thoſe Tracts of Land, ſhould be proper and ſufficient for " Planting, and Sowing, and for Feeding Cattle for the Subſiſtence of thoſe who " are in the Service of the ſaid Company, and of their Negroes; and that the ſaid " Negroes may be there kept in Safety, 'till they are ſold; and moreover, that the " Ships belonging to the ſaid Company, may come cloſe to Land, and be ſecure " from any Danger. With ſeveral other extraordinary Advantages, more amply " explain'd in the Contract of the *Aſſiento*, concluded at *Madrid*, the 26th of *March*, " 1713. The Thirteenth Article imported, That whereas the Queen of *Great* " *Britain* had continually preſſed and inſiſted with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, that all " the Inhabitants of the Principality of *Catalonia*, ſhould not only obtain a full " and perpetual Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, and enjoy the en- " tire Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, but ſhould alſo have their ancient " Privileges preſerved ſafe and untouched; the Catholick King, in Compliance with " the ſaid Queen, granted and confirmed to all the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, what- " ſoever, not only the Amneſty deſired, together with the full Poſſeſſion of all their " Eſtates and Honours, but alſo gave and granted to them all the Privileges which " the Inhabitants of both *Caſtiles*, who, of all the *Spaniards*, are the moſt dear to " the Catholick King, have and enjoy. By the Fourteenth, the Catholick King, " at the Requeſt of the Queen of *Great Britain*, yielded the Kingdom of *Sicily* to " his Royal Highneſs *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*: But the Queen promiſed and " engaged, That ſhe would take great Care, that in default of the Heirs Male of " the Houſe of *Savoy*, the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sicity* ſhould revert again " to the Crown of *Spain*; and her *Britannick* Majeſty did further conſent, that the " Kingdom of *Sicily* might not, under any Pretence, or in any Manner whatever, be " alienated, or given to any Prince or State, unleſs to the Catholick King of *Spain*, " and to his Heirs and Succeſſors. By the Fifteenth Article, their Royal Majeſties, " on both Parts, renew'd and confirm'd all the Treaties of Peace, Friendſhip, Confe- " deration and Commerce, made heretofore, and concluded, between the Crowns of " *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in as full and ample a manner, as if they were now *par-* " *ticularly* here inſerted." And by ſeveral other ſubſequent Articles, ſeveral other Kings, Princes and States, were included in this Treaty, particularly the King of *Portugal*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the King of *Sweden*, the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Duke of *Parma*, the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*, and the City of *Dantzick*. This Treaty contain'd alſo Two ſeparate Articles, by the firſt of which the Queen promiſed, " to perſiſt in thoſe Meaſures and Counſels, by which ſhe had provided " and taken Care, that none of the Parties in War ſhould require or obtain of his " Catholick Majeſty, that any farther Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy be torn from " it. And by the Second, her *Britannick* Majeſty oblig'd her ſelf, and promiſed, " That ſhe would procure and effect, that, without any Delay, the Princeſs of " *Urſini* be put into actual Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Limburgh*, or of other Coun- " tries in the *Netherlands*, which ſhould be ſubſtituted in lieu thereof, to the full Sa- " tisfaction of the Lady Princeſs of *Urſini*, with all manner of abſolute and inde- " pendent Superiority, clear from any Fee, or other Tye whatſoever, which ſhould " produce an annual Revenue of Thirty Thouſand *Scudos*, according to the Form " and Tenor of the *Diploma* granted by his Catholick Majeſty to the ſaid Princeſs, " the 28th Day of *September*, 1711. But, as was hinted before, this Article met with unſuperable Difficulties. As for the TREATY of NAVIGATION and COMMERCE, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, it was, in the main, but a Renewal and Explanation of the *Treaty of Peace, Commerce and Alliance, concluded at* Madrid, *between the Two Crowns, the* 13,-23, *of* May, 1667, *which was hereby ratified and confirm'd, and inſerted, Word for Word, in the firſt Article.* By a ſeparate Article the Catholick King conſented, " That it ſhould at all Times hereafter, be " lawful for the *Britiſh* Subjects, who ſhould live in the *Canary-Iſlands*, for the ſake " of their Trade, to nominate ſome one Perſon, being a Subject of *Spain*, who " ſhould execute the Office of Judge Conſervator there, and ſhould, at the firſt In- " ſtance, take Cognizance of all Cauſes relating to the Commerce of the *Britiſh* " Subjects; and his Royal Majeſty promiſed, That he would grant Commiſſions " to ſuch Judge Conſervator, with the ſame Authority, and all the Privileges which " the Judges Conſervators had formerly enjoy'd in *Andaluſia*.

The next * Day, after the Publication of this Peace, the Queen went, in a Sedan, to the Houſe of Lords, with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty addreſs'd her ſelf to both Houſes of Parliament, in the following Speech: A. D. 1713. * March 2.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

" I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the opening of this Parliament, to " tell you, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce " with *Spain*, are exchanged, by which my Subjects will have greater Opportuni- " ties than ever, to improve and extend their Trade. Many Advantages formerly " enjoyed by Connivance, and procured by ſuch Methods as made a Diſtinction be- " tween one *Britiſh* Merchant and another, are now ſettled by Treaty, and an equal " Rule is eſtabliſhed.

" It has pleaſed God to bleſs my Endeavours to obtain an honourable and advan- " tageous Peace for my own People, and for the greateſt Part of my Allies. No- " thing which I can do, ſhall be wanting to render it univerſal, and I perſuade my " ſelf that, with your hearty Concurrence, my Interpoſition may, at laſt, prove ef- " fectual to compleat the Settlement of *Europe*.

" In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects, that they are deli- " vered from a conſuming Land-War, and enter'd on a Peace; the good Effects " whereof, nothing but inteſtine Diviſions can obſtruct.

" It was the Glory of the wiſeſt and greateſt of my Predeceſſors, to hold the " Balance of *Europe*, and to keep it equal by caſting in their Weight, as Neceſſity " required. By this Conduct they enriched the Kingdom, and rendred themſelves " dreadful to their Enemies, and uſeful to their Friends. I have proceeded on " the ſame Principle, and I doubt not but my Succeſſors will follow theſe Ex- " amples

" Our Situation points out to us our true Intereſt; for this Country can flouriſh " only by Trade, and will be moſt formidable by the right Application of our Na- " val Force.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

" I have ordered ſuch Accounts to be prepared and laid before you, as will ſhew " you, at the Concluſion of the War, the true State of your Condition, whereby " you will be better able to judge what Aids are neceſſary; and I only aſk of you " Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for the diſcharge of ſuch Debts " as you ſhall find, on Examination, to be juſt and reaſonable.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

" The Joy which has been generally expreſſed on my Recovery from my late In- " diſpoſition, and on my coming to this City, I eſteem as a Return to that tender " Affection which I have always had for my People.

" I wiſh that effectual Care had been taken, as I have often deſired, to ſuppreſs " thoſe ſeditious Papers, and Factious Rumours, by which deſigning Men have been " able to ſink Credit, and the Innocent have ſuffered.

" There are ſome who are arrived to that Height of Malice, as to inſinuate, that " the *PROTESTANT* SUCCESSION IN THE HOUSE OF *HANOVER*, " is in DANGER UNDER MY GOVERNMENT.

" Thoſe who go about thus to diſtract the Minds of Men with imaginary Dan- " gers, can only mean to diſturb the preſent Tranquility, and bring real Miſchiefs " upon us.

" After all I have done to ſecure our Religion, and your Liberties, and to tranſ- " mit both ſafe to Poſterity, I cannot mention theſe Proceeedings, without ſome " Degree of Warmth, and I muſt hope you will all agree with me, that attempts " to weaken my Authority, or to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to me, " can never be proper Means to ſtrengthen the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

" I have done, and ſhall continue to do my beſt for the good of all my Subjects. " Let it be your Endeavour, as it ſhall be mine, to unite our Differences, not by " relaxing from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtitution in Church and State, but " by obſerving the Laws your ſelves, and enforcing a due Obedience to them in " others.

" A long War has not only impoveriſhed the Publick (however ſome particular " Men have been Gainers by it) but has alſo greatly affected Government it " ſelf.

" Let it be your Care ſo to improve the preſent Opportunity, as to lay the Foun- " dation of recovering from thoſe Diſorders.

" I had the Concurrence of the laſt Parliament in making the Peace; let it be " the Honour of this, to aſſiſt me in obtaining ſuch Fruits from it, as may

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" not only derive Bleſſings on the preſent Age, but even down to lateſt Po-
" ſterity.

The Lords immediately reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty, which being agreed to on the 3d of *March*, was, the next Day, preſented to her Majeſty, as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen.

WE *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon with the greateſt Reſpect, to return the humble Thanks of this Houſe to your Majeſty, for your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne. We chearfully embrace this Opportunity of aſſuring your* Majeſty, *that the Joy our Hearts are filled with, upon your Recovery from your late Indiſpoſition, cannot ſufficiently be expreſſed; and that our fervent Prayers to Almighty God ſhall never be wanting, That* your Majeſty's *Reign may exceed in Number of Years, and in all manner of Happineſs, that of the longeſt and moſt proſperous of any of your Royal Predeceſſors, as that which will beſt conduce to the Happineſs and Satisfaction of the moſt dutiful* Subjects, *to the beſt of Queens.*

*It is with the greateſt Pleaſure, and the utmoſt Gratitude, that this Houſe receives the Communication your* Majeſty *is pleas'd to give them, that the Ratifications of your Treaties of Peace and Commerce with* Spain *are exchanged, and that we are, by your* Majeſty's *great Wiſdom and Goodneſs, at laſt delivered from that conſuming Land-War, the Burthens and ill Conſequences whereof, we are ſenſible nothing can remove or prevent, but a right Improvement of the preſent Opportunity; and it ſhall be our Endeavour, as we are ſatisfy'd it will be your* Majeſty's, *to unite our Differences, not by relaxing from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtitution in Church and State, but by obſerving the Laws our ſelves, and to the utmoſt of our Power, enforcing a due Obedience to them in others.*

*And we do aſſure your* Majeſty, *That this Houſe will moſt heartily concur with your* Majeſty *in all proper Methods, to compleat the Settlement of* Europe; *and we will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to diſcourage and diſcountenance all Attempts to weaken your* Majeſty's *Authority, or to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to you.*

*We acknowledge with Hearts full of Duty and Thankfulneſs, that great Care which your* Majeſty *has taken, during the whole Courſe of your Reign, to ſecure our Religion and Liberties, and to tranſmit both ſafe to Poſterity.*

*It is with the utmoſt Deteſtation, that we reflect on the Proceedings of thoſe Men, who, by ſpreading ſeditious Papers, and factious Rumours, have been able to ſink Credit, and thereby to involve the Innocent in the ill Conſequences of their Iniquity; and more particularly of thoſe who have attained to that height of Malice, as to inſinuate, That the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *is in Danger under your Government.*

To which her Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer:

My LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer.

I *Return you my moſt hearty Thanks for your very Affectionate Addreſs.*

*You who are neareſt to the Throne, will firſt of all my Subjects, feel the evil Conſequences of any Diminution of the Regal Dignity.*

*It is a great Comfort to me, That I have your Aſſurance of Support.*

*Depend upon it, I will never give way to the leaſt Attempt, either on the juſt Authority of the Crown, or on your Rights and Privileges.*

The Commons being, on the 2d of *March*, return'd to their Houſe, Mr. *Gore* moved for an Addreſs of Thanks for the Queen's Speech, according to the *ſeveral Heads of it*, which was reſolv'd accordingly, without any Oppoſition. Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, only ſuggeſted, *That they ought not to Act by a Spirit of Divination, and return Thanks for the Treaty of Commerce with* Spain, *before they knew, whether the ſame was advantageous or no?* Which occaſioned ſome Modification in the Addreſs, as to that Head. On the 5th of *March*, the Commons waited on the Queen with the ſaid Addreſs, (*a*) to which they receiv'd a very gracious Anſwer. And

(*a*) The ſaid Addreſs was as follows:

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Par-
" liament Aſſembled, do, with all Humility, return our ſincere and hearty Thanks,
" for Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

" We beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That as nothing could be more afflicting to your Peo-
" ple, than the Indiſpoſition of the beſt of Sovereigns; ſo nothing has ever been an Occaſion of
" greater Joy and Satisfaction to them, than your Majeſty's late happy Recovery.

" We

A. D. 1714.

And the next * Day, the Two Houſes of Convocation complimented her Majeſty in a joint Addreſs, *on her Majeſty's Recovery, and happy Return to her Royal City in Health and Safety.* Concluding with their Wiſhes, *that after a long and happy Reign, ſhe might be able to tranſmit the Protection of this Church and State to a Proteſtant Succeſſor, in the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, *which her Majeſty, to the great Satisfaction and Comfort of all her Faithful and Good Subjects, had* ſo often declar'd *to be at her Royal Heart.* But neverthleſs, it is obſervable, that ſome angry Expreſſions in the Queen's Speech, rather increaſed than removed the Fears and Jealouſies of the Well-affected to the *Hanover* Succeſſion; who, from the daily Diſcouragements, and even Inſults they met with, could not but conclude that Succeſſion to be in Danger.

* *March* 6. The Convocation's Addreſs to the Queen.

On the Second of *March*, the Earl of *Wharton* made a Complaint in the Houſe of Lords, againſt a ſcandalous Libel, intituled, *The* PUBLICK SPIRIT OF THE WHIGS, *ſet forth in their generous Encouragement of the Author of the* CRISIS, *with ſome Obſervations on the Seaſonableneſs, Candor, Erudition and Style of that Treatiſe. Printed for* John Morphew, *near* Stationers-Hall, 1714. The Writer of this *Libel*, having made ſome ſcurrilous Reflections on the Author of the *Criſis*, (*occaſionally* on the Earl of *Nottingham*) and on the *Implicit Munificence* of a *huge Train of Dukes, Earls, Viſcounts, Barons, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen*, and *others*, who ſubſcrib'd to the *Criſis*; he afterwards pretends to *examine the Production it ſelf*; which he performs in the *Ludicrous* and *Sarcaſtick* Strain of the *Tale of a Tub.* To omit a great deal of *Ribaldry*, which Hiſtory diſdains to record, I ſhall only mention the Paſſage that gave moſt Offence to the Lords, and was as follows:

Complaint in the Houſe of Lords againſt a Libel, call'd, *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs*: Father'd upon Dr. *Swift*, and Lord *Bolingbroke*. Abſtract of it.

" This *Work* (meaning the UNION of the Two Kingdoms) he tells us, *was unſucceſsfully attempted by ſeveral of her Majeſty's Predeceſſors*; though I do not remember it was ever thought on by any, except King *James* the Firſt, and the late King *William*. I have read, indeed, that ſome ſmall Overtures were made by the former of theſe Princes, towards an *Union* between the Two Kingdoms, but rejected with *Indignation* and *Contempt*, by the *Engliſh*. And the Hiſtorian tells us, That how degenerate and corrupt ſoever the *Court* and *Parliament* then were, they would not give Ear to ſo infamous a Propoſal. I do not find, that any of the ſucceeding Princes before the *Revolution*, ever reſum'd the Deſign; becauſe it was a Project, for which there could not poſſibly be aſſign'd the leaſt Reaſon or Neceſſity: For I defy any Mortal to name one *ſingle Advantage*, that *England* could

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" We Congratulate your Majeſty on the Concluſion of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*, whereby your Majeſty is pleas'd to declare, That *you have procured new Benefits to your Subjects*: But your Royal Care hath not been confin'd to your own People; it hath been extended to all your Allies. And your Majeſty's Goodneſs muſt be for ever admir'd, that notwithſtanding any Diſcouragements you have met with, you are pleas'd ſtill to continue your Endeavours to make the Peace Univerſal, and thereby to compleat the Settlement of *Europe*; and your *Faithful Commons* will never be wanting in an hearty Concurrence to aſſiſt your Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures as your Majeſty ſhall judge proper to finiſh a Deſign, ſo Great and ſo Glorious.

" Your Commons will, with all Chearfulneſs, grant ſuch Supplies as are neceſſary for the current Service, and for the Diſcharge of ſuch Debts as are Juſt and Reaſonable: They can never ſufficiently expreſs the Senſe they have of their Happineſs, of being deliver'd from the Calamities of a conſuming War: They will therefore (in Duty to your Majeſty, and in Juſtice to thoſe they repreſent) do all that is in their Power, that the good Effects of Peace may not be obſtructed by any inteſtine Diviſions: They will, as far as in them lies, diſappoint the Deſigns of malicious and unreaſonable Men: They will, on all Occaſions, ſhew their juſt Abhorrence of the Licentious Practices, in publiſhing ſcandalous Papers, and ſpreading ſeditious Rumours. And as your Commons will always ſupport and maintain the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, they can't but be aſtoniſh'd at the malicious Inſinuations of any who would ſuggeſt, that Succeſſion to be in Danger under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government. For when we conſider that 'tis ſecur'd by the greateſt Obligations Civil and Sacred, by Acts of Parliament, Oaths and Treaties, we cannot but declare our intire Acquieſcence in theſe Securities, and muſt look upon ſuch Inſinuations to be groundleſs in themſelves, and affronting to your Majeſty, and your Government.

" And your Majeſty may depend, That your Loyal Commons will never be prevail'd on by any Pretences whatſoever, to countenance Attempts that may tend to weaken your Majeſty's Authority, and to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to you, which can only proceed from the Rage of a diſappointed Faction, and the Spirit of Rebellion.

To this Addreſs the Queen return'd the following Anſwer:

*This Addreſs is ſo dutiful, and expreſſes ſo fully the Senſe of my Loyal Subjects, that I eſteem it as a Proof of the good Choice they have made of you to repreſent them.*

*I give you my hearty Thanks for it.*

*The Confidence you have in my Affection, the Abhorrence you declare of the malicious Inſinuations of the Proteſtant Succeſſion being in Danger under my Government; and your Acquieſcence in the preſent Securities for it, are very ſuitable Returns for the tender Regard I have always had for what concerns my People, and will moſt effectually, by the bleſſing of God, unite the Minds of my Subjects, and diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe who would diſturb the preſent Tranquility.*



" even

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" ever expect from ſuch a *Union*. But, towards the End of the late King's Reign, " upon Apprehenſion of the want of Iſſue from him, or the Princeſs *Anne*, a Pro- " poſition for Uniting both Kingdoms was begun; becauſe *Scotland* had not ſettled " their Crown upon the Houſe of *HANOVER*, but left themſelves at large, " in Hopes to make their Advantage: And it was thought highly dangerous to " leave that Part of the Iſland, inhabited by a *poor*, *fierce*, Northern *People*, at " Liberty to put themſelves under a different King. However, the Oppoſition " of this Work was ſo great, that it could not be overcome, till ſome Time after " Her preſent Majeſty came to the Crown; when, by the WEAKNESS or " CORRUPTION of a *certain Miniſter*, ſince dead, an Act of Parliament was " obtain'd for the *Scots*, which gave them Leave to arm themſelves; and ſo the " *Union* became neceſſary, not for any Good it could actually do us, but to avoid " a probable Evil; and, at the ſame Time, ſave an *obnoxious Miniſter*'s Head, who " was ſo wiſe as to take the firſt Opportunity of procuring a *General Pardon*, by Act " of Parliament, becauſe he could not, with ſo much *Decency* or *Safety*, deſire a parti- " cular one for himſelf. Theſe Facts are well enough known to the whole King- " dom: And, I remember, diſcourſing above Six Years ago with the moſt conſide- " rable Perſon of the adverſe Party, and a great Promoter of the *Union*, he frankly " own'd to me, That this Neceſſity brought upon us by the *wrong Management* of the " Earl of *Godolphin*, was the *only Cauſe* of the *Union*.

" Therefore, I am ready to grant Two Points to the Author of the *CRISIS*: " *Firſt*, That the *Union* became neceſſary, for the Cauſe above related; becauſe it " prevented the Iſland from being govern'd by Two Kings, which *England* would " never have ſuffer'd; and it might, probably, have coſt us a War of a Year or " two, to reduce the *Scots*. *Secondly*, That it would be dangerous to break this " *Union*, at leaſt in this Juncture, while there is a *Pretender* abroad, who might, " probably, lay hold of ſuch an Opportunity. And this made me wonder a little " at the *Spirit of Faction*, laſt Summer, among ſome People; who having been " the *great Promoters* of the *Union*, and ſeveral of them the PRINCIPAL GAIN- " ERS by it, could yet proceed ſo far, as to propoſe in the Houſe of Lords, *That* " *it ſhould be diſſolved*; while, at the ſame Time, thoſe Peers who had ever op- " pos'd it in the Beginning, were then for preſerving it, upon the Reaſon I have " juſt aſſign'd, and which the Author of the *CRISIS* had likewiſe taken no- " tice of.

" But when he tells us, *The* Engliſhman *ought*, *in Generoſity*, *to be more particu-* " *larly careful in preſerving this* Union; he argues like himſelf. *The late Kingdom of* " Scotland (ſaid he) *had as numerous a Nobility as* England, &c. They had, in- " deed; and to that we owe one of the *Great* and *Neceſſary Evils* of the UNION, " upon the Foot it now ſtands. Their Nobility is, indeed, ſo numerous, that the " *whole Revenues of their Country would be hardly able to maintain them*, according to " the Dignity of their Titles; and, *what is infinitely worſe*, *they are never likely to be* " *extinct*, till the laſt Period of all Things; becauſe the greateſt Part of them deſcend " to Heirs General. I imagine, a Perſon of Quality prevail'd on to marry a Wo- " man much his Inferior, and without a Groat to her Fortune; and her Friends ar- " guing, ſhe was as good as her Huſband, becauſe ſhe brought him as numerous a " Family of Relations and Servants, as ſhe found in his Houſe. *Scotland*, in the " Taxes, is obliged to contribute One Peny for every Forty Pence laid upon *Eng-* " *land*; and the Repreſentatives they ſend to Parliament, are about a *Thirteenth*. " Every other *Scotch* Peer has all the Privileges of an *Engliſh* one, except that of " Sitting in Parliament; and even Precedence before all of the ſame *Title*, that " ſhall be created for the Time to come. The Penſions and Imployments, poſſeſs'd " by the Natives of that Country now among us, do amount to more than the " whole Body of their Nobility ever ſpent at Home; and all the Money they raiſe " upon the Publick, is hardly ſufficient to defray their Civil and Military Liſts. " I could point out *ſome with great Titles*, who affected to appear very *vigorous* " *for diſſolving the* Union; tho' their whole Revenues, before that Period, would " have ill maintain'd *a* Welch *Juſtice of the Peace*; and have ſince gather'd more " Money, than ever any *Scotchman*, who had not travell'd, could form an " Idea of.

Tho' this *Satyr* was mainly *levell'd* againſt the Duke of *Argyle*, who, of late, had broken all Meaſures with the *Miniſtry*, yet it was generally look'd upon as very *im-politick* and *ill-tim'd*; ſince the Sixteen *Scotch* Peers, who ſat in the Houſe of Lords, and who, at leaſt *there*, were the *principal Support* of thoſe at the Helm, were in-volv'd in the general Reflections againſt the *Scotch* Nation. But, it ſeems, Dr. *Swift*, who was ſhrewdly ſuſpected of being the chief Author of this *Lampoon*, and took a Pride in having *libell'd the* Junto *round*, (a very fit Employment for a Divine!) would not

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not loſe a *Jeſt*, which he thought might gratify the Spleen of thoſe in Power. However, either the Author, or his Patrons, having, a few Days after the Publication of that *Libel*, foreſeen the Offence it would give to the *Scotch* Peers, it was thought fit to cancel the Leaves, in which the *ſcandalous Reflections*, above-mention'd, were contain'd, and to let the reſt go abroad, with a new Title, under the *Sham* of a *Second Edition*.

*John Morphew and J. Barber committed to the Black Rod.*

But the firſt Publication having done the *Miſchief*, and the Complaint made by the Earl of *Wharton* being warmly eſpous'd by the Majority of the Houſe of Peers; the Lord Treaſurer proteſted he knew nothing of that *Pamphlet*; exclaim'd againſt the malicious Inſinuations contain'd in it; and readily join'd with the Houſe, in an Order for committing *John Morphew*, the Publiſher, to the Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*. Mr. *Morphew*, upon his Examination, having declar'd, That an unknown Porter had brought to his Houſe the Copies of the Pamphlet in Queſtion, from the Houſe of *John Barber*, Printer of the *Gazette*, and of the *Votes of the Houſe of Commons*; *John Barber* was alſo order'd into the Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*: And both he and *Morphew* were, on *Friday* the 5th of *March*, ſeverally examin'd at the Bar of the Lords Houſe. Mr. *Morphew* ſtood to his former Declaration, and own'd the Publiſhing and Selling of that Libel; but Mr. *Barber* ſaid, he knew nothing of it; and inſiſted, *not to anſwer any Queſtions, the Anſwer to which might tend to accuſe himſelf, or to corroborate the Accuſation againſt him.* Being both withdrawn, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, "They had nothing to do either with "the Publiſher or Printer; but that it highly concern'd the Honour of that *Au-* "*guſt Aſſembly*, to find out the *Villain*, who was the Author of that *falſe* and "*ſcandalous Libel*, in order to do the *Scotch* Nation Juſtice: And thereupon mov'd, "That, in order to that Diſcovery, *Barber* might be again examin'd the next Day, "together with his Journey-Men and Servants." The ſame was readily agreed to; but, on the 6th of *March*, the Earl of *Mar*, one of the Secretaries of State, acquainted the Houſe, That, purſuant to the Queen's Commands, he had directed *John Barber* to be proſecuted. Hereupon, the Earl of *Wharton* deſir'd to know, upon what Evidence they deſign'd to proceed againſt him? But the Earl of *Mar* reply'd, He wonder'd that ſuch a Queſtion ſhould be put to a Secretary of State, who was known to be under an Oath of Secrecy: And this put a ſudden Stop to all farther Inquiries about that Matter, in a *Parliamentary Way*. Three * Days after, *Barber* and *Morphew* were, upon their humble Petition, enlarg'd from the Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*; and, the ſame Day, the Lords reſolv'd upon an Addreſs, about that Matter; which, on the 15th, was preſented to the Queen. This Addreſs recited the Steps their Lordſhips had made in this Affair; notwithſtanding which, *They had not yet been able to diſcover the* Author *of the ſaid Libel: And therefore, that nothing might be wanting on their Parts, towards the Diſcovering and Puniſhing ſo* great *a* Criminal, *they humbly beſought Her Majeſty to iſſue her Royal Proclamation, with a Reward to any Perſon who ſhould diſcover the ſaid Author.* Accordingly, the ſame Day, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for that Purpoſe, with a Reward of Three Hundred Pounds: But nevertheleſs, Dr. *Swift*, the reputed Author of the Libel in Queſtion, remain'd undiſcover'd to the Publick; tho', at the ſame Time, he was, daily, highly careſs'd by the Lord Treaſurer; as *Barber*, the Printer, was by the Lord *Bolingbroke*.

* *March* 9. *Barber* and *Morphew* enlarg'd.

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen thereupon.

Proceedings of the Commons.

The Commons having readily voted a *Supply*, proceeded on controverted Elections, came to ſeveral (*a*) Reſolutions about the Qualifying the Members to ſerve

(*a*) The ſaid Reſolutions, on the 9th of *March*, were agreed to, as follow:

"I. That notwithſtanding the Oath taken by any Candidate, on or after any Election, his "Qualification may be afterwards examin'd into.

"II. That the Perſon, whoſe Qualification is expreſly objected to, in any Petition relating to "his Election, ſhall, within Fifteen Days after the Petition read, give to the Clerk of the "Houſe of Commons, a Paper ſign'd by himſelf, containing a Rental or Particular of the Lands, "Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereby he makes out his Qualification: Of which any Perſon "concern'd may have a Copy.

"III. That of ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof the Party hath been in "Poſſeſſion for Three Years before the Election, he ſhall alſo inſert in the ſame Paper, from "what Perſon, and by what Conveyance, or Act in Law, he claims and derives the ſame; and "alſo the Conſideration, if any paid, and the Names and Places of Abode of the Witneſſes to "ſuch Conveyance and Payment.

"IV. That if a Sitting Member ſhall think fit to queſtion the Qualification of a Petitioner, "he ſhall, within Fifteen Days after the Petition read, leave Notice thereof in Writing with "the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons; and the Petitioner ſhall, in ſuch Caſe, within Fifteen "Days after ſuch Notice, leave with the ſaid Clerk of the Houſe, the like Account in Writing "of his Qualification, as is requir'd from a Sitting Member.

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in Parliament; and then, by reaſon of the Anniverſary of the Queen's Acceſſion, which was celebrated the 8th, adjourn'd themſelves to the 9th of *March*, when they order'd the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates to be laid before them. The next Day, in a Grand Committee, they conſider'd further of the *Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further Qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*; and, on the 11th of *March*, order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*: Which was perfected towards the End of that Month.

Bill order'd to limit the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons.

Notwithſtanding all the Care and Induſtry uſed by the *Court-Managers* in the late Elections, many avow'd Enemies of the preſent Miniſters were return'd Members of the *Houſe of Commons*: But, of theſe, none was ſo obnoxious to the Men in Power, as *Richard Steele*, Eſq; ; who, in ſeveral publick Writings, had arraign'd the late Meaſures with unparallel'd Boldneſs, as one who was encouraged, and ſure to be ſupported, by the whole *Whig Party*. It was therefore agreed, by the Miniſters, (how much ſoever they differ'd in other Matters) to exert their Joint Endeavours to remove their common Enemy, Mr. *Steele*, from his Seat in Parliament. A Petition, that was lodg'd againſt his Election, happening to be the Seventeenth of that nature, and therefore not like to come on, and do the Work, this Seſſion; a ſhorter Way was reſolv'd upon, and that was openly to attack him, about ſome of his late unguarded Political Writings. Hereupon, Mr. *Hungerford*, a noted Lawyer, moved * in the *Houſe of Commons*, to take into Conſideration that Part of the Queen's Speech from the Throne, which related to the ſuppreſſing ſeditious Libels; and for that Purpoſe, complain'd, in particular, of ſeveral ſcandalous Papers lately publiſh'd, under the Name of *Richard Steele*, Eſq; a Member of that Houſe. He was ſeconded by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, a near Relation of the Lord Treaſurer; who ſuggeſted, "That unleſs Means were found to reſtrain the Licentiouſneſs "of the Preſs, and to ſhelter thoſe who had the Honour to be in the Adminiſtra- "tion, from malicious and ſcandalous Libels; they, who, by their Abilities, are "beſt qualified to ſerve their Queen and Country, would decline publick Offices "and Employments." This was back'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, who added, "That ſome of Mr. *Steele*'s Writings contain'd inſolent, injurious Reflections on the "Queen her ſelf, and were dictated by the Spirit of Rebellion." Hereupon, Mr. *Moore* ſaid, That Mr. *Steele* having the Honour to be a Member of that Houſe, they ought not to fall upon him while he was abſent, but hear what he had to ſay for himſelf, before they proceeded againſt him: Whereupon, it was reſolv'd to put off the Conſideration of that Matter till the *Saturday* following, the 13th of that Month. In the mean Time, Mr. Auditor *Harley* * made a formal Complaint to the Commons of the Three printed Pamphlets, that had given moſt Offence to the Court; *viz. The* ENGLISHMAN, *of Tueſday, Jan.* 19. 17$\frac{11}{14}$.; *The* CRISIS; and *The* ENGLISHMAN, *being the* Cloſe *of the Paper ſo call'd*; all ſaid to be written by *Richard Steele*, Eſq; : Which Pamphlets being brought up to the Table, it was order'd, That Mr. *Steele* ſhould attend in his Place, the next Morning.

* *March* 11.

Mr. *Steele* extreamly obnoxious to the Miniſtry.

* *March* 12. Complaint againſt Mr. *Steele*.

This raiſed a general Expectation of the Event, and † brought a great Concourſe of Members, and Spectators, to the Houſe; and Mr. *Steele* attending, accordingly, ſeveral Paragraphs, contain'd in the Pamphlets complain'd of, the Day before, were read: After which, Mr. Auditor *Foley*, Mr. Auditor *Harley*, (the Treaſurer's Brother) and ſome other Members, ſeverely animadverted on the Venom, Rancour, and ſeditious Spirit, glaringly conſpicuous in thoſe Writings. Mr. *James Craggs*, Junior, having thereupon ſtood up, to ſpeak in Mr. *Steele*'s Behalf, he was prevented by a confuſed Noiſe of ſeveral Voices, calling *to Order*; intimating, That, according to the Order of the Day, Mr. *Steele* was to be heard himſelf, in his Place. Hereupon, Mr. *Steele* ſaid, That being attack'd on ſeveral Heads, without any previous Notice, he hoped the Houſe would allow him, at leaſt, a Week's Time, to prepare for his Defence. Mr. Auditor *Harley* having excepted againſt ſo long a Delay, and moved for adjourning this Affair to the *Monday* following; Mr. *Steele*, to ridicule his Two principal ‖ Proſecutors, who were known to be *rigid Preſbyterians*, (tho' they now ſided with *High-Church-Men*) aſſum'd their ſanctified Countenance; own'd, "in the Meekneſs and Contrition of his Heart, that he was "a very great Sinner; and he hop'd, the Member that ſpoke laſt, who was ſo "juſtly renown'd for his exemplary Piety and Devotion, would not be acceſſary "to the accumulating the Number of his Tranſgreſſions, by obliging him to break "the SABBATH of the LORD, by peruſing ſuch prophane Writings, as might "ſerve for his Juſtification." This canting Speech, ſo ſeaſonably applied, having ſet the Generality of the Aſſembly in good Humour, Mr. *Steele* carried his Point; and the further Conſideration of the Charge brought againſt him, was put off

† *March* 13.

‖ Auditor *Foley* and Auditor *Harley*.

off 'till the *Thurſday* following; by which Time, it was expected, That Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and ſome other leading Members of the *Whig-Party*, who were abſent, would come up to Town. This Succeſs encouraged Mr. *Steele*, not only to ſtand upon the Defenſive, but even to attack his Accuſers: To which purpoſe, on *Monday*, the 15th of *March*, he made a Motion, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her "Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions, that the ſeveral Repre- "ſentations of her Majeſty's Ingineers and Officers, who had the Care and Inſpe- "ction of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and all Orders and Inſtructions given there- "upon, might be laid before the Houſe." But the previous Queſtion being put, whether that Queſtion be now put, it was carried in the Negative, by Two Hundred and Fourteen Voices, againſt One Hundred and Nine. But the *Court-Party* had not the Confidence to oppoſe another Motion, which, with the ſame Intent, was, the ſame Day, made by the Lord *Lumley*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Scarborough*, who being ſeconded by the Earl of *Hertford*, it was thereupon unanimouſly reſolved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd "to order an Account to be laid before the Houſe, what Steps had been made for "the removing the *Pretender*, from the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, pur- "ſuant to the Addreſs of both Houſes of the laſt Parliament; and what Anſwers "had been given to her Majeſty, or any of her Miniſters, by the Duke of *Lor-* "*rain*, or any of his Miniſters.

A. D. 17$\frac{13}{14}$.

Mr. *Steele*'s Motion about the Papers relating to *Dunkirk*, carried in the Negative.

Papers relating to the *Pretender*'s Removal from *Lorrain*, call'd for.

On *Thurſday*, the 18th of *March*, the Day appointed for Mr. *Steele*'s Tryal, the Courtiers thought fit to get the Houſe clear'd from all Strangers; which done, and Mr. *Steele* appearing in his Place, Mr. *Auditor Foley* moved, that before they proceeded any farther, Mr. *Steele* ſhould declare, whether he acknowledged the Writings that bore his Name. Hereupon Mr. *Steele* owned, *he wrote and publiſh'd the ſaid Pamphlets, and the ſeveral Paragraphs there, which had been complained of, and read to the Houſe*, WITH THE SAME CHEARFULNESS AND SATISFACTION, WITH WHICH HE HAD ABJURED THE PRETENDER. Then a Debate ariſing upon the Method of Proceeding, Mr. Auditor *Foley* propos'd, that Mr. *Steele* ſhould withdraw; but, after ſeveral Speeches, it was carried, without dividing, that he ſhould ſtay, in order to make his Defence. He deſired that he might be allow'd to anſwer to what might be urged againſt him, Paragragh by Paragraph: But though he was powerfully ſupported by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, the Lord *Finch*, (eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*) and the Lord *Hinchingbroke*, Son to the Earl of *Sandwich*, yet Mr. *Steele*'s Accuſers inſiſted, and it was carried, *That he ſhould proceed to make his Defence*, generally, *upon the Charge given againſt him.* Mr. *Steele* proceeded accordingly, to make his Defence, being aſſiſted by Mr. *Joſeph Addiſon*, who ſat near him, to prompt him, upon Occaſion: And, for near Three Hours, ſpake to the ſeveral Heads, extracted out of the Three Pamphlets above-mentioned, (which had been given in Print to all the Members) with ſuch a Temper, Modeſty, Unconcern, eaſy and manly Eloquence, as gave entire Satisfaction to all, who were not inveterately prepoſſeſs'd againſt him.

Mr. *Steele*'s Tryal in the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. *Steele* being withdrawn, moſt Members expected, that Mr. Auditor *Foley* would have ſumm'd up, and anſwer'd his Defence, Paragraph by Paragraph; but he contented himſelf with ſaying, in general, "That, without amuſing the Houſe "with long Speeches, it was plain, that the Writings that had been complain'd of, "were ſeditious and ſcandalous, injurious to her Majeſty's Government, the Church, "and the Univerſities, and moved that the Queſtion ſhould be put thereupon." This occaſion'd a very warm Debate, that laſted 'till Eleven a-Clock at Night: *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; who ſpoke firſt in favour of Mr. *Steele*, made a very long, and moſt eloquent Speech, wherein he went to the bottom of the Affair; "ſhew'd that "this extraordinary and violent Proſecution, ſtruck at the Liberties of the Subject "in general, and of the Members of that Houſe in particular; juſtify'd Mr. *Steele* "on all the Heads of the Accuſation raiſed againſt him; and ſaid, he hoped the "Houſe would not ſacrifice one of their Members, to the Reſentment and Rage "of the *Miniſtry*, for no other Crime, than his expoſing their notorious Miſma- "nagements; and, like a good Patriot, warning his Countrymen againſt the immi- "nent Dangers, with which the Nation in general, and, in particular, her Majeſty's "ſacred Perſon were threatned, by the viſible Encouragement that was given to "the *Pretender*'s Friends. If a *Papiſt*, ſaid Mr. *Walpole*, to that Purpoſe, nay, an "*Iriſh Papiſt*, who, for many Years, has been a Servant to the late King *James*, "and the *Pretender*, (meaning Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*,) one who has born Arms againſt "her Majeſty in *France*, and *Spain*; one who is ſtrongly ſuſpected, of having em- "brued his Hands in the Blood of the late Duke of *Medina-Celi*, and Marquis of "*Leganez*: If, ſaid he, ſuch a Man be not only permitted to come into *England*, "but

Mr. *Robert Walpole*'s memorable Speech, in Defence of Mr. *Steele*.

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" but to appear at Court, in the Preſence Chamber: If he be careſs'd by the Mini-
" ſters: Nay, I ſpeak it with Horror, if ſuch a Man be admitted to her Majeſty's
" private Audience in her Cloſet, will not every good Subject think her Majeſty's
" Perſon in Danger? And is it then a Crime in Mr. *Steele*, to ſhew his juſt Concern,
" for ſo precious a Life?

As to that Paſſage in Mr. STEELE's CRISIS, wherein he ſays, *That a late Treaſonable Book, on the* SUCCESSION *of* HEREDITARY RIGHT, *has publiſh'd the Will of King* Henry *the Eighth, which ſeems to be intended as a Pattern for the like Occaſion.* And a little lower, *Let thoſe who act under the preſent Settlement, and yet pretend to diſpute for an* abſolute Hereditary Right, quiet themſelves with the Arguments they have *borrowed from* Popery: Mr. *Walpole* ſaid, it could not be denied, " That the
" Lord Treaſurer was the Patron of Learned Men, for whoſe Uſe and Improve-
" ment, he had ſet up a fine LIBRARY; and that it appear'd by the Book
" call'd, the *Hereditary Right of the Crown of* England *aſſerted*, &c. that the Author
" had free Acceſs to that Library, and had drawn very material Paſſages out of
" ſome Manuſcripts in it. But that the Lord Treaſurer's Care, to ſupply him with
" Materials towards that Work, went yet further, ſince his Lordſhip had employ'd
" a Man to look among old muſty Papers, the *Will* and *Teſtament* of King *Henry* the
" Eighth, which the ſaid Author had inſerted at Length in the *Appendix* to his
" Book. That he appeal'd to Mr. *Lowndes*, a Member of the Houſe, and Secretary
" to the *Treaſury*, whether he had not paid, by the Lord Treaſurer's Order, Twelve
" or Fourteen Pounds, to the Perſon that had made that great Diſcovery; but that
" in Caſe he ſhould deny it, he, Mr. *Walpole*, had Evidence to prove it. Mr.
" *Lowndes* ſeem'd not to deny the Fact. He only ſaid, that Will was not ſo
" rare a Piece, ſince it was to be ſeen in a Place he named, in *Weſtminſter-*
" *Abbey*.

On this Occaſion, Mr. *Walpole* mentioned Three Points, in which he endeavour'd to prove that the Peace had already been broke: " The firſt, he ſaid, was the Demoli-
" tion of *Dunkirk*; which ought to have been finiſh'd Five Months after the ſign-
" ing of the Treaty: But that inſtead of that, the *French* had, yet, only pull'd
" down Part of the outward Fortifications, without touching the Foundations;
" which, on the one hand, rendred the *Engliſh* Gariſon uſeleſs, and expoſed to any
" Inſults; and, on the other hand, would afterwards make it eaſy for the *French*
" to reſtore and rebuild thoſe Fortifications; which was the more probable to be
" in their Thoughts, ſince, inſtead of ruining the Harbour, they were actually re-
" pairing the Sluices, and working on a new Canal. That the Second Point, was
" the *Renunciations* of the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, which were laid down
" as the Foundation and Baſis of the Peace, and as a Pretence, that thereby the
" Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, would be more divided than ever: But that ſuppo-
" ſing, (what he could not by any Means grant) that thoſe Renunciations were to
" be depended upon, they were yet *Conditional*, and ſuppoſed the Emperor's Renun-
" ciation to the Crown of *Spain*: And therefore, as no Care had been taken to en-
" gage his *Imperial* Majeſty to agree to that neceſſary Condition, ſo the Renuncia-
" tions of the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, became thereby not binding and void.
The Third Inſtance which Mr. *Walpole* gave, of the Violation of the Peace, was the *French* King's Ordinance, dated *September* the 18th, N. S. 1713, *forbidding the Children of* French *Refugees, though born out of his Dominions, to come into them*, without his Permiſſion, upon Pain *of being ſent to the Galleys*. To which Purpoſe, Mr.
" *Walpole* repreſented, that the ſaid Ordinance was againſt Natural Right, and the
" Law of Nations, and, in particular, derogatory to the Rights and Liberties of
" the *Britiſh* Nation, which the Children of the Refugees, born in *England*, were
" entituled to enjoy, as well as the other Natives. That he would adventure to
" ſay, in their Behalf, that it were to be wiſh'd, that all who have the Happineſs
" to be born in *England*, were as good *Engliſhmen* as the Sons of the Refugees, and
" that the *Britiſh* Nation was the more concern'd, in having that Oridinance re-
" peal'd, in that the Refugees, and their Children, were the fitteſt to carry on a
" Trade with *France*.

" Mr. *Horatio Walpole* back'd, what his Brother *Robert* ſaid, in favour of the
" *French* Refugees; and deplored the lamentable Condition of their Miniſters, and
" the Poor amongſt them, to whom the Lord Treaſurer had not paid one Penny of
" the Fifteen Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, voted by Parliament, and allow'd in the
" *Civil-Liſt*, towards their Subſiſtence and Relief, ſince he came into his Office.
" To that Purpoſe, he added, That ſome amongſt the Refugees, ſuffer'd now more
" in *England*, than they did, during the Perſecution in *France*; ſince there were
" always ſome charitable People, who reliev'd them, while they were in Priſons
" and Dungeons, whereas here they were let ſtarve.

A. D. 17[illegible].

My Lord *Finch* back'd alſo Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and gave early pregnant Proofs of the Eloquence Hereditary in this Noble Family. His Lordſhip, among other things, endeavour'd to juſtify Mr. *Steele*, with relation to the *niceſt* and *tendereſt* Part of the Charge againſt him, *viz.* his *Third Wiſh*, in the Cloſe of his laſt *Engliſhman*, *That his Electoral Highneſs of* Hanover *would be ſo gratèful, as to ſignify to all the World, the perfect good Underſtanding he had with the Court of* England, *in as plain Terms, as her Majeſty was pleaſed to declare ſhe had with that Houſe, on her Part.* He ſaid thereupon, " That ſuppoſing there were in this Wiſh, ſome injurious Inſinua-
" tion, yet the ſame could not, without Injuſtice, be apply'd to the Queen, but
" only to her Miniſters: That no body doubted the good Underſtanding between
" her Majeſty, and the Houſe of *Hanover*; but that it was notorious, that the Mi-
" niſters ſhew'd no great Regard to that illuſtrious Houſe. Witneſs, (to paſs over
" other Inſtances) the ſlight they put upon the Baron *Bothmer*'s Memorial; which
" the Queen had, perhaps, never ſeen, had not the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* ſhew'd it
" her Majeſty in Print, in the *Daily-Courant*. My Lord *Finch* likewiſe juſtify'd Mr. *Steele*, in relation to his Reflections on the *Peace*: We may, ſaid his Lordſhip, *give it all the fine Epithets we pleaſe: But Epithets do not change the Nature of Things. We may, if we pleaſe, call it here,* Honourable; *but, I am ſure, it is accounted* ſcandalous *in* Holland, Germany, Portugal, *and over all* Europe, *except* France *and* Spain. *We may call it* Advantageous, *but all the Trading Part of the Nation find it to be otherwiſe; if therefore it be really* Advantageous, *it muſt be ſo to the Miniſtry that made it.* Sir *William Wyndham*, ſaying thereupon, " That the Miniſtry would not ſay that
" the Peace was advantageous to them: The Lord *Finch* very ſmartly reply'd, *Then 'twas plain it was advantageous to no body, but our late Enemies.*

My Lord *Lumley*, the Lord *Hinchingbroke*, and ſome other Members, ſpoke with a great deal of Vivacity, in favour of Mr. *Steele*, and againſt the Conduct of the Miniſtry: But Mr. *Auditor Foley*, Sir *William Wyndham*, the *Attorney-General*, and ſome other Courtiers, being ſupported by a great Majority, which, in popular Aſſemblies, generally ſupplies the want of Arguments, ſtill inſiſted on the Queſtion, ſo that at laſt it was carried by Two Hundred Forty Five Voices, againſt One Hundred Fifty Two, *Firſt*, " That a Printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The Engliſhman*, being *the Cloſe*
" *of the Paper ſo-called*; and one other Pamphlet, intituled, *Criſis*, written by
" *Richard Steele*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, are ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels,
" containing many Expreſſions, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and upon the
" Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Univerſities of this Kingdom, maliciouſly inſi-
" nuating, that the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, is in Danger, un-
" der her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, and tending to alienate the Affections of her
" Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them.
" Secondly, That *Richard Steele*, Eſq; for his Offence, in Writing and Publiſhing
" the ſaid ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, be expell'd this Houſe.

Mr. *Steele* expell'd the Houſe.

It is obſervable, that Two *Scotch* Members only ſpoke in this long Debate, to wit, Mr. *Baily*, and Sir *James Stuart*, Judge Advocate in *North-Britain*. " The
" firſt ſaid, he was little acquainted with the Affairs of *England*, but had made it
" his Buſineſs to know thoſe of his own Country; and that, by all the Obſervati-
" ons he could make for ſome Years paſt, they who appear'd the moſt zealous for
" the *Pretender*'s Intereſt, were the moſt favour'd and countenanc'd, by thoſe in
" Power." This was confirm'd by Sir *James Stuart*, who added, " That to his
" certain Knowledge, Three or Four Thouſand Pounds had been yearly remitted to
" the *Highland-Clans*, whoſe Chiefs, and the Men under their Command, were
" known to be entirely devoted to the *Chevalier*." By this it appears, that this Affair gave the Enemies of the preſent Miniſtry, a Handle to rip up ſeveral Things, which, had it not been for this Proſecution, had, perhaps, never been mentioned in the Houſe of Commons: And which, being ſpoken in the Hearing of ſeveral Lords, occaſion'd the like Reflections, and ſtricter Inquiries, in the Houſe of Peers. A few Days after, the Commons adjourn'd 'till after the *Eaſter Holy-Days*; and, in the mean Time, Sir *James Stuart* was remov'd from his Place, for telling Tales.

On the 17th of *March*, the Lords took into Conſideration the State of the Nation; and the Earls of *Wharton*, *Nottingham*, and *Sunderland*, the Lords *Cowper*, *Halifax*, and ſome others, having repreſented the Danger that threatned the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Electoral Houſe of *Hanover*, by Reaſon of the *Pretender* not being yet removed from *Lorrain*, and the ill Condition the Affairs of *Europe* were left in, by the late Treaties of Peace, mov'd, that Addreſſes be preſented to her Majeſty,
" *Firſt*, For an Account of what Steps had been taken for removing the *Pretender*
" from the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, purſuant to the Addreſs of both
" Houſes, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; and what Anſwers had been given to her
" Majeſty, by the Duke of *Lorrain*. *Secondly*, An Account of the Negotiations of

The Lords conſider of the State of the Nation, and call for ſeveral Accounts.

A. D. 1713/14.

" Peace: What Meaſures had been taken, to render the Peace Univerſal; and what " Obſtructions her Majeſty had met therein. *Thirdly*, An Account what Inſtances " had been made for reſtoring to the *Catalans* their ancient Privileges, and all Let- " ters relating thereto. *Fourthly*, An Account of the Moneys granted by Parlia- " ment, ſince the Year 1710, to carry on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*." Theſe Addreſſes were order'd to be preſented to her Majeſty, without any Oppoſition: But in the mean Time, undoubtedly in order to give the Houſe ſome Amuſement, the Lord Treaſurer mov'd for Leave to bring in *a Bill, for the further Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by making it High Treaſon to bring any Foreign Troops into the Kingdom:* At which many Peers were ſtrangely ſtartled and ſurprized. Among the reſt, the Earl of *Nottingham*, who immediately perceiv'd the dangerous Drift of that Motion, repreſented, that ſuch a Bill might be turn'd againſt the very *Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and ſo weaken that happy Settlement, for the Security of which, the ſaid Bill was pretended to be intended.* Hereupon the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who found that the Bait was ſmelt out, endeavour'd to palliate the Matter, with ſaying, *That he doubted not, but the Noble Peer who made the Motion, meant only ſuch Foreign Troops as might be brought into the Kingdom by the* Pretender, *or his Adherents.* The Lord Treaſurer having declar'd, *This to be his Meaning*; he was anſwer'd, *That*, in that Caſe, *ſuch a Bill was altogether unneceſſary, ſince ſuch Troops were*, ipſo facto, *either open Enemies, if Foreigners, or Traitors and Rebels, if Natives.* The Earl of *Angleſey* put an end to the Debate, with ſaying, " That the Lord who made the Motion, was not " well acquainted with the Methods of Proceeding in that Houſe; for every Peer " has the Privilege of bringing in what Bill he thinks fit; that the Lord Trea- " ſurer's aſking Leave for it, was but a Compliment to the Houſe: And therefore, " when he had brought in the ſaid Bill, it would then be a proper Time to conſider " of it." Hereupon the ſaid Motion was dropt, though it occaſion'd various Specu- lations, both within and without the Houſe. The ſame Day a Noble Lord reflected on the Biſhop of *Sarum*'s Preface to his *Paſtoral* Care: But that Prelate offering to vindicate himſelf, no further Notice was taken of it.

The Lord Treaſurer moves for a prepoſterous *Bill, for the further Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

Two Days * after, the Lords reſumed the Conſideration of the State of the Na- tion, upon which there was a Debate, from One 'till Five a-Clock in the Afternoon. Several *Whig* Lords ſpoke again in Favour of the *Catalans*, and inſiſted, " That the " Houſe ought ſtrictly to examine, how that poor People came to be abandon'd, af- " ter they had been ſollicited, and drawn in to declare for the *Emperor*. The Earl of *Angleſey*, ſeeing the Miniſtry thus vigorouſly attack'd, endeavour'd to ward off the Blows, by ſaying, " That, for his own Part, he was one of the firſt, who had " appear'd againſt the late *Miniſters*, becauſe he was fully convinc'd of their *Male-* " *Adminiſtration, Corruption, Avarice, and unbounded Ambition.* That he would, in " like Manner, be one of the firſt that ſhould attack the *preſent Miniſters*, if he " thought them guilty of the ſame Faults: But as he had obſerv'd that 'twas mere- " ly out of Spleen and Envy, that ſome Perſons were for inquiring into the Con- " duct of Patriots, who had given ſignal Proofs of their Zeal for the publick Good, " he was of Opinion, that they ought to examine into the Conduct, both of the " *late* and *preſent* Miniſters, that ſo by comparing one with the other, they might " ſee which of the Two had committed leſs Errors? However, the *Whig* Lords pur- ſued their Point, and, in particular, took Notice of the Danger, both the Queen's Perſon, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion were in, from the great Number of Out-law'd *Jacobites*, who were permitted to come over from beyond Sea: And complain'd of the Favour ſhewn to the *Pretender*'s Friends, in granting *Noli Proſequi's* to ſome Per- ſons, who † were under Proſecution, for writing againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion. They alſo animadverted upon the vaſt Increaſe of the Navy Debts, though nothing had been done at Sea, for Two or Three Years paſt: And the Court-Party having little or nothing to ſay to theſe Particulars, it was mov'd, and reſolv'd, to addreſs her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd to order the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, *An Account of the Debts and State of the Navy.* Secondly, *An Account of* Noli Proſequi's *granted ſince her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne.* And Thirdly, *a Liſt of Perſons Out-law'd, Attainted, or that had born Arms in the Service of her Majeſty, or the late King's Enemies, who had had Licences to return into* Great Britain, *or other her Majeſty's Dominions, ſince the Year* 1688. After this, upon a Motion for *Ad- journing*, the *Whig* Lords, who deſign'd to follow the Chace, while the Scent lay hot, propos'd to adjourn only to the ‖ *Monday* following: But the Miniſtry being highly concern'd in putting a ſtop to thoſe troubleſome and ungrateful Inquiries, the Lord Treaſurer, with a ſhew of Devotion, repreſented, That the Solemnity of *Eaſter*'s " Feſtival approaching, the next Week, *ought*, according to the Primitive Inſti- " tution, and the conſtant Practice of the Church of *England*, to be ſet apart for " Works and Exerciſes of Piety, and therefore mov'd to adjourn to *Wedneſday*, the " 31ſt

* *March* 19. Further Debates in the Houſe of Lords, about the State of the Nation.

† Amorg the reſt, *Daniel de Foe* obtain'd the Queen's Special Par- don, as was above-menti- on'd. Addreſſes for Papers rela- ting to Indul- gence ſhewn to the *Preten- der*'s Friends.

‖ *March* 22.

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"31ſt of *March*." Being ſeconded by the Lord *Trevor*, the Earl of *Wharton* ſaid thereupon, *God forbid he ſhould oppoſe that Noble Lord, who had made ſo pious and ſo religious a Motion: But that he appeal'd to that venerable Bench*, (pointing to the Biſhops) *whether Humanity, and Chriſtian Charity, did not require it at their Hands, not to loſe one Moment of Time, in addreſſing her Majeſty in behalf of the diſtreſſed* Catalans, *who were reduc'd to ſuch an extremity, that the leaſt Delay in procuring them Relief, might prove their utmoſt and irretrievable Ruin.* Hereupon it was reſolved, without Oppoſition, to preſent the ſaid Addreſs; and then the Earl of *Oxford*'s Motion, for adjourning to the 31ſt of *March*, was carried in the Affirmative, by Sixty Six Voices, againſt Forty Three. It is obſervable, that the Commons having, the Day before, made an Order for clearing their Houſe of all Strangers, not excepting the Peers, it was moved in the Lords Houſe, to be even with them, by making the like Order, without excepting the Commons: But this was oppos'd by the Duke of *Argyle*, who ſaid, *It was for the Honour of that Auguſt Aſſembly, to ſhew, that they were better bred, and had more Complaiſance than the Commons.* It is obſervable, that in order, in ſome Meaſure, to allay the Fears which many entertain'd, of a Deſign concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*, to bring over the *Chevalier de St. George*, the *Britiſh* Miniſters cauſed a remarkable (*a*) Declaration, made, ſome Time before, by the *French* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, to the *States-General*, to be publiſh'd in a News-Paper: Which, however, with the leaſt diſcerning, paſs'd only for a political Amuſement.

And, indeed, it was but a fond Imagination in the *Britiſh* Miniſters to believe, that any verbal Aſſurances and Proteſtations of theirs, were able to diſpel the Jealouſies and Apprehenſions, occaſion'd by their daily removing the ſtaunchеſt Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, from publick Employments, and advancing, in their Stead, thoſe they found inclined blindly to follow the QUEEN'S MEASURES: Which was now become the *Watch-Word*, and, as it were, the Standard of *Civil* and *Military* Merit. Upon this Rule, at a Cabinet-Council, held about the middle of * *March*, it was reſolv'd to remove the Duke of *Argyle* from all his Places; to order the Earl of *Stair* to diſpoſe of his Regiment of *Scotch* Royal Dragoons, the moſt renowned Corps of that Kind, in the whole *Britiſh* Army; and to turn out ſeveral other inferior Officers. Accordingly, a few Days after, it was declared, That the Command of the Fourth, or *Scotch* Troop of *Life-Guards*, of which the Duke of *Argyle* was Colonel and Captain, was given to the young Earl of *Dundonald*, a *Scotch* Peer, (for which, however, the Queen was ſaid to have paid the uſual Price, Ten Thouſand Pounds to his Grace) That the Earl of *Peterborow* was made Governor of the Iſland of *Minorca*, and the Earl of *Orkney* Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, both in the Room of the Duke of *Argyle*; that the Earl of *Portmore* had bought the Earl of *Stair*'s Regiment, for Six Thouſand Pounds; that Major-General *Davenport*, was order'd to ſell his Poſt of Lieutenant of the Firſt Troop of *Life-Guards*, to Brigadier *Panton*; that Major-General *Holmes*, Major of her Majeſty's *Cold-Stream* Regiment of Foot-Guards, had leave to diſpoſe of his Company to Lieutenant-Colonel *Gibbons*, late of Colonel *Kane*'s Regiment, of Foot; that Lieutenant-Colonel *Egerton*, Brother to the Earl of *Bridgwater*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Sidney*, Brother to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, were order'd to ſell their Companies in the Foot-Guards, for the Sum of a Thouſand Pounds each, to Lieutenant-Colonel *Markham*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Owen*; and that Lieutenant-Colonel *Oughton*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Paget*, were alſo order'd to diſpoſe of their Companies. It was, about the ſame Time, ſtrongly reported, that ſeveral other Officers, who, being cloſetted, had demurr'd upon the Queſtion that was put to them, *Whether they would ſerve the Queen, without aſking Queſtions?* Were to be likewiſe turn'd out of their Poſts; ſome of which were to be fill'd up by the proſtituted Tools of the Lord *Bolingbroke*, the principal Adviſer and Promoter of NEW-MODELLING the Army. One Branch of this Scheme, was to break Nine of the Battalions in *Ireland*; to lay aſide Seventy Two Officers, that were thought improper Inſtruments for the Deſigns in Hand; and to raiſe Fifteen other Battalions,

The Queen's Meaſures the Standard of Civil and Military Merit.

* *Sunday, March* 14. The Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Stair*, removed from their Employments. Military Preferments and Removes.

Further Deſigns of new modelling the Army.

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(*a*) The ſaid Declaration, publiſh'd in the *Poſt-Boy* of *Thurſday*, *March* 18. was as follows:

"'TIS not only in *Holland*, that falſe Reports are ſpread of the King my Maſter's equipping "a Fleet, with Deſign to ſupport the Intereſts of the *Chevalier de St. George*, but theſe "falſe Reports have alſo reach'd *England*.

"As 'tis eaſy to imagine for what End they have been invented, I am order'd by his Ma- "jeſty, to acquaint you with the malicious Deſign of them; they will ſoon vaniſh, being with- "out Foundation, and even the leaſt Appearance of any; it is, however, neceſſary, that Truth "ſhould be known.

that

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that ſhould be ſure to obey all Commands; and one of which, was ſaid to be deſtin'd for the Lord *Poor*, an *Iriſh Roman-Catholick* Peer, who had a long Time ſerv'd in *France*. It was alſo generally reported, that either the Earl of *Angleſey*, or Colonel *Owen*, who, ſoon after, went over to *Dublin*, carried theſe Orders to Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*: But whatever Ground there was for ſuch a Report, Heaven did not permit that Part of the New Model to take Place.

The Queen again indiſpoſed.

* Dr. *Shadwell*'s Letter to the D. of *Shrewsbury*, dated *March* the 18th.

The Lord *Bolingbroke*, and his ſanguine Friends, who, by this Time, had got the Aſcendant over the Lord Treaſurer in the Cabinet-Council, were the more precipitate in their Meaſures; both becauſe they began to deſpair of the Queen's outliving the next Summer, and becauſe they were not ignorant, that the *Whigs*, in Concert with the Court of *Hanover*, took all imaginable Precautions to ſecure the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. On *Friday*, the 11th of *March*, after the Queen had ſunn'd herſelf a ſhort while at her Window, *ſhe was* * *ſeized with a Chillneſs, Vomiting, a Pain in the Leg, the Pulſe very diſorder'd, and in every manner as Two Months before, except that the Queen did not ſhiver; but the Cold and Chillneſs continued Twelve Hours, and was then ſucceeded by very great Heat, Thirſt, and all the Symptoms of a high Fever, which laſted till the next Morning.* Some of her Phyſicians were for adminiſtring the *Snake Root*; but Dr. *Shadwell* oppoſed it, *by reaſon of the inflammatory Fever, and* Eryſipelas; *preſs'd for temperate Cordial Medicines, to diſcharge the Blood; and Cupping, as well as other Evacuations, to prevent too great a Load of Humours falling upon the Leg. This he inſiſted on the next Day, tho' the Fever was off; apprehending the Conſequence of that Limb being too much loaded: And tho' on* Sunday, *the* 14th, *the Queen eat a Chicken with very good Appetite; tho' all the other Phyſicians thought Matters ſo well, as not to need any Preſcription; Yet that very good Appearance did not eaſe Dr.* Shadwell *of his Fears for what might happen to the Leg, if the* Eryſipelas *ſhould turn to an Impoſthumation:* Which it did, according to his Prognoſtick, not long after; and proved, at laſt, the immediate Cauſe of the Queen's Death. In the mean while, they who were moſt concern'd in the Queen's Life, in order to bring their undigeſted Schemes to Conſiſtency, drove on apace, as knowing how precarious that Life was; and, at the ſame Time, the better to carry on their Deſigns, ſet a good Face upon the Matter, and gave out, That the Queen was in no manner of Danger, being only troubled with a ſmall Fit of the Gout. But tho', the better to conceal the true State of the Queen's Health, a truſty † Phyſician only was, for a long Time, admitted to ſee her Leg; yet thoſe who watch'd for the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, did not want Intelligence of the dangerous Condition the Queen was in; and, accordingly, took all poſſible Meaſures, to defeat any Attempt that ſhould be made to bring in the *Pretender*, on or before a Demiſe. That Caſe having never happen'd, thoſe Meaſures are, for the moſt part, a Secret; and therefore Hiſtory cannot record them with full Certainty. However, we may take notice, that, about this Time, the *Chevalier*'s Friends were not a little alarm'd at a ſecret Treaty, which was ſaid to have been concluded between the Elector of *Brunſwick* and the *States-General*; whereby their High Mightineſſes, in Conſideration of a certain Sum, engaged to furniſh his Electoral Highneſs with a certain Number of Ships and Land-Forces, (beſides their Engagements as *Guarantees* of the *Succeſſion*) to ſupport his Claim to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Whether this Treaty was a Reality, or a meer *Chimæra*, 'tis certain, however, that the Court of *Hanover* did not rely on the fair Promiſes that were given them by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and which were manifeſtly contradicted by Matters of Fact: And we may alſo here take notice, That as ſome of the *Britiſh* Miniſters and Generals were, at this Juncture, very intent upon new-modelling the Army; ſo, on the other hand, the Duke of *Argyle*, General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and ſeveral other brave and experienc'd Commanders, were no leſs active, tho' with more Caution, in keeping ſteady, and preparing againſt all Events, ſuch Military Men as they knew to be well-affected to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. General *Stanhope*, in particular, had, for that Purpoſe, ſeveral private Conferences with the principal Officers among the *French Refugees*; who being a conſiderable Body, and all hearty and zealous for the Cauſe, no ſmall Streſs was laid on their Aſſiſtance, as well as that of their Countrymen: So that if Things had been brought to Extremities, bating the Interpoſition of foreign Forces, the well-affected to the Houſe of *Hanover* would have been an equal, if not an Over-match to the Chevalier's Friends. This will appear more than probable, if we conſider, That in either Houſe of Parliament, ſcarce One in Twenty was, at bottom, for altering the preſent Settlement: That moſt of the Merchants and Money'd Men in the City of *London*, (which, in all *Revolutions*, has the greateſt Sway over the reſt of the Kingdom) were intirely devoted to the *Proteſtant Succeſſor*; and that Meaſures were early concerted by the *Kit-Cat-*

† Dr. *Arbuthnot*.

Meaſures taken by the *Whigs*, to ſecure the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

*Cat-Club*, with a (a) Major-General, who had a conſiderable Poſt in the *Foot-Guards*, to ſeize the *Tower*, upon the firſt Appearance of Danger, and to ſecure in it, ſuch Perſons as were juſtly ſuſpected to favour the *Pretender*. But whatever Deſigns were form'd, and carry'd on by Men, Divine Providence brought its own to paſs, without violent Means. A. D. 1714.

Let us reſume the Proceedings in Parliament; which, according to their Adjournment, met on the 31ſt of *March*. Three * Days after, Mr. Secretary *Bromley* laid before the *Houſe of Commons*, "An Account of what Steps had been taken, for removing the *Pretender* from the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*; and what Anſwers had been given to Her Majeſty, or any of her Miniſters, by the Duke of *Lorrain*, or any of his Miniſters: And alſo a Copy of Two Letters, in *French*; the one, an Anſwer of the Baron *Le Begue* to a Letter from the Biſhop of *London*, dated *November* the 9th, 1713; and the other, a Letter of the Duke of *Lorrain*, to the Baron *Le Begue*, dated *Nov.* 27. 1713." Thoſe Letters were referr'd to a Committee, to tranſlate, and report the ſame to the Houſe; And it was *reſolved* to "addreſs Her Majeſty, for an Account, what Inſtances had been uſed with the *Emperor*, for the revoking the *Paſſport* granted by him for the *Pretender*'s reſiding in the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, or againſt renewing the ſame.

The Parliament meets again, *March* 31.

* *April* 2. Several Papers relating to the *Pretender* laid before the *Commons*, and others call'd for.

On the 7th of *April*, the *Commons* unanimouſly *reſolv'd*, to conſider of the State of the Nation, with regard to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, that Day Se'nnight: In order to which, they alſo reſolv'd to "addreſs the Queen, for the Letter from "the Biſhop of *London* to the Baron *Le Begue*, Miniſter of the Duke of *Lorrain* to "the *States-General*, concerning the Removal of the *Pretender* from his Maſter's "Dominions." To this Purpoſe, we may previouſly take notice, that, ſome Time before the Parliament ſat, a Letter, ſaid to be written by the Duke of *Lorrain* to Her Majeſty, was handed about, firſt in *Manuſcript*, and afterwards in Print, as follows:

MADAM,

WE *could not be more ſurprized at the Addreſſes of the* Britiſh *Parliament laſt Summer, than with the late Remonſtrances of your Majeſty's Miniſter at* Utrecht, *in relation to the Removal of the Chevalier* de St. George *from the Dominions of* Lorrain. *Before we would abſolutely comply with the Requeſt of the* Moſt Chriſtian King *in that Affair, the profound Reſpect we have for your Quiet, made us apprehenſive of giving the leaſt Uneaſineſs to your Majeſty. But when we were aſſur'd, on the contrary, that this Expedient would be highly agreeable to all Sides, as the only Means to remove one of the chief Obſtacles to the General Peace of* Europe, *ſo much wanted and deſir'd: Proud of ſo great an Honour, We could no longer refrain from opening our Arms, to receive a Prince, the moſt accompliſh'd, the moſt virtuous, and moſt* amiable of Human Race, *who only wants to be ſeen* to be admir'd, *and known to be* almoſt ador'd: *Whoſe Magnanimity, in his Sufferings, renders him worthy his High Birth; beſides his other great and commendable Qualities, which confeſs the Royal Blood that flows in his Veins.*

The D. of *Lorrain*'s ſuppoſed Letter to the Queen, about the Chevalier *de St. George*.

*We therefore hope your Majeſty, and the* Britiſh *Nation, will not take in ill Part, that we cannot comply with a Demand ſo inconſiſtent with our own Honour, and the Laws of* Hoſpitality; *that after our Protection once given, we ſhould voluntarily abandon to the Rage of his Enemies, an innocent, diſtreſs'd Prince, who knows no Crime, but being born the laſt* HEIR MALE *to that Illuſtrious Family, which, for ſeveral Ages, has given ſo many Great Monarchs to the World, (amongſt the reſt, Your* MAJESTY) *of whoſe Heroick Virtues He is a Happy* Imitator; *and whoſe conſpicuous and great Actions, have reflected as much Luſtre, as You have received from your Noble and truly Royal Progenitors. That* God Almighty *would take your Majeſty into his holy Protection, is the ardent Wiſh of,*

MADAM,

Your Majeſty's, *&c.*

This Letter, which, with different Views, was diſpers'd with equal Induſtry by both Parties, with other concurring Circumſtances, wonderfully increas'd the Fears and Jealouſies of the well-affected to the Houſe of *Hanover*; and occaſion'd various Reflections on the preſent Adminiſtration, in both Houſes of Parliament, particularly in the Houſe of Peers. As ſoon as their Lordſhips were * met again, the Lords with the *White Staves* acquainted the Houſe, That the Queen had been pleas'd

Proceedings in the Houſe of Peers.

* *March* 31.

(a) This Piece of private Hiſtory I had from the Major-General himſelf, who was to put this bold Deſign in Execution; but whoſe Name I am not yet at Liberty to reveal.

A. D. 1714.

to order the Papers, for which they had addreſs'd Her Majeſty, to be laid before them, but that it requir'd ſome Time to tranſcribe the ſame: Upon which, the Houſe adjourn'd to *Friday*, the 2d of *April*. That Day, ſeveral Papers, relating to the *Catalans*, were read; after which, the Earls of *Wharton* and *Sunderland*, the Lords *Halifax*, *Cowper*, and ſome others, repreſented, That the Crown of *Great Britain*, having drawn in the *Catalans* to declare for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and engaged to ſuccour and ſupport them; thoſe Engagements ought to have been made good. To this the Lord *Bolingbroke* anſwer'd, "That Her Majeſty had us'd all her Endea- "vours, to procure to the *Catalans* the Enjoyment of their ancient Liberties and "Privileges; but that, after all, the Engagements Her Majeſty was enter'd into, "ſubſiſted no longer than while King *Charles* was in *Spain*; but that Prince being "advanc'd to the *Imperial* Dignity, and having himſelf abandon'd the *Catalans*, Her "Majeſty could do no more than interpoſe her good Offices in their Behalf; which "ſhe had not been wanting to do." To this it was reply'd, That *God Almighty had put more effectual Means into Her Majeſty's Hands*: And, after ſome other Speeches, the Lord *Cowper* moved for an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, importing, "That Her Ma- "jeſty's Endeavours for preſerving to the *Catalans* the full Enjoyment of their anci- "ent Liberties, having *proved ineffectual*; their Lordſhips made it their humble Re- "queſt to Her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleas'd to continue her Interpoſition, in "the moſt preſſing manner, in their Behalf." None of the Peers oppoſed this Motion; only the *Lord Chancellor*, in order to juſtify all that had been done by the *Miniſtry*, ſaid, *This Addreſs would be more grateful to Her Majeſty, if the Word* ineffectual *was left out, and if they ſhould* only *thankfully acknowledge Her Majeſty's Endeavours, in Favour of the* Catalans: Which was readily agreed to. But notwithſtanding this Compliment, this Addreſs being, the next * Day, preſented to the Queen; She *thank'd*, indeed, *the Lords for the Satisfaction they expreſs'd, in the Endeavours ſhe had uſed for ſecuring to the* Catalans *their juſt Liberties*: *But*, then ſhe added, that *at the Time ſhe concluded her Peace with* Spain, *ſhe reſolv'd to continue her Interpoſition, upon every proper Occaſion, for obtaining thoſe Liberties, and to prevent, if poſſible, the Misfortunes, to which that People were expoſed by the Conduct of thoſe more nearly concern'd to help them.* This Anſwer occaſion'd ſiniſter Reflections: And, indeed, it appear'd not long after, that Sir *James Wiſhart*, who, about this Time, was ſent with a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, was rather inſtructed to aſſiſt King *Philip* in the Reduction of *Barcelona*, than in relieving the diſtreſs'd *Catalans*.

Debate about the *Catalans*.

* *April* 3. The Queen's Anſwer about the *Catalans*.

The ſame * Day on which the Lords preſented their Addreſs, their Lordſhips read ſeveral Papers that had been laid before them, relating to the Treaties of Peace; and reſolv'd to go upon the State of the Nation the *Monday* following. Upon that † Day, the new Biſhops of *Cheſter* and *Briſtol* were introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers; where the Biſhop of *London*, lately ‖ return'd from *Utrecht*, had taken his Seat ſome Time before: And theſe Three Prelates prov'd a ſeaſonable Reinforcement to the Court-Party. The Houſe being ſat, ſeveral Speeches were made, in relation to the Dangers to which all *Europe*, in general, was left expoſed by the late Treaties, and which, in particular, threaten'd the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. To this Purpoſe, the *Whig* Lords mention'd the Countenance and Favour, that were publickly ſhewn by thoſe in Power, to the Friends of the *Pretender*; and the *Chevalier*'s continuing in *Lorrain*. The Earl of *Sunderland* added, "That not- "withſtanding the earneſt Application made laſt Seſſion, by both Houſes, to Her "Majeſty, to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to get him removed from thence; yet "he was aſſur'd by Baron *Forſtner*, the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Miniſter, ſome Weeks "before his Departure, That, *to his certain Knowledge, no Inſtances had yet been made "to his Maſter, for that Purpoſe.*" The Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid thereupon, "He "wonder'd Baron *Forſtner* ſhould make ſuch a Declaration, ſince he himſelf (Lord "*Bolingbroke*) had made thoſe Inſtances to the ſaid Baron, in the Queen's Name." But the Lord *Halifax* confirm'd what the Earl of *Sunderland* had advanc'd; ſaying, *That Baron* Forſtner *had told him as much, but Four Days before*; *ſo that the Lord* Bolingbroke *muſt be miſtaken, at leaſt in Point of* Chronology. The Earl of *Wharton* having, with his uſual Spirit and manly Eloquence, urg'd the Dangers that threaten'd the Nation, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, from the *Male-Adminiſtration* of Affairs; concluded, "That, for his own Part, he was an Old Man, and could not expect to "live long: But that he had a SON, who, he hop'd, would ſee his Country re- "veng'd upon thoſe *wicked Miniſters.*" After ſome other Speeches, a Queſtion was propoſed, *Whether the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *was in Danger under the preſent Adminiſtration?* But the Court-Lords, who had a Mind to ſcreen the *Miniſtry*, under the ſacred *Palladium* of the Queen's Name, inſiſted, That the laſt Words of the Queſtion ſhould be, *under Her* MAJESTY'S *Adminiſtration?* The *Whig* Lords alledged, "That the QUEEN ought not to be mention'd in a Queſtion, that "did

* *Saturday*, April 3.

† *April* 5.

‖ *March* 8.

Memorable Debate in the Houſe of Peers, about the State of the Nation, *April* 5.

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" did not at all concern her Majeſty: For, by our Conſtitution, *the Sovereign can do* " *no Wrong*, and if any Thing be done amiſs, the Miniſters alone are accountable " for it." But it was urged, on the Court Side, That the Queen having, in her " Speech from the Throne, taken Notice of the Inſinuations, that the Proteſtant " Succeſſion *was in Danger under her Government*; The Queſtion ought to take in her " Majeſty's Expreſſions, about the ſame Subject. This being agreed to, the Queſtion was warmly debated, from Two in the Afternoon, 'till near Nine a-Clock in the Evening, when it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of Twelve Voices only, *viz.* Seventy Six againſt Sixty Four. Beſides ſeveral ſmart Speeches, on both Sides, the moſt remarkable Circumſtance of this Debate, was, that the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, and the Earl of ANGLESEY, ſpoke and voted with the *Whig* LORDS, which added great Weight and Strength to that Side; the firſt drawing after him the whole Bench of Biſhops, Three Courtiers only excepted: And the other being follow'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, the Lords *Aſhburnham*, *Herbert*, and *Carteret*, and ſome other Temporal Peers, who, like his Lordſhip, had, upon moſt Occaſions, voted with the Court of Lords; ſo that the Victory the latter gain'd, was owing either to the *Scotch* Peers, or to the late *Creation*: And it was the general Opinion, that this ſeeming *Advantage* was, in Reality, a kind of real Defeat; and that One or Two ſuch *Victories*, would *ruin the Conquering Party*. The Earl of *Angleſey*'s Speech upon this Occaſion, was much taken Notice of: He ſaid, among other Things, " That when he came into the Houſe, he thought, indeed, the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion to be ſtill in Danger, on the Part of *France*, whoſe " Intereſt it was to reſtore the Pretender: But that after he had heard what ſo many " Noble Members of that auguſt Aſſembly, Perſons of undoubted Honour and Probity, had alledged againſt the Miniſters, and no Anſwer offer'd to confute it, " either by the Miniſters themſelves, or their Friends, he could not but believe the " ſaid Succeſſion to be in Danger, under ſuch an Adminiſtration." His Lordſhip afterwards, endeavour'd to clear himſelf, as to the Share he had in ſome late Tranactions: " I own, ſaid he. I gave my Aſſent to the Ceſſation of Arms, for which " I take Shame to my ſelf, and aſk GOD, my COUNTRY, and my CONSCIENCE, " PARDON. But, however, this Fault I did not commit, 'till that Noble Lord, (turning towards the Treaſurer) had aſſured the Council, That *the Peace would be* " *glorious and advantageous, both to her Majeſty, and her Allies.* Adding, That as the " Honour of his Sovereign, and the Good of his Country, were the Rule of his " Actions, ſo he had no Reſpect of Perſons; and if he found himſelf impoſed upon, " he durſt purſue an Evil Miniſter from the Queen's CLOSET, to the *Tower*, and " from the TOWER to the *Scaffold.* The Lord Treaſurer, to whom this Bolt was levell'd, ſaid thereupon, That *the Peace was as glorious and advantageous, as could be expected, conſidering the Neceſſity of Affairs, and the Contradiction the Queen's Miniſters had met with, both at Home and Abroad.* Hereupon ſeveral Lords replied, That no Miniſters ever had it in their Power to make ſo honourable and advantageous a Peace, as the Queen's Miniſters had: And the Duke of *Argyle*, in particular, added, " That he had lately croſs'd the Kingdom of *France*, both in going to, and returning from *Minorca*: That it was, indeed, one of the fineſt Countries in the Univerſe, but that there were Marks of a general Deſolation, in all the Places " through which he paſs'd; that he had rid Forty Miles together, without meeting " a Man fit to carry Arms; that the reſt of the People were in the utmoſt Miſery " and Want; and therefore he did not apprehend what *Neceſſity* there was to conclude a Peace ſo precipitately, with a Prince, whoſe Dominions were ſo exhauſted " of Men, Money, and Proviſions. As to the Queſtion now under Debate, the " Duke of *Argyle* ſaid, That he firmly believed the Succeſſion in the Electoral " Houſe of *Hanover*, to be in Danger from the preſent Miniſters, whom he durſt " charge with Male-Adminiſtration, both within thoſe Walls, and without; That he " knew, and offer'd to prove, that the Treaſurer had Yearly remitted Four Thouſand Pounds to the Highland Clans of *Scotland*, who were known to be intirely " devoted to the *Pretender*, in order to keep them under Diſcipline, (*a*) and ready " for any Attempt: That, on the other hand, the New-Modelling of the Army, " by diſbanding ſome Regiments out of their Turn, and by removing from their " Employments, a vaſt Number of Officers, merely upon Account of their known " Affection to the Houſe of *Hanover*, were clear Indications of the Deſigns in

The *Proteſtant* Succeſſion voted out of Danger.

A remarkable Speech of the the Earl of *Angleſey*.

The Duke of *Argyle*'s Speech.

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(*a*) To this purpoſe we may take Notice, That the Lord *Broadalbine*, Sir *John Macclean*, and ſome other Chiefs of the *High-Land Clans*, (who were afterwards in open Rebellion againſt King GEORGE) did, about the middle of *May*, ſet out from *London*, for *Scotland*, undoubtedly in Concert with thoſe who were againſt the *Proteſtant* Succeſſor.

" hand

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" hand: Adding, that it was a Diſgrace to the Nation, to ſee Men, who had never " look'd an Enemy in the Face, advanc'd to the Poſts of ſeveral brave Officers, who " after they had often expoſed their Lives for their Country, were now ſtarving in " Priſon for Debt, for want of their Pay." The Lord Treaſurer, laying his Hand upon his Breaſt, ſaid, " He had, on ſo many Occaſions, given ſuch ſignal Proofs " of his Affection to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, that he was ſure no Member of " that Auguſt Aſſembly, did call it into Queſtion. That he own'd he had re- " mitted, for Two or Three Years paſt, Three Thouſand Eight Hundred Pounds, " to the *High-Land Clans*, but that he hoped the Houſe would give him an Oppor- " tunity to clear his Conduct, as to that Point: And as for the reform'd Officers, that " he had given Orders that they ſhould forthwith be paid." The Lord *Aſhburnham*, who had lately been advanc'd to the Command of a Troop of *Life-Guards*, thinking himſelf reflected on by ſome Expreſſions that had dropp'd from a Noble Duke, took that Occaſion to ſay, " That the Queen had no better, nor a more loyal Sub- " ject than himſelf; but, that at the ſame Time, he was ready to ſpill every drop " of his Blood, and ſpend all his Fortune, for the Security of the *Proteſtant* " Succeſſion.

Though after ſome other Speeches, the Queſtion, before-mention'd, was put, and carried in the Negative, as the Court-Lords would have it; yet the Lord *Halifax*, in order to put their Profeſſions of Affection to the Proteſtant Succeſſor, to the Teſt, moved, *That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would renew her Inſtances, for the ſpeedy removing the* Pretender *out of* Lorrain; *and that her Majeſty would be pleaſed, in Conjunction with the* States General, *to enter into the Guaranty of the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover; *and alſo ſuch other Princes, as her Majeſty ſhould think proper.* His Lordſhip was ſeconded by the Earl of *Wharton*, who moved, beſides, that in the ſaid Addreſs, *Her Majeſty might be deſired to iſſue out a Proclamation, promiſing a Reward to any Perſon, who ſhould apprehend the* Pretender, Dead or Alive: Which Motion was back'd by the Duke of *Bolton*, who moved likewiſe, *That the ſaid Reward might be ſuitable to the Importance of that Service.* No Peer ſaid any Thing in Oppoſition to theſe Motions; but it being late, ſome Members cry'd, *adjourn, adjourn:* But the other Side, calling for the Queſtion, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, that the ſaid Addreſs ſhould be preſented, and a Committee was thereupon appointed to draw it up. Before this memorable Debate came on, the Lord *North and Grey* moved, that all the Strangers that were in the Houſe ſhould withdraw; upon which the Earl of *Wharton* deſired, that they might be permitted to ſtay; and his Lordſhip was back'd by the Duke of *Argyle:* But the Noble Peer who made the firſt Motion, inſiſting upon it, all the Strangers were obliged to withdraw, except the Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Hanover*, whoſe ſtanding beyond the Throne, among the Peers Sons, was wink'd at. It is highly probable, that he did not fail giving a full Account of this Day's Tranſactions to his Court; and that thereupon the Earl of *Angleſey* was noted down in the Liſt of the Perſons, whom, by the Act of Settlement, the Proteſtant Succeſſor was impower'd to appoint, to have a Share in the Regency, in Caſe of a Demiſe. But the nice Obſervers of what paſs'd at this critical Juncture, took Notice, that the ſame Evening *, that Noble Peer ſupp'd with the Lord *Bolingbroke*; and, Two Days † after, appear'd at the Treaſurer's Levee: From whence it was conjectured, that they had found Means to regain him, by the Promiſe of the Government of *Ireland*.

Motions for an Addreſs for removing the *Pretender* out of *Lorrain*, and ſetting a Price upon his Head.

* *April* 5.
† *April* 7.

Be that as it will, on *Thurſday*, the 8th of *April*, upon the Report of the Addreſs againſt the *Pretender*, ſome Court-Lords moved to mitigate the ſame, and, among the reſt, the Lord *North and Grey* made a long Speech, " Wherein he endea- " vour'd to ſhew the Barbarity of ſetting a Reward upon any body's Head; which, " he ſaid, was an encouraging of Murder and Aſſaſſination; and how repugnant " ſuch a Practice was to *Chriſtianity*, the Law of Nature, and the Laws of all Civi- " liz'd Nations:" To which Purpoſe his Lordſhip quoted ſome Paſſages out of " *Grotius*, *Puffendorf*, and other learned Civilians. He repreſented, in particular, " How inconſiſtent ſuch a Proceeding was, with the Honour and Dignity of ſo Au- " guſt an Aſſembly, in a Nation and Government, famed for *Lenity* and *Clemency*; " and in the Concluſion, ſaid, no Man either had more Reſpect and Affection for " the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, or would do more to ſerve them, than himſelf: " But that they muſt excuſe him, if he would not venture Damnation for them." He was back'd by the Lord *Trevor*, who ſaid, " That what that Noble Peer had " ſpoke, was ſufficient to ſhew, how inconſiſtent ſuch a Proceeding was with *Chri-* " *ſtianity*, and the Civil Law, and therefore he would confine himſelf *to our own* " *Laws*; and if he knew, or underſtood any Thing of theſe, he was confident, " they were no leſs oppoſite to ſuch Proceedings, than the *Civil Law*. That he " knew, he did not ſpeak there as a Lawyer, or Judge, but as a Peer: But he was

The Lord *North and Grey*'s Speech, againſt the ſetting a Price on the *Pretender*'s Head.

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" ſo fully ſatisfy'd of our Law diſcountenancing all ſuch Proceedings, that if ever " any ſuch Caſe ſhould come before him, as a Judge, he would think himſelf bound " in Juſtice, Honour, and Conſcience, to condemn ſuch an *Action* as *Murther*, and " therefore he hoped, that the ſupream Court of Judicature, in *England*, and the " moſt Auguſt Tribunal in the Univerſe, would not make a Precedent for encou- " raging Aſſaſſination:" Concluding, that it was ſufficient, and therefore he moved, *Firſt*, That the *Reward* ſhould be, *for apprehending and bringing the* Pretender *to Juſtice, in Caſe he ſhould Land, or attempt to Land, either in* Great Britain, *or* Ireland: *Secondly*, That her Majeſty ſhould *iſſue her Royal Proclamation for that Purpoſe, whenever her Majeſty, in her great Wiſdom, ſhould judge it neceſſary.* The Lords *Cowper* and *Halifax* ſaid thereupon, " That ſuch a Proceeding, as repugnant as it might be to " the Precepts of *Chriſtianity*, was yet warranted by the Practice of the old *Romans*, " of the moſt civiliz'd Nations in *Europe*, and of our own Nation: For without re- " curring to remoter Inſtances, we had the Example of King *James* the Second, who " ſet a Price on the Head of his own Nephew, the Duke of *Monmouth*." But theſe Two Lords were but weakly ſupported by their own Party, and Four * of the Lords who, Three Days before, had left the Court Party, having approved the Lord *Trevor*'s Motion, and moſt of the Biſhops, who were againſt ſuch an Addreſs, being abſent from the Houſe, the ſaid Mitigations were, upon a Diviſion, carried by a Majority of Ten Voices.

* *Viz.* The Earl of *Angleſey*, and the Lords *Aſhburnham*, *Carteret*, and *Boyle*, (or *Orrery*.)

The ſame Day, upon a Motion made by the Lord *Halifax*, the Lords reſolv'd to preſent another Addreſs to the Queen, to deſire her Majeſty, " That ſhe would be " pleaſed to iſſue out her Royal Proclamation, for the putting in Execution the " Laws in Force, againſt all *Jeſuits*, *Popiſh Prieſts*, and *Biſhops*, except thoſe belong- " ing to Foreign Miniſters, as alſo againſt all ſuch as bore Arms againſt the late " King *William* and Queen *Mary*, or her preſent Majeſty, *&c.*" Upon this Occaſion, ſome ſevere Reflections were made againſt thoſe Perſons, who being Outlaw'd for adhering to the late King *James*, and the *Pretender*, had the Aſſurance, and were encouraged not only to come over, but even to appear here with a publick Character. The Earl of *Angleſey* ſaid thereupon, " That for his own Part, he was " againſt widening our domeſtick Diviſions, by keeping up odious Diſtinctions, and " therefore, if they who were born her Majeſty's Subjects, and had been in Arms " againſt their Country, were ſenſible of their Fault, and inclined to return to their " bounden Allegiance, they ought, in his Opinion, to open the Door for them to " come in." It being then late, this Affair was put off 'till the next † Day, when it was reſolv'd, 1. " That no Perſon, not included in the Articles of *Limerick*, and " who had born Arms in *France* or *Spain*, ſhould be capable of any Employment " Civil or Military. 2. That no Perſon who is a natural born Subject of her Ma- " jeſty, ſhould be capable of ſuſtaining the Character of publick Miniſter from any " Foreign Potentate." Theſe Reſolutions were, undoubtedly, made with an Eye upon Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, who having been the *Pretender*'s Envoy at the Court of *Madrid*, had come over with a Credence from King *Philip*: But upon the Noiſe his being here made in both Houſes of Parliament, he thought fit to go to *Holland*.

† *April* 9. Votes againſt Perſons Outlaw'd, and in particular againſt Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*.

The ſame ‖ Day, upon an *occaſional Reflection* made ſome Days before, againſt the Miniſters, for remitting annually about Four Thouſand Pounds to the Clans of *Scotland*, as if that Sum were deſign'd to keep in Heart and Diſcipline the *Pretender*'s Friends, the Lord *Townſhend* made a Motion, for taking that Affair into Conſideration. Hereupon the Duke of *Argyle* made a Speech, importing in Subſtance, " That the *Scotch Highlanders*, being, for the moſt Part, either rank *Papiſts*, or de- " clared *Jacobites*, the giving them Penſions, was, in Effect, keeping up *Popiſh* Se- " minaries, and fomenting Rebellion." In Anſwer to this, the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, made it appear, " That in this Particular, they had " but follow'd the Example of the late King *William*, who after he had reduced the " *Highlanders* of *Scotland*, thought fit to allow Yearly Penſions to the Chiefs, or " Heads of the *Clans*, in order to keep them quiet: And that if the preſent Mini- " ſtry could be charg'd with any Miſmanagement, on that Article, 'twas only for " retrenching and ſaving Part of that *Huſh-Money*." Nothing being alledged againſt this *Apology*, the Lord *North and Grey* made a Motion, for *returning the Lord Treaſurer the Thanks of the Houſe, for his good Services:* But the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid, " He was perſuaded the Lord Treaſurer was contented with the Teſtimony of his " own Conſcience, and deſired no further Satisfaction, than to have his Conduct " approved by that Auguſt Aſſembly." Hereupon it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That the Houſe approved his Lorſhip's Conduct, in that Particular. And as all *weak* and *unſucceſsful* Attacks of a Miniſter, do generally raiſe his Reputation, and fix his *Power*; ſo ſome Perſons had Reaſon to repent the purſuing a wrong Scent; and,

‖ *April* 9. The Remittances to the *Highland Clans* conſider'd.

The Lord Treaſurer's Conduct approved.

A. D. 1714.

on the other Hand, the Lord *North and Grey* took that Opportunity to ſay, with a triumphant and exulting Air, that having, by this Time, remov'd "all Fears and "Jealouſies about *Popery* and the *Pretender*, he hop'd the Enemies of the Miniſtry "would now ſpeedily produce all the Objections they had againſt their Conduct; and thereupon his Lordſhip mov'd, that a Day might be appointed, for taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in relation to the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce:* He was ſeconded by the Earl of *Clarendon*, and ſo the Houſe adjourn'd to *Tueſday*, the 13th of *April*; but the Day before, the Lord Chancellor, attended only by *Whig* Lords, preſented to the Queen their Addreſs (*a*) againſt the *Pretender*, to which her Majeſty return'd the Anſwer following:

The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs againſt the *Pretender.*

My LORDS,

IT *would be a real Strengthning to the Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *as well as a Support to my Government, that an End were put to thoſe* GROUNDLESS FEARS *and* JEALOUSIES, *which have been ſo* Induſtriouſly *promoted.*

*I do not, at this Time, ſee any Occaſion for ſuch a Proclamation. Whenever I judge it to be neceſſary, I ſhall give my Orders for having one iſſued.*

*As to the other Particulars of this Addreſs, I will give proper Directions therein.*

This dry Anſwer, did not a little revive the Hopes and Expectations of the Friends to the *Chevalier de St. George*, who, before the warm Speeches againſt him in both Houſes, were ſo elated, and ſecure of Protection, that towards the End of *March*, an Agent of the Queen Dowager of *England*, offer'd to file a Bill in the Court of *Chancery*, wherein he demanded, in her Name, the Sum of Six Hundred Fifty Thouſand Pounds, due to her by the Crown of *England*, for her Dowry of Fifty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, ſince the Death of her Royal Conſort, King *James* the Second. But the Agent having in the Bill given her the Title of *Queen Mother*, the Officer refuſed to file it; whereupon he changed the Title of it, and preſented it in the *Name of the moſt illuſtrious Princeſs* Maria, *Relict of* James *the Second, King of* England, *&c.* Though no Notice was taken of this formal Demand, yet, purſuant to a private Agreement made in *France* by the Lord *Bolingbroke*, about Fifty Thouſand Pounds were remitted thither, for the Uſe of the Queen *Dowager.*

Demand of King *James*'s Queen, deliver'd in *Chancery.*

But the Joy of the *Jacobites*, upon the Queen's Anſwer, before-mention'd, was not long-liv'd: For that very Day, on which the Addreſs againſt the *Pretender* was preſented, an Accident happen'd, which, as ſoon as known, caſt them into the deepeſt Conſternation. On *Saturday*, the 10th of *April*, moſt of the *Whig* Lords held a Conſultation at the Lord *Halifax*'s, to which Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, was admitted; and wherein it was reſolv'd, either purſuant to the Orders the latter had receiv'd from his Court, or to the diſcretionary Power that was lodg'd with ſome of their Lordſhips, that the Envoy ſhould take the firſt Opportunity to demand a Writ for the Electoral Prince to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, as Duke of *Cambridge.* Accordingly, on *Monday*, the 12th of *April*, in the Afternoon, Baron *Schutz* made a Viſit to the Lord Chancellor, and among other Civilities, acknowledg'd the Affection his Lordſhip had ſhewn, on ſeveral Occaſions, to the moſt Serene Electoral Houſe of *Hanover.* The Lord Chancellor told him, "He "was extreamly ſenſible of the Honour he did him, by his Viſit and Compliment:

Conſultation of the *Whig* Lords, *April* 10.

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(*a*) The Addreſs was to this Effect, *viz.*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in "Parliament Aſſembled, having a juſt and tender Concern for your Majeſty, and our "Country, and being encourag'd by that Zeal your Majeſty has ſo often expreſſed from the "Throne, for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, do now preſume to "renew our moſt humble Application to your Majeſty, upon a Subject ſo agreeable to you, as "this which is NEAREST YOUR OWN ROYAL HEART; and do humbly beſeech your Majeſty, "That whenever your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, ſhall judge it neceſſary, you will be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue your Royal Proclamation, promiſing a Reward to any Perſon, who "ſhall apprehend and bring the PRETENDER to Juſtice, in Caſe he ſhall Land, or attempt to "Land, either in *Great Britain*, or *Ireland*, ſuitable to the Importance of that Service, for the "Safety of your Majeſty's Perſon, and the Security of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of "*Hanover.*

"We alſo deſire Leave to expreſs our very great Concern, That your Majeſty's Inſtances for "removing the PRETENDER out of *Lorrain*, have not yet had their Effect; and do humbly intreat "your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleas'd to inſiſt upon, and renew your Inſtances for "the ſpeedy removing the PRETENDER out of *Lorrain*; and likewiſe that your Majeſty will be "graciouſly pleas'd, in Conjunction with the *States General*, to deſire the Emperor to enter into "the Guaranty of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and alſo all ſuch other Princes, as your Majeſty ſhall think proper.

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" And desir'd him to assure the Elector, his Master, of his entire Devotion to his " Service; hoping his Electoral Highness gave no Credit to the false Reports that " were industriously spread Abroad, in order to give him Jealousies of her Majesty's " Ministers." The Baron answer'd, " He would not fail discharging so agreeable " a Commission: But, added, he had a Favour to ask of the Chancellor, in the Name " of the Electoral Prince; *viz.* That his Lordship would be pleas'd to make out a " Writ, for his Highness's Sitting in the House of Peers, as Duke of *Cambridge*." The Lord Chancellor, being somewhat surprized at this unexpected Demand, told the Baron, " That it was not usual to make out Writs for Peers that were out of the " Kingdom: However, he would forthwith apply to Her Majesty, for Directions in " this Case." The Baron reply'd, " He did not doubt, his Lordship knew, and " would perform the Duty of his Office: But as to the Difficulty of the Duke of *Cam-* " *bridge*'s being out of the Kingdom, he might assure him, his Electoral Highness had " resolv'd to come over very speedily; and, perhaps, might be landed before the " Writ was made out?" Upon this, the Baron taking his Leave, the Lord Chancellor desired him to remember, *He did not refuse his Demand, but only thought it proper to acquaint Her Majesty with it; which he would do immediately*: To which the Baron said, *He likewise desir'd his Lordship to remember, That he apply'd himself to his Lordship, for the Duke of* Cambridge's *Writ*: And so they parted. The Lord Chancellor having, the same Evening, acquainted Her Majesty, and her chief Ministers, with these Passages, a Council was immediately call'd; and having sat from Nine a Clock till after Eleven, it was resolv'd, That the Lord Chancellor should make out a Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*. This Transaction, which, the * next Morning, about Noon, was first whisper'd about in the *Court of Requests*, in the Palace of *Westminster*, cast a sudden Damp on the Spirits of the avow'd and secret Partizans of the Chevalier *de St. George*: It was then a Problem, whether Baron *Schutz* had made that Demand by express Directions from his Master, or only by the Advice of some *Whig* Lords? But, 'tis certain, that the Queen took so ill the Baron's applying himself to the Lord Chancellor, before he acquainted Her Majesty with his Orders in that Matter, that thereupon Her Majesty sent the Master of the Ceremonies, to forbid him the Court. However, Mr. *Bromley*, Secretary of State, sent another Message to Monsieur *Kreyenberg*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s Resident, to acquaint him, that he might come to Court, as usual: And, Two Days after, one of Her Majesty's Messengers was dispatch'd to Mr. *Thomas Harley*, at the Court of *Hanover*, undoubtedly, with Instructions suitable to the *New Scene*, which Baron *Schutz* had *open'd* in *England*. On the other hand, the Baron thought fit forthwith to return to *Hanover*; and so, on *Thursday* the 20th of *April*, in the Night, he set out Post for *Harwich*, with one single Servant; having left with Monsieur *Kreyenberg*, a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, importing in Substance, " That having had " the Misfortune to incur Her Majesty's Displeasure, and being thereby render'd " incapable of serving his Master any longer in this Court; he thought it his Du- " ty to return Home, and so took his Leave of him." The next Day, Monsieur *Kreyenberg* deliver'd this Letter to Mr. Secretary *Bromley*; who told him, " That " either he, (Monsieur *Kreyenberg*) or any other Minister whom the Elector of *Ha-* " *nover* would please to send over, would be well receiv'd by Her Majesty." This whole Affair occasion'd various Reasonings and Conjectures: And as Baron *Schutz*'s Declaration of the Duke of *Cambridge*'s Intention suddenly to come over, stunn'd and alarm'd the *Chevalier*'s Friends, so did it wonderfully raise the Spirits of the well-affected to the House of *Hanover*. What the Sense of the Courtiers was about the Duke of *Cambridge*'s coming over, and the present Juncture of Affairs, may, in some measure, be gather'd from some remarkable Strokes, in a Pamphlet publish'd about this Time, with the Title of, *HANNIBAL not* AT OUR GATES; or, *An Enquiry into the Grounds of our present Fears of POPERY and the PRETENDER*; in a *Dialogue between the Lord* Pannick, *and* George Steady, *Esquire*; of which, one of the principal Writers of the *EXAMINER* was suspected to be the Author. (*a*) In this Pamphlet, it was, among other Things, ironically insinuated,

Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extr. from *Hanover*, demands a Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*.

Which the Queen, in Council, resolves to grant.

* *April* 13.

Consternation of the *Pretender*'s Friends thereupon.

Baron *Schutz* forbid the Court.

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(*a*) The Passage I mean, is (in *Page* 30, *& seq.*) as follows:

Lord *Pannick*. A certain Gentleman is gone to *Hanover*, to bamboozel; but we have a Trick for that.

G. *Steady*. I find you are very knowing in these Matters: But who is to be bamboozel'd?

L. *Pan*. The House of *Hanover*, whilst the Cousin plays the *Popish* Game at Home: But we know our Man, and design to address the Queen, to send over for the young Prince.

G. *Steady*. You are not in earnest, I hope?

L. *Pan*.

A. D. 1714.

Conjectures about Mr. *Harley*'s Embaſſy to *Hanover*.

ated, That *a certain Gentleman was gone to* Hanover, *to bamboozel*: And, indeed, *as Truth is often ſpoken* (b) *in Jeſt*, ſo it was the general Opinion, that Mr. *Harley*, who arrived at *Hanover* on the very Day Baron *Schutz* demanded the Writ, was ſent thither only to amuſe that Court, with large Profeſſions of the Treaſurer's, and all his Friends Devotion to the Electoral Family; and, as ſome pretended, as a Proof of that Devotion, with the very Original of a Letter, which the Queen had written, with her own Hand, to the *Chevalier*. But as the Subject-Matter of Mr. *Harley*'s laſt Embaſſy is ſtill a Secret, no Streſs can be laid on the various Conjectures it occaſion'd. We may only obſerve, that having met with a cold Reception at *Hanover*, he made no long Stay there, and came back to *London* on the 25th of *May*: And that his Kinſman, the Lord Treaſurer, while he endeavour'd to keep fair with both Courts, was, at laſt, truſted by neither; and, by his ambiguous, puzzling Management, fell univerſally unpitied. We may alſo take notice, that upon the firſt Surprize of Baron *Schutz* demanding the Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*, the Lord *Paget* and *Burton* was nam'd Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*; but his Lordſhip having declin'd that Employment, in ſo tickliſh a Jun-

The L. *Paget* having declin'd to go to *Hanover*, the E. of *Clarendon* goes thither, *May* 28.

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L. *Pan.* I gad but I am; and have a principal Hand in it, and ſo has a conſiderable *Tory*—— You know who I mean. I aſſure you, it will be of great Service to have——

G. *Steady.* To have what?——a Comptroller ſet over our Queen; a Court of Appeal againſt her Proceedings! What would Queen *Elizabeth* have ſaid to an Addreſs of this *MONSTROUS NATURE?* She, who thought the Nomination of a Succeſſor, was a kind of ſetting her Winding-ſheet before her Eyes! Would ſhe not have anſwer'd the Addreſſers after this manner?

*Gentlemen, You may fancy what you pleaſe; but I want no Coadjutor, no Director, nor will I admit of any ſuch:* Your *CHOSEN*, Your *DARLING*, *you may make much of when I am gone: But while I have Life, by —— I'll make you know I can hold my own Scepter, and rule you without the Help of a Second. You muſt know likewiſe, that I will not ſuffer any* YOUNG SAPLING *to be held up at me* in Terrorem. *Gentlemen, I command You to return to the Place whence you came, to provide wholeſome Laws for the Welfare of* England, *as well as of the Proteſtant Religion; and take it along with you, that whoever offers to* bring in my SUCCESSOR *before I am dead, ſhall be deem'd* MY ENEMY *as long as I live.*

It is probable, a Princeſs of her Reſolution would have anſwer'd the Addreſſers in theſe, or harſher Terms: But alas, the gentle Diſpoſition of Queen *ANNE* (who has ſhew'd her ſelf rather a tender Parent of her People, than their Miſtreſs) will incline her, upon this Occaſion, to lament them more than her ſelf. What a STAB muſt it be to her! And what a melancholick Renewal of her Grief for the Loſs of her Dear Conſort, and Hopeful Son! In ſhort, *my Lord*, it is an odious Scheme; and I can never imagine the worthy Perſon you hint at, is capable of giving into it. Fame ſpeaks him a Gentleman of Honour, Good Nature, Civility, a fine Underſtanding, and true *Church*-Principles; and can he be ſeduced into *ſuch barbarous Treatment of his Queen?* If he ſhould be thus deluded, I propheſy loudly, he would appear to all Mankind the Reverſe of what he is now reputed to be. But I ſtill look upon this to be only a groundleſs Piece of Scandal, caſt on him by the *Whigs*; who know they can never more effectually blacken a Man of Honour, than by giving out, that he is likely to *fall in* with their Meaſures: And I think we cannot have a better Evidence of his unfeigned Loyalty and Zeal for Her *Majeſty*'s Intereſt, than the Marks of Favour *lately* ſhew'd him by a *Houſe of Commons*, from whom he may expect all that is juſt and agreeable to Honour and Loyalty, and to a Love for their Country.

L. *Pan.* Pray, 'Squire, why all this Whine? What are the *ill Conſequences* you apprehend?

G. *Steady.* *My Lord*, Let not our Pique againſt one Man, prompt us to revenge it on our ſelves and others: Let not our Zeal for the *Hanover Succeſſion*, extinguiſh the Love and Duty we owe *Her Majeſty*. If the young Prince comes over, the Conſequences of it are, all Expectants, that is, the greater Part of the World will flock to make their Court to him: To compliment him on his Arrival, they will preſs to have him declar'd *Gen---mo*, and *L. H. A.*; and will never reſt ſatisfy'd, till *all Power* be thrown into his Hands: And how can human Wiſdom prevent it, or anſwer for the Event? Tho' we might depend upon his ſedate Temper, and fear nothing from the Fire of Youth, the Thirſt after Rule, and the Ignorance of *our Conſtitution*; yet what may not the Councils of *Sycophants*, and the Deſigns of *wicked Men* compaſs? How will they endeavour to inſpire him with Reſentment, and to tempt him with the View of a *Crown* within Reach? The Inſolencies of *ſome People*, when he is not here, particularly their late *tumultuous Aſſembly* at *Jenny Man*'s, may give us a Proſpect of what they will attempt, when they think they have one at hand to ſupport them. Can any Man of Reaſon imagine, they will be kept within Bounds? And if in the Height of their Hopes and Extravagance, they ſhould hire a greater Number of *Drummers* to beat up for *Hanover Voluntiers*, than they did on *Her Majeſty*'s laſt Birth-Night, if they ſhould make larger *Collections*, and give a Home-puſh for that which they then only nibbled at; where is our Remedy? How can we ſtem the Torrent? If this Deſign ſucceeds, farewel the Mild and Merciful Reign of Queen *ANNE*; and I pray God, ſhe may not have Reaſon to ſay with *Anthony*, in *Shakeſpear*,

*Oh Sun, thy Upriſe ſhall I ſee no more:*
*Fortune and* Anthony *part here, even here:*
*Do we ſhake Hands!——All come to this! — The Hearts,*
*The Hearts, that pannell'd me at Heels, to whom I gave*
*Their Wiſhes, do deſcandy, melt their Sweats*
*On bloſſoming* Cæſar. —— ——
"——— ——— ———*Betray'd I am!*
&c. &c. &c.

(b) *Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?* Hor. Sat. I.



ſure,

A. D. 1714.

ſture, the Earl of *Clarendon* was, afterwards, appointed to go upon that ungracious Errard.

To reſume the Proceedings in Parliament: The Lord Chancellor having, on the 13th of *April*, reported to the Houſe of Peers the Queen's Anſwer againſt the *Pretender*; ſome Expreſſions in it did not appear entirely ſatisfactory to the *Whig* Lords, who thereupon moved for another Addreſs, to return Her Majeſty Thanks for her gracious Anſwer; and containing the Grounds and Reaſons of their former Addreſs. The Court-Lords, and their Friends, rightly foreſeeing, That if ſuch an Addreſs was carry'd, the prevailing Party might advance to more vigorous Reſolutions, ſtrenuouſly inſiſted, not to enter into ungrateful Particulars; but to confine themſelves to the Expreſſions in the Queen's Anſwer. An Order for ſuch an Addreſs being thereupon offer'd, the Duke of *Leeds*, to curry Favour with the Court, moved, That at the Cloſe of it, where mention (*a*) is made of the *Fears and Jealouſies* univerſally *ſpread*, the Words [*and induſtriouſly*] might be added; which, after a Debate, that laſted Four Hours, and in which the Biſhop of *Sarum* made a long Speech, was carry'd only by the Majority of Two Proxies, the Votes being equal; *viz.* Sixty one on each Side, in the Houſe. This hard-got Victory of the Courtiers, was, by their Antagoniſts, treated as little better than a Defeat: And, 'tis certain, that the *Whig* Lords had that Day carried their Point, were it not for the accidental Loſs of Four Votes: The Duke of *Rutland*, being then at *Newmarket*, with a Proxy in his Pocket; the Duke of *Grafton*, being ſent for Home, to his Dutcheſs then in Travail with her firſt Child; and the Earl of *Gainſborough*, being taken ſo ill, that very Morning, that he could not ſign his Proxy. What was yet no leſs remarkable, was, That of Sixteen Biſhops then in the Houſe, Two only (*Rocheſter* and *Durham*) voted with the Court: That the new Biſhops of *London* and *Briſtol*, who were thought blindly devoted to the *Miniſtry*, ſided with the *Whigs*; as did alſo the Earl of *Angleſey*: Which was undoubtedly owing to Baron *Schutz*'s demanding a Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*, which viſibly gave Life and Conſideration to the *Whig Party*. However, the Reſolution before-mention'd being laid before the Queen, by the Lords with *White Staves*; Her Majeſty only anſwer'd, *She thank'd them for their Addreſs*; and that *She took very kindly the Aſſurances they gave therein.*

Reſolution for *a Second Addreſs* about the *Pretender*.

Hard-got Victory of the *Court-Party*.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Lords *Second Addreſs*.

On the 14th of *April*, the Lords read, a Second Time, the Bill from the Commons, *for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of* Commons; and a Motion being made, That the ſaid Bill be committed, the Court-Lords inſiſted on the *Negative*; but the *Affirmative* prevail'd, by a Majority of Seven or Eight Voices. Then a Motion was made, for taking into Conſideration the *State of the Nation*, in relation to the *Treaties of Peace and Commerce*; and ſome Speeches were made, on both ſides, thereupon; after which, the Debate was adjourn'd to *Friday*, the 16th of *April*. That Day, the *Whig Lords* being apprehenſive, that if any Debate aroſe about the *Spaniſh* Treaty, the other Party would propoſe an Addreſs to the Queen, approving of the ſaid Treaty, which they thought abſurd and impertinent; they therefore agreed to ſay nothing againſt the Treaty, that might draw them into a Debate. The Lord *North* and *Grey* ſtood up firſt, and ſaid, That if any Lord had any Objection againſt the *Spaniſh* Treaty, he was ready to anſwer them: And ſo, in a challenging manner, ſkirmiſh'd for ſome Time. After he ſat down, there was a Silence for a Quarter of an Hour; and then the Earl of *Clarendon* ſtood up, and ſaid, "My Lords, Since "no Objection can be rais'd againſt the *Spaniſh* Treaty, we ſhould addreſs Her "Majeſty, to return her our moſt humble Thanks, for having, by a Safe, Ho- "nourable, and Advantageous Peace with *Spain*, deliver'd theſe Nations from a "long, conſuming Land-War; and to deſire Her Majeſty, notwithſtanding any Ob-

The Bill for limiting the Number of Officers in the *Houſe of Commons* committed.

Debate in the *H. of Lords*, about the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce*, *April* 16.

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(*a*) The Order, which paſs'd into a Reſolution, was as follows:

*Die Martis* 13 Aprilis, 1714.

"ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That an humble "Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, to return Her Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe for "her moſt Gracious Anſwer to their Addreſs; And to aſſure Her Majeſty, That this Houſe will "continue to conſider of, and humbly to offer to Her Majeſty, as well as to concur with Her Ma- "jeſty in all proper Meaſures for ſupporting Her Majeſty's Government, and for ſtrengthening "the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *HANOVER*; as the only Effectual Means to put an "End to thoſe Fears and Jealouſies, which have been ſo *Univerſally* and *Induſtriouſly* ſpread through- "out this Kingdom.

A. D. 1714.

" ſtructions that may be thrown in her way, to proceed to the Settlement of *Eu-*
" *rope*, according to the Principles laid down in Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech.
To this the Lord *Cowper* anſwered: *My Lords, this is the moſt barefac'd Attempt, that ever was made by this, or any other Miniſtry, to ſecure themſelves, by endeavouring to get the Sanction of this Houſe for themſelves. My Lords, I have no Objections againſt theſe Treaties: Are the Miniſtry themſelves jealous that their Actions ſtand in need of the Sanction of this Houſe? Elſe why this Endeavour at an Addreſs to make their Act, the Act of the Houſe? The Lord that ſpoke firſt, acting like a Soldier, would, by Skirmiſhing, have drawn on a general Engagement, but the Troops are too well diſciplin'd, to fall into an Ambuſcade of his laying: But I cannot remove my Finger from the Original of our Misfortunes, the* CESSATION OF ARMS. *We were then told, that if a Blow had been ſtruck, it would have ruin'd the Peace. Would to GOD it had ruined this Peace.* To ſupport this, the Lord *Halifax* ſaid, *What was laſt mention'd, my Lords, makes me riſe into the higheſt Reſentment of the vile Uſage given my Lord Duke of* Ormond: *A Lord, for whom I have the moſt profound Reſpect. My Lord* Ormond *went over into* Flanders *with a true* Engliſh *Heart, which, my Lords, is the beſt in the World: With a Deſire to do his Country all the Service his great Ability capacitated him to do. Therefore it muſt be inconceivable the horrible Anguiſh it muſt give his Noble and Generous Heart, to receive ſuch ſhocking Orders, reſtraining the noble Ardour of the Soldiers, fluſh'd with former Victories, and hopes of ſtill greater. My Lords,* added the Earl of *Nottingham, I never knew the like Addreſs to this ever offer'd at, but once, in the Caſe of the Duke of* Suffolk, *who, in* Henry *the Seventh's Days, had made a Treaty, for which he thought it convenient to get the Sanction of this Houſe by an Addreſs, and got Seven Lords made at one Time, to carry the Vote.* Yet he was call'd to an *Account afterwards for the Treaty, notwithſtanding the Addreſs. I ſay no more of the Man, becauſe he came to an untimely End. Hereupon the Biſhop of* Salisbury *ſaid, My Lords, I don't underſtand what Law or Reaſon can be given, to impower one Ally to diſingage from his other Allies, unleſs in a proper Manner and Time, he acquaints them, he has done his* * ultimus Conatus; *and that to proceed further, would be* † certa Pernicies. *That we had not come to our* ultimus Conatus, *is plain, ſince in the Year of the Ceſſation of Arms, and the Year following, wherein nothing was done, we made as great Efforts as the former, when we did ſo many glorious Things; and to proceed further, in all human Probability, it would have been* certa Pernicies, *to our then Enemy the* French. The Biſhop of *London* anſwer'd, " My Lords, at the Ceſſation " of Arms, our Caſe was the very Caſe in Point, which the Biſhop of *Sarum* puts, " for we had then come to our *ultimus Conatus*, and, for ought we know, to proceed " further, would have been *certa Pernicies.* Hereupon the Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, *I did deſign to have ſaid a great deal to Day, but I find it all anticipated by the Lords who have ſpoken before me: Only I muſt ſay what I learn by ſitting here,* that the carrying *this Vote, is the* ultimus Conatus *of the Miniſtry, and that if they don't carry it, it will be to them* certa Pernicies: *Good, my Lords, gratify my Curioſity, to let me ſee what* certa Pernicies *will be?* Some other *Whig-Lords* maintain'd, That there was no abſolute Neceſſity of making a Peace, the Nation having given near as much Money for theſe Three Years paſt, as during any Three Years of the War; and as for the pretended Advantages, gain'd by the Treaty with *Spain*, 'twas plain they were no more than what had been ſtipulated before by the Treaty of the Year 1667. They alſo complain'd of the Method in which the Negotiations of Peace had been carried on, and of our giving up the Intereſts of the Emperor, the King of *Portugal*, and of the poor *Catalans:* But after a warm Debate, that laſted 'till about Nine a-Clock in the Evening, it was reſolv'd by a Majority of Eighty Two Votes, againſt Sixty Nine, to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to acknowledge " her " Majeſty's Goodneſs to her People, in delivering 'em by a ſafe, honourable, and " advantageous Peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the Burthen of a conſuming Land-" War, unequally carried on, and become, at laſt, impracticable; and to intreat " her Majeſty, to purſue ſuch Meaſures as ſhe ſhould judge neceſſary, for compleat-" ing the Settlement of *Europe*, on the Principles laid down in her Majeſty's " Speech." An Addreſs to that Purpoſe was, the next Day, drawn up, reported, agreed to, and ſent down to the Commons, for their Concurrence.

* That is, *utmoſt Effort.*
† That is, *certain Ruin.*

An Addreſs of Thanks for the Peace, voted.

Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons.

This naturally leads us to the reſuming the Proceedings in that Houſe: On *Thurſday*, the 8th of *April*, it was reſolv'd to preſent Three Addreſſes to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to order to be laid before them, Firſt, *An Account of the Negotiations of the ſeveral Treaties of Peace, between her Majeſty and her Allies,* and France *and* Spain, *and of the Obſtructions which occurred in carrying on the ſaid Negotiations.* Secondly, *An Account what Licenſes, Privy-Seals, or Paſſports had been granted ſince the Year* 1688, *to Perſons Outlawed, or Attainted in* Great Britain, *or* Ireland, *or who had born Arms in the Service of her Majeſty's or the late King's Enemies, for their returning into theſe Dominions. And* Thirdly, *A Copy of the Articles of the Capitula-*

*tions of* Limerick *and* Gallway. The next * Day, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, *Firſt*, " For an Account of all Sums of Money, which had been paid " to the *Highland Clans* in *North Britain*, ſince the Year 1688, with the Names of " the reſpective Perſons, to whom any ſuch Sums had been paid, and by whom. " *Secondly*, For the State of the Gariſons in *North Britain*, and an Account of what " Arms and Ammunition, had been brought out of *North Britain* into *South Bri-* " *tain*, ſince *Michaelmas*, 1710. And *Thirdly*, For Copies of the ſeveral Papers and " Repreſentations, relating to the Gariſons of *Jamaica*, and the *Leeward* Iſlands, " which had been ſent over from the reſpective Governors of thoſe Places, and the " Opinion of the Aſſembly, with reſpect to the Forces there.

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* *April* 9. Other Papers called for.

The Commons having ſpent ſome Time, on the *Supply*, *controverted Elections*, and other Affairs of leſs Moment, Mr. *Winnington*, from the Commiſſioners of publick Accounts, preſented † to them a *Report*, *with ſome Obſervations made by them, and a State of the Expence of the late War*. This Report related chiefly to " the Abuſes " committed in the cloathing the Army, and the Miſmanagement in diſpoſing of " the Off-Reckonings of Regiments; of which they gave particular (*a*) Inſtances; and concluded, " That the good Huſbandry, and Oeconomy, ſo much pretended to, " in carrying on the late War, was as defective in theſe Articles, as in any of the " other publick Expences. This was further evinc'd, by an Account of the Cloath- " ings furniſh'd by the Publick, to the Queen's Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*; by " which the Government had diſburſed the Sum of Two Hundred Forty Four Thou- " ſand, Two Hundred Ninety Eight Pounds. Adding, they had reaſon to believe, " that the Contracts in general, purſuant to which that Sum was paid, were not al- " ways made with the greateſt Caution: Beſides which they found, that there yet re- " main'd above Fifty Thouſand Pounds unanſwer'd to the Publick. Then, to give " a View, how heavy the Maintenance of the War was become to *England*, and " how inſupportable the Continuance of it would have proved, they ſubjoin'd to " their *Report*, *a* STATE *of the* EXPENCE *of the* LATE WAR, for Twelve Years, " which on the ſeveral Heads (of Forces Abroad, Guards and Gariſons, Arrears, " Hoſpitals, Ordnance, Tranſports, Navy, Victualling, Sick and Wounded, Ma- " rines, and *South-Sea* Company) they computed at Sixty Five Millions, Eight " Hundred Fifty Three Thouſand, Seven Hundred Ninety Nine Pounds (*b*). Con- " cluding with ſome Obſervations on the Practice of buying and ſelling Commiſ- " ſions, which had receiv'd ſo great Countenance, as to have a publick Office " erected, for the tranſacting it; on the Grievances of the Sufferers in the Iſlands of " *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*; and on a Tranſaction relating to the Cuſtoms in *Scot-* " *land*, whereby her Majeſty had been conſiderably defrauded." Several other Pa- pers were, the ſame || Day, laid before the Commons; the moſt remarkable of which was, *An Account of the State of the ſeveral* TREATIES *of* Peace, *between her Majeſty and her Allies, and* France *and* Spain, *with an Account of the Obſtructions her Majeſty had met with, in her Endeavours to make the ſame Univerſal and Compleat; and of what was done relating to the* Catalans.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the *Publick Accompts*.

† *April* 13.

|| *April* 13. Account of the State of the ſeveral Treaties of Peace, laid before the Commons.

This Account was, undoubtedly, drawn up by the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who, in order to remove the moſt material, and moſt popular Objections againſt the late Trea- " ties, *viz. The giving up the Intereſts of the King of* Portugal, *and of the* Catalans, " did plauſibly and artfully ſuggeſt, " That her Majeſty look'd upon the Peace be- " tween *Spain* and *Portugal*, to be as good as concluded: That in the mean while, " her Majeſty had taken the moſt effectual Care of the Intereſts of the King of " *Portugal*, having given to that Prince, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, 1713, of her own " Motion, a new Guaranty, whereby the Queen obliged her ſelf to ſecure the Re- " ſtitution, even by Force of Arms, if that ſhould become neceſſary, of any Thing " which might be taken from *Portugal*, before the Concluſion of the Peace; to pro- " cure to that Crown the Colony of the *Sacrament*, or in lieu thereof ſuch an Equi- " valent, as the King of *Portugal* himſelf, ſhould be contented to accept; to obtain " Satisfaction to the *Portugueze*, for what they claim'd to be due to them, on Ac- " count of their *Aſſiento*, or Contract with the Crown of *Spain*; and to ſet on Foot, " after the Peace, an amicable Negotiation, for accommodating the Differences " which had ariſen, concerning ſeveral Eſtates ſituated in *Portugal*, and claimed by " Subjects of *Portugal*, reſiding in *Spain*; and concerning thoſe *Spaniſh* Ships which " were, about the beginning of the War, ſeized by the *Portugueze*. That on theſe

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(*a*) *Viz.* The cloathing of the Six *French* Regiments raiſed in 1706; and of Colonel *Bladen*, and Colonel *Watkins*'s Regiments.

(*b*) Which, together with the ſeveral Sums granted this Seſſion, (amounting to 2,776,228 *l.*) comes to 68,630,227 *l.*

" Prin-

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" Principles, the Earl of *Strafford* made a ſolemn Declaration to the Miniſters of " *Spain*, in *February* laſt, when he exchanged with them the Inſtruments of Ratifi- " cation of the Treaties between her Majeſty and the Catholick King, That the " Peace which the Queen then ratified, did not diſpenſe with the Obligations which " ſhe lay under to the King of *Portugal*, as well by her Guaranty lately granted, as " by her defenſive Alliance, made in 1703. As to the *Catalans*, it was ſhrewdly alledg'd, " That the landing of the Earl of *Peterborow* in *Catalonia*, and her " Majeſty's entring into that Part of the War, were in Conſequence of the Sollici- " tations of the *Catalans*, and other *Spaniards*, affected to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and " that all the Engagements which ſhe gave to theſe People, went no further than " the obtaining from King *Charles* the Third, a Confirmation of their Rights and " Privileges; and although her Majeſty offer'd, at that Time, to give a Guaranty " for the ſame, and to enter into a Treaty with that People; yet it did not appear " that ſuch a Guaranty was ever given, or, that ſuch a Treaty was ever made. " That notwithſtanding the Treatment the Queen had receiv'd from the Emperor, " and the juſt Provocation ſhe had to leave him to ſtruggle with the Conſequences " of his own Meaſures: Yet, at the end of the Year 1713, her Majeſty ſet a Nego- " tiation on Foot, for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. " That her Majeſty's Aim, by the firſt Part of this Treaty, was, to ſecure the Re- " turn of the Emperor, and of the *Imperial* Troops, and ſince ſhe could no longer " ſupport the *Catalans*, by her Arms, to provide for them by the Terms of Peace. " That her Majeſty's Aim, in the Second Part, was to leave as little room as poſ- " ſible for *France* or *Spain* to attack his *Imperial* Majeſty, when the Treaties be- " tween her Majeſty and the *States-General* ſhould be concluded with the *Moſt Chri- " ſtian King*. That the Queen conſider'd that theſe Treaties, and the Barrier of the " *States*, would ſecure the *Ten Provinces* of the *Netherlands* from any Invaſion; and " by this Convention for a *Neutrality* in *Italy*, the Emperor's Territories in that " Country were likewiſe cover'd; ſo that by the Care which Her Majeſty took, " ſince he was determin'd to run the Riſk of continuing ſingle in the War, he " would lye open in no Frontier but that of the *Rhine*; where, by the ſame Means, " he would be able conſiderably to increaſe his Strength, as well with Draughts out " of *Italy*, as with the *Germans*, and other Forces, which were to be tranſported " from *Spain*. That it was no ſooner than the End of *January* $17\frac{12}{13}$, that by the " good Offices of her Majeſty's Miniſters at *Utrecht*, the *Imperial* and *French* Ple- " nipotentiaries were brought to meet upon this *Negotiation*; and in the mean Time, " her Majeſty endeavour'd to induce the *Catholick* King to *facilitate this Matter* at " much as poſſible, and particularly on the Head of the Privileges of the *Catalans*; " in which the Miniſters of *France* concurr'd with the greateſt Earneſtneſs. But that " it ſoon appear'd, that his *Catholick Majeſty*, who ſaw the Advantage which the " Conduct of the *Imperial* Court gave him, would hardly be prevail'd upon to grant " any Thing more than a *General Act* of *Oblivion*, and a Reſtitution of Honours " and Eſtates. That on the 14th of *March*, *N. S.* 1713, the Convention for the " *Neutrality* of *Italy*, and the *Evacuation* of *Catalonia*, was executed, and the *Article* " concerning the Privileges of the *Catalans* left undetermin'd; a Right being re- " ſerv'd to her Majeſty to inſiſt, whenever the Emperor ſhould treat of *Peace*, that " thoſe Privileges ſhould be preſerv'd to them; and the *Moſt Chriſtian King* decla- " ring, that he would concur with the Queen to the ſame End. That in *May* 1713, " the *Treaty* of *Peace* between her Majeſty and the *Catholick* King was ſign'd provi- " ſionally here, and, in *July*, definitively at *Utrecht*; whereby there was not only " an abſolute *Amneſty*, with a full Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, but " alſo the Privileges of the *Caſtilians* granted to the *Catalans*; which *Article* was, " at leaſt, in this reſpect conſiderable, that the People of *Catalonia* are thereby enti- " tled to hold any Employments in the *Weſt-Indies*, or to trade directly thither, " in as full and ample manner, as the People of *Caſtile*; from which they were for- " merly as much excluded, as any Foreign Nation whatever. That the Preſervation " of their *Ancient Privileges* was neither granted, nor directly refuſed by this *Article*; " ſo that the Queen, either when the *Peace* ſhould come to be treated between their " *Imperial* and *Catholick* Majeſties, or on another favourable *Occaſion*, *which might* offer " it ſelf, was at Liberty to renew her Applications upon this Head. That in the " mean Time, it was certain, that the Refuſal of the People of this Principality, " as well as the Iſland of *Majorca*, to ſubmit to the *Catholick* King, when in Pur- " ſuance of the *Treaty* of *Neutrality*, theſe Countries were evacuated by the Em- " peror's Forces; and their obſtinate Reſiſtance ſince that Time, muſt have render'd " the obtaining of their Privileges ſtill more difficult than it was. In ſhort, that " if the *ancient Privileges* of theſe People, in their full *Extent*, were not obtain'd, " it *muſt be attributed* to thoſe, who render'd it unpracticable to treat effectually

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" for them, before the withdrawing of the *Queen*'s Forces out of *Catalonia*; and if " their Condition was become ſince more deſperate, thoſe were only to anſwer for " it, who had encourag'd them not to ſubmit a Second Time to their Prince, with " the Hopes of Relief, which they who gave ſuch Hopes, muſt have known them- " ſelves in no Condition of making good. As to the Treaty with *France*, after a long Detail of the Negotiation, upon the Overtures made by that Crown in *April*, 1711, it was, with great Strength of Argument, ſuggeſted, " That by the Conferen- " ces held with Monſieur *Buys* here, by the Accounts which came from Abroad, and " by the Repreſentations ſome of the Allies made to her Majeſty, it appeared unde- " niably evident, not only that the War was become, on the preſent Foot, abſolutely " impracticable; but alſo that no Alteration could be attempted, either in the Me- " thod of carrying it on, or in the Views towards which it was directed, without " diſſolving at once the Confederacy; and that the Diſpute was in Fact, not whe- " ther a Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Indies* would be left to *Philip*, ſhould be " made; but who ſhould have the making of it? That the real annual Expence of " this Kingdom, amounted to more than Seven Millions; whereas we were not in " a Condition effectually to raiſe near Six Millions in the courſe of a Year; from " hence it follows, that if this Proportion had been continued, about Nine Millions " would have been the true Charge of a Second Year, and about Eleven Millions " that of a Third. That this was the State of our Affairs, whilſt the Houſe of *Au-* " *ſtria* contributed nothing but one Regiment, to the War of *Spain*, little to that of " *Italy*; had but few Forces, and thoſe entirely unactive, on the *Rhine*; and ſent " none into the *Netherlands*, except ſuch as thoſe haraſſed Provinces were obliged " to maintain, and were thereby rendred unable to furniſh Troops, or make the " neceſſary Proviſions for the Operations of the Army; both which they might " otherwiſe have done, and both which they did in an eminent Degree, whilſt they " were under the Government of the preſent King of *Spain*. That the *States-General* " bore a conſiderable Burden; but as they had from the Year 1708, ſent no Supplies " of any Kind, either to *Portugal*, or to *Catalonia*, and had drawn themſelves almoſt " entirely out of the *Spaniſh* War; as they furniſhed, in no Proportion, their Quota " for the Sea Service; as they had reduced their joint Contributions with the Queen " in all Payments, to one Third of the whole; and as they were very backward in " anſwering even this ſhare of Expence; ſo the Load of *Great Britain* came, upon " their Account, as well as upon the Emperor's, to be vaſtly increaſed: As to the " reſt of the Allies, all the Troops which they furniſhed, were maintain'd by the " Queen and the States, except a few, and thoſe almoſt wholly employ'd in cover- " ing their own Frontiers. That in this Situation of Affairs, her Majeſty declared " to the *Imperialiſts*, and to the *Dutch*, That if they would not allow *France* to have " given ſufficient Grounds, for opening the Conferences; if they were deſirous to " carry on the War, and determined to accept of *no Terms of Peace, inferior to thoſe* " *which had been formerly demanded and refus'd*; ſhe was, on her Part, ready to con- " cur with them: But that, in Juſtice to her ſelf, and to them, ſhe thought her ſelf " bound to let them know, that ſhe could no longer bear ſo diſproportionate a Bur- " then; that it was evident, that the common Effort muſt be ſtill greater than it " was, or that there would remain no Proſpect of arriving at the Ends which they " propoſed; and that for theſe Reaſons, it would be incumbent upon them, if the " War continued, to increaſe their Expences, whilſt the Queen reduced hers. That " the Miniſters of the *States-General* were very candid and open upon this Head: " Monſieur *Buys* aſſerted, that his Maſters had done their utmoſt already, and could " be obliged to no more; many of the other had, on ſeveral Occaſions, declared " their Country unable to ſupport the Charge they were at, another *Summer*; and " the Penſionary himſelf, in a Deputation of the States, appointed to attend the " Earl of *Strafford*, in *October*, 1711, declared, that it was impoſſible to think of " continuing the War another Year; that what from the Emperor, and what from " the Princes of the *North*, we ſhould be in the utmoſt Danger, ſhould we attempt " to do it; and *finally, that they were Traytors to their Country, who were againſt the* " *Peace*. That many Inſtances might be produced, to ſhew that there was at leaſt " as little Reaſon to expect from the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as from the *States-General*, " a greater Effort than they had hitherto made: That the *Imperial* Miniſters con- " feſs'd, that their Maſter expected the Queen ſhould furniſh all the Money, and " that the utmoſt he could do, was to ſend Troops at her Expence; in the ſame " Breath *avowing the Emperor's Intention* to break the Negotiation of Peace, and to " continue the War 'till *Spain* was conquered; the entire Monarchy whereof he ex- " pected. That upon the Death of the late Emperor *Joſeph*, in the beginning of " the Year 1711, the Eyes, not only of the Princes of the Empire, but of all the " Confederates, and of her Majeſty, in the firſt Place, were immediately fixed on

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" his Brother. And this Event occaſioned a great Alteration in the Counſels of " *Europe*, and gave a new Turn to the Sentiments of may Princes. That there was " Reaſon to believe, that the Miniſters of *Vienna* themſelves began to cool, in the " Project of recovering *Spain* and the *Indies*: They ſeemed to intend nothing more, " than to get the preſent Emperor into *Germany*, and to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of *Italy* " to themſelves. That in *Holland*, a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſeemed al- " moſt the general Scheme; and the Conduct of that Republick, as well as the Con- " feſſion of its Miniſters, ſhewed, that the Project of driving *Philip* out of *Spain*, " was look'd upon there to be pure Chimera. That her Majeſty had been acquaint- " ed, that ſome of *the Princes of the Empire* thought it a Point, which deſerved the " moſt ſerious Reflection; whether they ſhould ſuffer the *Imperial* and *Spaniſh* Crowns " to be united on the ſame Head; and whether it might not be proper, in the Ca- " pitulation of the Empire, to inſiſt on the ſeparating of them: That other Mem- " bers of the Grand Alliance, and thoſe the only Two, with whom her Majeſty " had entred into any formal Engagement, for recovering the entire *Spaniſh* Monar- " chy, *repreſented upon the ſame* Occaſion, againſt placing this Crown on the Empe- " ror's Head: And it was urged by one of the moſt conſiderable Princes in the Al- " liance, that the Principle upon which he engaged in the War, was now altered; " and that inſtead of fighting, to procure the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of " *Auſtria*; his Intereſt, and even his Safety, required that he ſhould fight to prevent " it. That the Caſe therefore ſtood thus: The preſent Emperor, even after his Bro- " ther's Death, and his own Election, would content himſelf with nothing leſs, " than the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and inſiſted, that the War ſhould be proſecuted " in this View. Of the other Allies, ſome looked on this Proſpect as Chimerical, " others as dangerous; from whence it follows, that to keep the Grand Alliance " united in this Principle, was impracticable; and it muſt be allowed, that to have " altered this Principle, to have changed ſo many Treaties, to have reconciled ſo " many different Intereſts, and to have formed a Syſtem entirely new, in the midſt " of the War, was an Experiment too hazardous to be attempted. That in this Si- " tuation of Affairs, no Time was to be loſt: The Queen knew very well, that " Attempts to open a Treaty with *France*, ſeparately from her, were made by thoſe " who clamoured the loudeſt againſt her Meaſures; and the preſent Emperor had " thought fit, on board one of her Majeſty's Ships, and by her own Miniſter, to " ſend her a Meſſage of the ſame Nature. She therefore inſiſted with the IMPE- " RIALISTS, and with the DUTCH, that ſhe would be at ſome Certainty, and that " they ſhould comply with her in the Meaſures, either of War or Peace. The War " being become impracticable, as was ſhewn before, the Author of the Account re- " lates what Obſtructions there were, to the carrying on a Treaty of Peace. That " *the Principal, and only avowed Diſpute between her Majeſty and the States at this Time,* " *concern'd the Method of carrying a Negotiation forward.* That the States pretended, " that a fair Opportunity would be given to the Miniſters of *France*, to divide the " Confederates, if they were ſuffered to meet together in a general Congreſs, before " the Eſſential Articles of Peace were ſettled by Specifick Preliminaries: That the " Uſe which had been made of this Method, on a former Occaſion, to evade the " concluding of any Peace, when, according to the Confeſſion of the *Dutch* Mini- " ſters themſelves, *the Differences on which the Allies and* France *broke off, did not de-* " *ſerve the Life of a ſingle Soldier*, gave no great Encouragement to purſue the ſame " again; beſides which, *as the Queen would not take upon her to ſettle the Intereſts of* " *others*, ſo neither would ſhe ſuffer others to determine thoſe of her own Kingdoms; " and if all the Confederates were to aſſemble, in order to adjuſt a Preliminary " Treaty, the Objection made by the States, returned upon them. That in *De-* " *cember*, 1711, *The States concurred with her Majeſty in fixing the Place and Time of* " *the Treaty:* And if nothing had happened to revive the Spirits of thoſe who were " bent againſt the Peace, it is highly probable, by the little Time which it coſt to " conclude moſt of the Treaties, after the Conferences, that had been interrupted, " were reſumed at *Utrecht*, and the Allies proceeded in earneſt to negotiate, that " the Treaties of all the Confederates with *France*, might have been finiſhed, before " the Seaſon of opening the Campaign in 1712: But that before Monſieur BUYS " returned into *Holland*, or the Conferences could begin, the Efforts were renewed " with the greateſt Vigor, to break off the Negotiation; the *Cry againſt a Peace, by* " *which* Spain *and the* Indies *ſhould be left to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon, " *became louder than ever*; and Letters and Memorials were not only delivered, but " printed; and Appeals made againſt her Majeſty's Proceedings to all *Europe*, and " even to her own Subjects. That on theſe Encouragements, the good Diſpoſitions " towards Peace, received a Check, and ſome of thoſe who had own'd themſelves " againſt the Proſecution of the War, to recover the whole *Spaniſh Monarchy* to the

" Houſe

" Houſe of *Auſtria*, joined now, under this very pretence, to break the Meaſures of " Peace. *That the Treatment which her Majeſty met with at this Time, will appear in " the cleareſt Light from this Circumſtance:* The Miniſter of the *States-General* pro- " poſed to her Majeſty's Servants, that conſidering the Difficulties which the Queen " lay under, how impoſſible it was to recover by War, or by Treaty, the *Spaniſh " Monarchy* from King *Philip*, and how impoſſible he apprehended it to be, for her " Majeſty to carry on any Negotiation, by which this Monarchy ſhould be left to " *Philip*, he was ready (to extricate her Majeſty from this *Dilemma*, and to *ſcreen her " Miniſters in carrying on the Work which they had begun,*) *in the Name of* his Maſters, " to preſent a Memorial, by which the Point of obtaining *Spain* and the *Indies*, " ſhould be given up: Provided he might be aſſured, that the *Dutch* ſhould have an " equal ſhare with her Majeſty's Subjects, in the *Aſſiento*, which Contract, he ſup- " poſed, it was ſtipulated ſhould be made with *Great Britain*. That from the Cau- " ſes, and by the Steps above-mentioned, was the Diſunion among the Allies ar- " rived to the higheſt Pitch, at the opening of the Conferences in *January*, $17\frac{11}{12}$, " when the ſtricteſt Union amongſt them, was more than ever neceſſary, and when " the whole Fruit of thoſe Succeſſes, wherewith God had bleſſed their Cauſe, in " the Courſe of the War, depended on it. That they ſent their ſeveral Plenipo- " tentiaries to *Utrecht*, but it was very apparent, that moſt of them acted on that " Maxim, which one of them profeſſed, *That giving into the Meaſures of Peace, was " the ſureſt way to continue the War.* They flattered themſelves, that the *Imperial* " Miniſters, in *Conjunction with thoſe of* Britain, *having*, Two Years before, baffled " the Deſigns of *Holland* to make Peace, it would be, at leaſt, as eaſy for the Mi- " niſters of the Emperor, in Conjunction with thoſe of the *States-General*, to render " fruitleſs, at this Time, all her Majeſty's Endeavours to the ſame End. And that " after this it would not appear ſurprizing, if the utmoſt Dexterity was exerted, to " delay the entering on Buſineſs at *Utrecht*, and to wait for the Events of the Cam- " paign. Concluding, that from this State of the ſeveral Treaties, between her " Majeſty, her Allies, and *France* and *Spain*, the Reaſonableneſs of all the Steps " her Majeſty had taken, and thoſe Deſigns which had been purſued at firſt, to " wreſt the *Negotiation* out of her Hands, and ſince, to unravel all that had been " done, and to throw us into Confuſion, would ſufficiently appear. This Account carried a great Weight, and made a deep Impreſſion on the Generality of the Members.

A. D. 1714.

Two * Days after, the Commons conſider'd the *State of the Nation*, with regard to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, of which Mr. *Freeman* was choſen Chairman. After the Reading of the ſeveral Papers that had been laid before the Houſe, relating to the *Pretender*'s Removal out of the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Dominions, the *Negotiations* of *Peace*, the *Demolition* of *Dunkirk*, and *Paſſports* granted to Perſons *Outlaw'd* or *Attainted*; A *Motion* was made by Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, and the Queſtion put, " Whether the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe " of *Hanover*, be in Danger under Her Majeſty's Government?" Mr. Secretary *Bromley* endeavour'd to prove the *Negative*, by repreſenting what Her Majeſty had done for ſecuring that *Succeſſion*, and removing the *Pretender* from *Lorrain*. He was anſwer'd by Mr. *Walpole*; who, with a great deal of Spirit, ſhew'd the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to be in Danger, not from Her Majeſty, but from the dubious Conduct of ſome Perſons in high Stations; and therefore inſiſted, That *Her Majeſty* might not be mention'd in the Queſtion. Mr. *Campion* having ſpoken in Vindication of the *Miniſtry*, he was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Hertford*. The Lord *Hinchingbrooke* expreſs'd likewiſe his Fears of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* being in Danger, from the Encouragement that was given to the *Pretender*'s Friends, and particularly in *North Britain*; which his Lordſhip had an Opportunity to obſerve, when he was there with the Regiment, in which he had a Troop. After ſome other Speeches, the *Court-Party* being apprehenſive that the Queſtion would go againſt them, endeavour'd to drop it, by moving, that Mr. *Freeman* ſhould leave the Chair: Hereupon, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, the Speaker, made a memorable Speech, importing, in Subſtance, " That he was ſorry to ſee that Endeavours were uſed to wave that " Queſtion, and ſtop their Mouths: But he was of Opinion, this was the proper, " and, perhaps, the only Time for Patriots to ſpeak. That a great deal of Pains were " taken to ſcreen ſome Perſons, and, in order to that, to make them overlook the " Dangers that threaten'd the Queen, the Nation, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. That, " for his own Part, he had all the Honour and Reſpect imaginable for Her Ma- " jeſty's Miniſters; but that he ow'd ſtill more to his *Country*, than to any *Miniſter*. " That, in this Debate, ſo much had been ſaid to prove the *Succeſſion* to be in Dan- " ger,

* *April* 15. The Commons conſider the State of the Nation, with relation to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

Sir *T. Hanmer*'s remarkable Speech.

A. D. 1714.

" ger, and ſo little to make out the contrary, that he could not but believe the " firſt :" And thereupon he took notice of " Sir *Patrick Lawleſs* being ſuffer'd to " come over, and admitted to an Audience of Her Majeſty." This Speech had a great Influence on all *unbiaſs'd* and *unprejudiced* Members ; but nevertheleſs, after a warm Debate, that laſted till Nine a Clock in the Evening, it was reſolv'd, by a Majority of Two Hundred and Fifty Six Voices, againſt Two Hundred and Eight ; " *Firſt*, That it was the Opinion of this *Committee*, That " the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, was in no Danger under Her Ma- " jeſty's Government. *Secondly*, That the Houſe be mov'd, humbly to addreſs *Her* " *Majeſty*, returning the Thanks of the Houſe to *Her Majeſty*, for the Inſtances ſhe " had us'd for the Removal of the *Pretender* from the Dominions of the Duke of " *Lorrain* ; and humbly deſiring *Her Majeſty* to inſiſt upon, and renew her Inſtances " for his *ſpeedy Removal* from thence." The next * Day, Mr. *Freeman* reported theſe *Two Reſolutions* to the Houſe ; and the firſt being read a ſecond Time, there aroſe a *Debate*, in which Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and General *Stanhope* made very ſmart Speeches. Mr. *Walpole*, among other Things, applauded " the Publick " Spirit the Speaker had ſhewn the Day before ; but added, He deſpair'd of ſeeing " Truth and Juſtice prevail ; ſince notwithſtanding the Weight of a Perſon of his " known Integrity, Merit, and Eloquence, the Majority of Votes had carry'd it " againſt Reaſon and Argument." General *Stanhope* endeavour'd to prove the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* to be *in Danger*, by this ſingle, but forcible *Induction* ; " That " as 'twas univerſally acknowledg'd it had been the *French* King's INTENTION, " ſo it was ſtill his INTEREST, and he had it now, more than ever, in his " POWER, to reſtore the *PRETENDER*." However, the Queſtion being put upon the firſt Reſolution, the ſame was agreed to, without a Diviſion ; as was alſo the Second Reſolution.

* *April* 16.

The Commons vote the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* not to be in Danger, *&c.*

On the 17th of *April*, upon a Meſſage from the Lords, That they had agreed to an Addreſs to *Her Majeſty*, to which they deſir'd the Concurrence of the Houſe ; the ſaid Addreſs was twice read ; and, after ſome Debate, it was reſolv'd to preſent *Three Addreſſes* to Her Majeſty : " *Firſt*, For the *Treaties* of *Peace* and *Commerce* be- " tween *Her Majeſty* and the King of *Spain*, and the Inſtructions given to *Her Ma-* " *jeſty's Ambaſſadors* thereupon ; together with the *Copies* of the King of *Spain's* Ra- " tifications of the ſaid *Treaties*, and the *Preliminaries* ſign'd by the Lord *Lexington* " and the Marquis of *Bedmar*, at *Madrid* ; and all other *Agreements* and *Stipulati-* " *ons*, made concerning the *Commerce* between *Great Britain* and *Spain*. *Secondly*, " For an Account what Engagements of Guaranty *Her Majeſty* has enter'd into, " by Virtue of any *Treaty* with any Foreign Prince or State, from the Year 1710. " And, *Thirdly*, An Account what Inſtances had been us'd by *Her Majeſty*, for the " reſtoring to the *Catalans* their *ancient Privileges*, and all *Letters* relating thereto." And then it was *reſolv'd*, " To take into further Conſideration the Meſſage, that " Day ſent from the Lords, upon *Thurſday* next following." After this, the Conſideration of that Part of *Her Majeſty's* Speech relating to *Libels*, was further put off to that Day Fortnight : And Mr. Secretary *Bromley* acquainted the Houſe, That, purſuant to their Addreſs, for the *Pretender's* ſpeedy Removal from *Lorrain*, *Her Majeſty* had been pleaſed to declare, *That ſhe would inſiſt upon, and renew her Inſtances, as this Houſe deſired.*

Debate about the Lords Addreſs in the H. of Commons, *April* 17.

Papers call'd for.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs about the *Pretender*.

Debate in the H. of Commons, about the Treaties of *Peace* and *Commerce*.

The Commons ſpent the Three next Sittings on *controverted Elections*, and on *Ways and Means* ; and then, on the 22d of *April*, took into Conſideration the Meſſage from the Lords before-mention'd ; which occaſion'd a warm Debate, from One till Six of the Clock in the Afternoon. The moſt material Objections were raiſed by Mr. *Ward*, an eminent Merchant, to the *Treaties* of *Commerce* ; in which many eſſential Points, particularly the Duties on ſeveral Sorts of Goods and Merchandize, were left looſe and undetermin'd, and therefore liable to arbitrary Explanations. Mr. Auditor *Foley* having anſwer'd him, he was reply'd to by Mr. *Horatio Walpole* ; and the latter was ſupported by Sir *Peter King*, and *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; ; who ſuſpecting which way ſome of the Miniſters were driving, had, ſome Time before, left the Court-Party, and was thereupon * remov'd from his Place of one of the Lords of the *Admiralty* ; and who, on this Occaſion, ſpoke with notable Vehemence againſt the *Miniſters*, who had made ſuch a precarious Peace. They were anſwer'd by Mr. *Campion* : And the leading Men among the *Whigs* plainly perceiving, from the Noiſe and Laughter of their Antagoniſts, that they were ſure of a Majority, gave up the Conteſt, and did not think fit to inſiſt on a Diviſion, which would but expoſe their Weakneſs : Whereupon it was reſolv'd, " That the Houſe did agree " with the Lords in the ſaid Addreſs, to be preſented to Her Majeſty :" And or-

* *April* 5.

The Commons agree with the Lords in an Addreſs, upon the Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous Peace.

der'd, " That Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* do carry the Addreſs to the Lords, " and acquaint them with theſe Reſolutions." On *Saturday*, the 24th of *April*, both Houſes attended Her Majeſty with the ſaid (*a*) Addreſs; to which they receiv'd ſo gracious an Anſwer, that, upon the Report of it, the Commons reſolv'd to return Her Majeſty their humble Thanks for it. Thus having obtain'd a Parliamentary Sanction to their late Meaſures, the *Miniſters* thought themſelves ſecure from any future Inquiries. A. D. 1714.

In the mean Time, notwithſtanding the Proceedings and Addreſſes of both Houſes againſt the Chevalier *de St. George*, his Friends, depending on a ſuperior Power, ſtill endeavour'd to promote his Intereſt, with indefatigable Induſtry. To this Purpoſe, a printed LETTER, written * by Mr. *Leſley* (a famous Non-juring Clergyman) from *Barleduc*, in *Lorrain*, the *Pretender*'s Reſidence, to a *Member of Parliament*, *in* London, was openly handed about; containing a particular Account of the State of Affairs, and what Obſervations Mr. *Leſley* had made ſince his coming there. This Piece begun with a fine Deſcription of the *Chevalier*'s Perſon and Character; " His graceful Mien, Magnanimity of Spirit, " Devotion free from Bigotry, Application to Buſineſs, ready Apprehenſion, " ſound Judgment, and Affability; ſo that none converſed with him, but what " were charm'd with his good Senſe, and Sweetneſs of Temper." - - - - - Then coming cloſe to the main Deſign of this *Letter*, Mr. *Leſley* ſaid, " That the *Cheva-* " *lier* expreſs'd no Reſentment at the cruel Proceedings of the Parliament, to leave " him no Place to flee unto: But that other Men were aſtoniſh'd, and ſaid, *For* " *what is all this Rage? What has He done? Was it a Crime in Him to be born? If* " *his Birth was Suppoſititious, it was a good Reaſon, indeed, to bar His Acceſſion to* " *the Throne; but none to perſecute Him, or ſet a Price on His Head, as was pro-* " *poſ'd in Parliament, by a rich and powerful Party, to encourage the Aſſaſſination of* " *Him.*" He added, " That ſince ſo much depended on his *Birth*, why was it " not inquir'd into? That the Prince of *Orange* promis'd it in his *Firſt Declara-* " *tion*, and referr'd it to be examin'd in Parliament: But this not having been " done either by Parliament, Court of Judicature, or any other Authority whatever, " it afforded an infallible Demonſtration of the Truth of his *BIRTH*; ſince, by " the Laws of GOD and Man, every Child that is own'd by both Parents, is to " be received as ſuch, unleſs evident Proof be made to the contrary. That it " was very obvious, why former Parliaments, and in a former Reign, would not " enter into the Examination of his *Birth*; becauſe they knew the Truth of it, and " that no Proof could be made againſt it: But the falſe Rumours and Suppoſiti- " ons, which were induſtriouſly ſpread abroad concerning it, to make way for the " Prince of *Orange*, more eaſily to aſcend the Throne, (having ſerved their Turn) " were laid aſide, like Scaffolding, when a Houſe is built. That he hop'd it was " reſerved for this Parliament, to make a full Examination, and to ſet the Na- " tion at Reſt upon this Material Point; if not, the *Birth* of this Prince was in- " fallibly confirm'd. That there was no Danger herein to his SISTER, who " now reign'd; for none could doubt, but he would be very well pleas'd to make " ſuch a Com-Promiſe with Her, that ſhe might hold the Crown during her " Life; provided his Succeſſion, after Her, were ſettled; and give all the Security " for this that could be deſired, even to put his Perſon into her Hands, if ſhe

* Letter from Mr. *Leſley*, in Praiſe, and on the Behalf of the *Pretender*, dated *April* 23. 1714.

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(*a*) The ADDRESS, and ANSWER, were as follow:

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

" WE your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, " and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs the juſt Senſe which we " have of your Majeſty's Goodneſs to your People, in delivering them by a SAFE, HONOURABLE, " and ADVANTAGEOUS Peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the heavy Burthen of a conſuming " Land-War, unequally carry'd on, and become at laſt impracticable. And we do moſt earneſt- " ly intreat your Majeſty, That You will be pleaſed, with the ſame Steadineſs, notwithſtanding " all the Obſtructions which have been, or may be thrown in your Way, to purſue ſuch Mea- " ſures as You ſhall judge neceſſary, for compleating the Settlement of *Europe*, on the Principles " laid down by your Majeſty, in your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The QUEEN's ANSWER.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" THE State of Publick Affairs in *Europe*, as well as the Neceſſities of my own Kingdom, ob- " liged Me to enter into a Negotiation of Peace; and notwithſtanding all Obſtructions and " Difficulties, I have, by the Bleſſing of GOD, brought it to a Happy Concluſion.

" I eſteem this Addreſs as the United Voice of my Affectionate and Loyal Subjects; and I re- " turn you all the heartieſt Thanks, which can be given by a Sovereign, who deſires nothing " more, than to ſee her People ſafe and flouriſhing.

A. D. 1714.

" thought fit : And that would unite both their Intereſts, and render her Reign " more ſecure and comfortable to Her, than it was, or could be otherwiſe. That " if we were afraid of a *Popiſh* Succeſſor, why did we *make* the next Succeſſor a " *Papiſt* ? For it was they did it, who baniſh'd him, when an Infant, into a *Po-* " *piſh* Country, and paſs'd an Act of *Attainder* againſt him, if he ſhould return " to be inſtructed in our Religion ; and had ſent to all the *Proteſtant* Courts in *Eu-* " *rope*, not to admit him, or to drive him thence if he ſhould come ; and had " excluded him from the Crown, without any Reſerve for him, tho' he ſhould be- " come a *Proteſtant* ; and, at the ſame Time, declar'd openly, they would not be- " lieve him, if he ſhould profeſs it : Which Things were ſo irrational, that they " had no tolerable Foundation to ſtand upon. - - - - That the *Britiſh* Nation had no " Reaſon to be afraid of the *Chevalier*'s introducing *Popery* and *Slavery* ; ſince he " had neither Foreign Force, nor Alliances ; and, if he were upon the Throne, he " muſt be perfectly in the Hands of his People. That as to *Religion*, he had " promis'd to hear, in due Time and Place, what could be ſaid on that Sub- " ject ; which was all that could be expected : But that whatever ſhould be the Iſ- " ſue of his Hearing, as to his own private Judgment, the Church of *England* " might be no leſs ſecure : For it was always his fix'd Perſwaſion, that the Security " of the Crown, and Church of *England*, was, next under GOD, in their mutual " Support of each other. And becauſe the greateſt Hurt any King of *England* can " do to the Church of *England*, is, putting bad Biſhops upon her ; this being a " corrupting the Fountain ; Therefore, to avoid all Jealouſies, he was willing, du- " ring his Reign, ſo far to wave his Prerogative in the Nomination of Biſhops, " Deans, and all other Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in the Gift of the Crown : That " Five Biſhops ſhould be appointed, of which the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for " the Time being, always to be one ; Who, upon any Vacancy, might name " Three Perſons to him, of whom he would chuſe one. And the Church of *Eng-* " *land*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, ſhould be ſecur'd in the ſole Poſſeſſion, not only of " all the Churches, but of the Univerſities, and even Schools. And, as a further " Mark of his Favour, he remitted, during his Time, the *Tenths* and *Firſt-Fruits*, " payable by the Biſhops and Clergy to the Crown. That he had inform'd him- " ſelf of paſt *Miſcarriages*, and knew well the Difference between the Office of a " KING, and a MISSIONARY : That therefore he would concern himſelf " with no Man's Religion ; but was reſolv'd to defend that which was *Legally Eſta-* " *bliſh'd*, and whoſe Principles are true to *Monarchy*, and ſafe for *Government*. That, " for the Satisfaction of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, and his own " RESTORATION, he thought himſelf obliged to do every Thing that was con- " ſiſtent with Conſcience and Honour. That, *as an Inſtance of his good Intentions*, " he had ſent for Mr. *Leſley*, to officiate to the *Proteſtants* in his Family ; had cauſed " a Room to be fitted up in his own Houſe, for a Chapel for them ; and had taken " out of their Congregation his preſent *Secretary of State*, and *Chief Miniſter*." And, in order to diſaffect the People to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, Mr. *Leſley* ſubjoin'd a ſhrewd Inſinuation, " That the avowed Doctrine of the Illuſtrious Houſe of " *HANOVER*, was *Conſubſtantiation* ; which was as erroneous, and as contrary " to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, as *Tranſubſtantiation* : And yet no " Proviſion had been made, that when they ſhould come into *Great Britain*, they " ſhould be of the Communion of the Church of *England*.

Reaſons for, and againſt the Duke of *Cambridge*'s coming over.

About the ſame Time, both Parties being in Suſpenſe, upon the Hopes, or Fears, of the coming over of the Duke of *Cambridge* ; the Authors of the EXAMINER plainly enough (*a*) diſcover'd the Perplexity ſome of the *Miniſters* were in, at that

(*a*) The *EXAMINER* of *April* 23. 1714, contains what follows :

" I ſhall not pretend to ſpeculate upon the Motions of this Prince, with whom the *Faction* have " made ſo free, nor explain thoſe Words in the *Preamble* of the *Duke*'s *Patent*, which ſeem to croſs " upon any ſuch early Undertaking as the *Whigs* pretend is in View : Much leſs will I undertake " to draw *Parallels* from *Hiſtory*, or inquire into the Conduct of *Princes*. It is enough, that the " *Proteſtant Succeſſion* is neareſt *Her Majeſty*'s Heart : Any other Approaches ſhould ſeem unneceſ- " ſary. *Her's* is the Toil of calming a ruffled Nation, and compoſing the Minds of a reſtleſs, " uneaſy People ; and the *Illuſtrious Houſe of HANOVER*, her lawful Succeſſors, will reap the " Fruits of her Care. Who would ſet ſail in a Storm ; and not rather ſtay till the Paſſage is " ſmooth'd, the general Ferment abated, and *Peace at Home* more firmly eſtabliſh'd ? I have all " along argued in theſe Papers for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and have endeavour'd to perſwade my " Fellow-Subjects, that this is a *Common Concern*, in which all of us ought to unite ; and that the " *Faction*, by miſplacing the *Publick Securities*, and by pretending to engroſs all Zeal for the *Suc-* " *ceſſion* to themſelves, and to make it the *diſtinguiſhing Badge* of *One Party* only, (and that a very " inconſiderable one) have moſt *ſcandalouſly bely'd* their Country, and brought as much Detriment " upon

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that Juncture : And, on the other hand, a ſtrenuous Stickler * for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, publiſh'd a few Days after, *The* REASONS *and* NECESSITY *of the Duke of* CAMBRIDGE's *coming to, and reſiding in* Great Britain ; the laſt, and moſt cogent of which was, " That the Prince's coming over, would bring to the *Teſt* ſome great " Perſons, who were reported to act on pernicious and dangerous Principles to the " *Hanover* Family. But, it ſeems, neither the Queen, not her Miniſters, were willing to put Things upon that Iſſue : For upon a Report, that the Princeſs *Sophia* intended to deſire the Queen's Approbation for the Duke of *Cambridge*'s coming into *England*, her Majeſty, with the Advice of her Cabinet Council, wrote to her Highneſs the following Letter :

* Mr. *J. Toland.*

MADAM, SISTER, AUNT,

The Queen's Letter to the P. *Sophia.*

" SInce the Right of Succeſſion to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to " You and your Family, there have always been diſaffected Perſons, who, by " particular Views of their own Intereſt, have enter'd into Meaſures to fix a Prince " of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilſt I am yet living. I never thought " till now that this Project would have gone ſo far, as to have made the leaſt Im- " preſſion on your Mind : But, as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours " which are induſtriouſly ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into this " Sentiment ; it is of Importance, with reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, " that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it ſome " Conſequences, that will be *dangerous to that Succeſſion it ſelf* ; which is not ſecure " any other ways, than as the Prince, who actually wears the Crown, maintains " her Authority and Prerogative. There are here ( ſuch is our Misfortune ) a great " many People that are ſeditiouſly diſpoſed : So I leave you to judge what Tumults " they may be able to raiſe, if they ſhould have a Pretext to begin a Commotion. " I perſwade my ſelf, therefore, You will never conſent that the leaſt Thing ſhould " be done, that may diſturb the Repoſe of Me, or my Subjects.

" Open your ſelf to me with the ſame Freedom I do to you, and propoſe what- " ever you think may contribute to the Security of the *Succeſſion* ; I will come into " it with Zeal, *provided* that it do not *derogate* from my Dignity, which I am re- " ſolv'd to maintain. I am, with a great deal of Affection, *&c.*

St. *James's*,
*May* 19. 1714.

Superſcrib'd,
*To my Siſter and Aunt, Electreſs-Dowager of* Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh.

The Queen, at the ſame Time, wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Cambridge*, to this Effect :

The Queen's Letter to the D. of *Cambridge.*

COUSIN,

" AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Paget*'s Family, having hin- " der'd him from ſetting forward ſo ſoon as he thought to have done, I can- " not defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts with reſpect to the Deſign

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" upon the *Hanover Family*, as it is in the Power of a few clamorous Wretches to do, by their " abſurd and unreaſonable Interpoſitions. Whilſt they go on to *ecchо* this *Topick*, and to make " the *Succeſſion* a *Party-Cauſe* ; whilſt they bully the *Miniſtry*, menace and inſult their *Superiors* " and *Fellow-Subjects*, with the Dawnings of I know not what *Deliverance* ; they muſt excuſe the " *Tories*, if they do not go theſe Lengths of Joy and Expectation. We hope that the *Vacancy* " of the *Throne* is at a great Diſtance off : We have not yet heard of any *Reſignations* ; and we " are confident, that an *Active Faction*, and a *Paſſive Government*, will not always be the Caſe. Such " a *Royal Gueſt* muſt be ever welcome to the true Lovers of our *Religion* and *Monarchy* ; but if " our Joy upon this Occaſion ſhould be bounded and regulated by ſuperior Duty to *Her Majeſty*, " and to the *Eldeſt Branches* of an *Illuſtrious Houſe* ; tho' it is poſſible there are ſome amongſt us, " who will not be reſtrain'd by either of theſe Conſiderations ; yet we conceive we ſhall not, on " that Account, appear to be leſs zealous for the *Succeſſion* ; and our Enemies, at the ſame Time, " will make but an awkward Court to the *Young Prince*, by any ſuch extravagant *Congratulations*. " Let no Loyal Subject, therefore, be in any the leaſt Pain upon this Piece of News, whether " it prove true or falſe ; nor weakly imagine, ( whatever Airs the Friends to *Faction* may give " themſelves ) that this Incident will do their Cauſe any Service, or be the Means of reviving " their Intereſt. The *Prince*, whoſe *Footſteps* they are ſo haſty in *ſlandering*, is furniſh'd with con- " ſummate Wiſdom and Juſtice ; has a *Genius* and Capacity for Government, equal to his *High* " *Birth*, and the Dignity of that *Blood* which flows in his Veins : Far be it from us to imagine, " or believe, that *He*, who is born to command Nations, ſhould ever ſtoop to head a *Party*, or be " reduc'd to the Neceſſity of relying upon thoſe Men, who have made ſuch Havock among his " *Royal Anceſtors*, and had well nigh advanc'd their own aſpiring Leaders upon a Level with that " *Illuſtrious Family*, and made them almoſt *Coheirs* in the Rights of *Monarchy*, &c.

" you

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" you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the opening of this Matter ought to " have been firſt to me; ſo I expected you would not have given Ear to it, with- " out knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my own " Dignity, the Friendſhip I have for you, and the Electoral Houſe to which you be- " long, and the true Deſire I have, that It may ſucceed to my Kingdoms; and this " requires of me, that I ſhould tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the " Tranquility of my Dominions, and the Right of Succeſſion in your Line, and " conſequently more diſagreeable to Me, than ſuch a Proceeding at this Juncture. " I am, with a great deal of Friendſhip,

*Your very Affectionate Couſin,*

*St.* James's, May 19. 1712.

ANNE. R.

Superſcrib'd,

*To the Duke of* Cambridge.

At the ſame Time alſo, the Lord High Treaſurer wrote the following Letter to the Elector of *Brunſwick*.

The Lord Treaſurer's Letter to the Elector of *Brunſwick*.

*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" THough I expect Mr. *Harley* every Moment in Return from your Court, and " thereby ſhall have another Opportunity of doing my ſelf the Honour to " preſent your Royal Highneſs with my moſt humble Duty, and the Aſſurance of " my utmoſt Service; yet I cannot ſlip this Occaſion of the Queen's Meſſenger at- " tending your Royal Highneſs with her Majeſty's Letter, to lay my ſelf at your " Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not juſt enough to allow me, to " be inviolably devoted to your Succeſſion, nothing coming into Competition with " that, becauſe I know I pleaſe the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of " your Serene Houſe. I hope, therefore, I ſhall find Credit with your Royal High- " neſs, when I humbly lay my ſincere Opinion before you. The Queen is moſt " heartily for your Succeſſion: If there be any Thing which may render it more ſe- " cure, which is conſiſtent with her Majeſty's Safety, it will be accompliſh'd. It " is not the eager Deſires of ſome, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whoſe " Diſcontents, perhaps, animate their Zeal, can balance the Security you have in " the Queen's Friendſhip, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for " as I am ſure your Royal Highneſs's great Wiſdom would not chuſe to rule by a " Party, ſo you will not let their narrow Meaſures be the Standard of your Go- " vernment. I doubt not, but the Accident that happen'd about the Writ, may be " improv'd, to increaſe the moſt perfect Friendſhip between the Queen, and your " moſt Serene Family. I will ſtudy to do every Thing to demonſtrate the profound " Veneration and Reſpect wherewith I am,

*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*
*Your Royal Highneſs's*
*Moſt Dutiful, moſt Humble,*
*And moſt Obedient Servant,*

OXFORD.

Death of the moſt excellent Princeſs SOPHIA.

There was a Fourth Letter, to wit, from the Queen to the Elector of *Brunſwick*, but written in a Style ſo unbecoming the one and the other, that the Perſons to whom theſe Letters were tranſmitted hither, did not think fit to give Copies of it. It was generally believed, That the Receipt of thoſe ungrateful Letters, anticipated the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*; which happen'd on the 28th of *May*, O. S. or 8th of *June*, N. S. For though this moſt excellent Princeſs was, like mellow Fruit, gather'd to her Royal Anceſtors, in the Fulneſs of Years, and had almoſt reach'd the utmoſt Line of human Life, yet thoſe Letters caſt ſuch a Damp upon her Spirits, that as ſhe was, in the Evening, walking in the Gardens at *Herenhauſen*, ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and died in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, and the Counteſs of *Pickenbourg*, who were talking with her, before any other Perſon could come up to her Aſſiſtance. She was the Fourth and youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, (only Daughter of King *James* the Firſt,) and was born at the *Hague*, in *Holland*, on the Third of *October*,

Her Pedigree Marriage, Iſſue and Character.

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*October*, 1630; ſo that ſhe was Eighty Three Years, Eight Months, and Five Days Old, when ſhe expired. In the Year 1658, ſhe was married to *Erneſt-Auguſt*, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, Fourth and youngeſt Son to *George*, Duke of *Lunenburgh-Zell*; which Duke *Erneſt-Auguſt*, in 1662, ſucceeded Count *Francis* of *Wirtenberg*, in the Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrugh*; in 1680, on the Death of his eldeſt Brother, *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, he ſuccedeed him alſo in that Dignity; and in the Year 1692, he receiv'd the Inveſtiture of the Electoral Dignity of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*. This noble and potent Prince, died the 23d of *January*, 1698, having had Iſſue by his Royal Conſort the late Princeſs *SOPHIA*, Six Sons, *viz.* *GEORGE LEWIS*, *Frederick-Auguſt*, *Maximilian-William*, *Charles-Philip*, *Chriſtian* and *Erneſt-Auguſt*; and one Daughter, *Sophia-Dorothy*, who in the Year 1684, became the Second Wife of *Frederick* the Third, King of *Pruſſia*. The late Princeſs *Sophia*, was bleſſed with a ſtrong, healthy Conſtitution; and endow'd with admirable natural and acquir'd Abilities; ſhe was perfect Miſtreſs of the *Low-Dutch*, *German*, *Engliſh*, *French* and *Italian* Languages; and had a Genius equally turn'd for Converſation or *Buſineſs*, which rendred her not only the *Ornament and Delight* of her *Court*, but qualify'd her to manage and ſupport the higheſt Intereſts. The Greatneſs of her Soul, bore exact Proportion to her Princely Birth, and the Station which ſhe fill'd; but withal, was temper'd with ſo much Sweetneſs and Affability, that the *Duty* of thoſe below her, became all one with their *Pleaſure*. No one ever gave Liberties with a better Choice, or could act without Reſerve, to greater Advantage. She behaved in both Parts to Admiration, as a Daughter of *England*, and a Mother of *Germany*. Her Wit was ſprightly, curious and ſurprizing; her Judgment ſolid and penetrating, founded upon the nobleſt Maxims from Reading and Study, explain'd by Obſervation and Experience. Nothing could exceed the Beauties and Advantages of her Converſation, but her Letters: Both were eaſy, entertaining and uſeful. She had a Fund of Happineſs within her ſelf, which gave a Reliſh to her Retirements: But her Care in Government and Oeconomy, ſhew'd the juſt Senſe ſhe had of being born for the Good of others. Her Piety was exemplary without Affectation; her Sentiments of *Religion* worthy and noble, neither perplex'd with *Doubts*, nor *enſlav'd* by *Superſtition*. The Neighbourhood of the *Jeſuits*, ſerv'd only to confirm her in the Opinion ſhe had of the Cheats and impious Corruptions of their Church and Order: But though bred up in the Reformed Religion, according to the *Calvinian Diſcipline*; yet ſhe ever had a great *Eſteem* for the *Liturgy* and *Conſtitution* of the *Church* of *England*. She hated every Thing that was ſowre, malicious, and ill-natur'd, to ſuch a Degree, that none could be more ſedulous to oppoſe, or more active to ſuppreſs, every little Quarrel and Party that grew up, or ripen'd, where ſhe had any Influence. A Life thus ſpent, needed not a Minute's Warning to prepare for Immortality.

To reſume the Thread of Hiſtory: Upon a Report, induſtriouſly ſpread by the Agents of the *Chevalier de St. George*, "That the Duke of *Cambridge* might have "come over, if the Elector, his Father, would have let him; but that his Electoral "Highneſs did not think the Crown of *Great Britain* worth accepting:" They who watch'd here for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, thought fit to have the Three Letters above-mentioned, diſpers'd in Print; which gave ſo great Offence to the Men in Power, That both the Publiſher, and the Perſon who ſent him thoſe Letters, were taken up by Warrants from the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and bound over to appear at the *Queen's-Bench* Bar. About this very Time, Baron *de Bothmer* arriv'd * in *London*, with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, and on the 29th of *June*, had a private Audience of the Queen, to notify the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*; whereupon an Order was made in Council, for Mourning, and for praying for the Elector of *Brunſwick*, in the Liturgy of the Church of *England*.

* *Jan* 25. Baron *de Bothmer* arrives in *London*.

It was then confidently reported, that in the Conſultation (hinted at before) wherein it was debated, whether, or no, the Queen ſhould invite over the Duke of *Cambridge*? The Lord *Treaſurer*, the Lord *Chancellor*, the Lord *Privy-Seal*, and another Privy-Counſellor, were for the Affirmative. But that the Lord *Bolingbroke* having inſiſted on the Negative, and carried that material Point, he reſolv'd to puſh his Point, and to uſe all poſſible Means to defeat the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; and with that View, broke all Meaſures with the Treaſurer, and united himſelf more cloſely with the High-Church Party. Be that as it will, the further Diſcouragement, and (if poſſible) the utter Ruin of the *Diſſenters*, being thought a neceſſary Step to bring the preſent Scheme to bear, on the 12th of *May*, upon a Motion made by Sir *William Wyndham*, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Sections, of the Statute of the Thirteenth and 14th Year of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An Act for the Uniformity of publick Prayers, and Adminiſtration of Sacraments*, &c. were read: After which it was *order'd*, That Leave be given to bring in a *Bill, to prevent the Growth*

Bill to prevent the *Growth of Schiſm*, order'd to be brought in.

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*Growth of Schiſm, and for the further Security of the Church of* England, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd*; and, that Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Cholmondley*, Mr. Comptroller, Sir *Arthur Kay*, Mr. *Campion*, Lord *Down*, Mr. *Finch*, Mr. *Gore*, Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Mr. *Windſor*, Sir *William Whitlock*, Dr. *Paſke*, and Mr. *Aldworth*, do prepare and bring in the ſame. After this, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, for a Copy of the Inſtructions given to the Earl of *Strafford*, "with relation to the "Declaration made by him, on the Part of her Majeſty, to the Miniſters of the ſe-"veral Allies, who had any Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, before the Ceſſation of "Arms:" Which Addreſs was generally look'd upon to be made, in order to find a Pretence, not to pay the Arrears due to the Troops of the Elector of *Hanover*, and lately demanded on the Part of his Electoral Highneſs; becauſe upon the Ceſſation of Arms, thoſe Troops refus'd to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, and rather choſe to follow Prince *Eugene*, with the reſt of the Confederates.

Addreſs intended againſt paying the Arrears to the Troops of *Hanover*.

* *May* 21. A few Days after, *the Bill to prevent the Growth of* SCHISM, &c. was brought in *, read the firſt Time, and order'd to a Second Reading; which was done accordingly, on the 24th of *May*, and the Bill committed to a Grand Committee. On the other hand, in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen the *Epiſcopal*, and, which was the ſame, the *Jacobite* Party in *Scotland*, they who promoted the Bill againſt the

† *May* 22. *Preſbyterians*, moved † for Leave to bring in a *Bill, for veſting the Revenues and Rents which did belong to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of that Part of* Great Britain, *call'd* Scotland, *in her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, to be by them applied to the Support and Maintenance of the Epiſcopal Clergy there.* The *Whig* Members immediately perceiv'd the Drift of ſuch a Bill; and in order to render it, in ſome Meaſure, ineffectual, propoſed this Addition, *viz.* (after the Words, *Epiſcopal Clergy there*) *who ſhall pray for her Majeſty, and the Princeſs* Sophia, *in expreſs Words, and conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England: Which the Court Party not having the Confidence to oppoſe, the Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. At the ſame Time, it was reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty, "for an Account what Rents and "Revenues, formerly belonging to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops in *Scotland*, were "now veſted in the Crown; what Grants had been made out of the ſame, to what "Uſes, and upon what Conſiderations." But it is to be obſerv'd, that moſt of the Revenues belonging to the Epiſcopal Clergy in *Scotland*, having, at the Revolution, been forfeited, by the Incumbents refuſing to ſwear Allegiance to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and having been given to the *Preſbyterians*, the reſuming of them would have been attended with great Difficulties; which, together with the Clauſe above-mention'd, occaſion'd the dropping of that Bill.

Bill order'd for reſuming the Epiſcopal Revenues in *Scotland*.

On the 26th of *May*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went through the *Bill, to prevent the Growth of* SCHISM, &c. and made ſeveral Amendments to it, which being, the next Day, reported, were agreed to; and, upon a Motion, that the Bill be ingroſs'd, the ſame was carried by a Majority of Two Hundred Twenty Two Voices, againſt One Hundred and Sixteen. Five Days after ‖, the ſaid Ingroſſed Bill being read the Third Time, and a Motion made, that it ſhould paſs; the ſame occaſioned a very warm, and long Debate. Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, and Sir *Peter King*, exerted their Abilities and Eloquences in oppoſing this Bill; repreſenting, in general, "That it look'd more like a Decree of JULIAN the APOSTATE, "than a Law enacted by a Proteſtant Parliament; ſince it tended to raiſe as "great a Perſecution againſt our Proteſtant Brethren, as either the *Primitive Chriſtians* ever ſuffer'd from the Heathen Emperors; or the Proteſtants from *Popery*, and the Inquiſition." Mr. *Stanhope* ſhew'd, in particular, the ill Conſequences of this Law, as it would of Courſe occaſion *Foreign Education*, which, on the one Hand, would drain the Kingdom of vaſt Sums of Money; and, which was ſtill worſe, fill the tender Minds of young Men with Prejudices againſt their own Country. He illuſtrated and ſtrengthened his Argument, by the Example of the *Engliſh Popiſh* Seminaries Abroad, which, he ſaid, were ſo pernicious to *Great Britain*, that inſtead of making new Laws to encourage Foreign Education, he could wiſh thoſe already in Force againſt *Papiſts*, were mitigated; and that they ſhould be allow'd a certain Number of Schools. The chief *Sticklers* for the Bill were, Mr. *Bromley*, Principal Secretary of State; Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Mr. *Collier*: Mr. *Bromley* maintain'd, *That the Diſſenters were equally dangerous, both to Church and State: However, if the Members, who ſpoke in their Behalf, would have this Bill drop, he would readily conſent to it, provided another Bill were brought in, to incapacitate them either to ſit in that Houſe, or to vote in Elections of Members of Parliament.* Mr. *Walpole* anſwer'd this Speech with a great deal of ſolid Reaſoning: After which, Mr. *Hungerford* recapitulated, and, in his uſual ludicrous way, faintly labour'd to confute what had been offer'd by the *Whig* Members. Mr. *Collier*, who

‖ *June* 1. Great Debate upon the Third Reading of the Bill to prevent the Growth of *Schiſm*, &c.

A. D. 1714.

brought up the Rear, did ſtill worſe: This Man, formerly a *petty-fogging Attorney*, had, by a Wile, got the Directorſhip of the *Play-Houſe* in *Drury-Lane*; and, afterwards, by his bold, intruding Aſſurance, the Acquaintance and Intimacy of the Lord *Bolingbroke*; who, from a Buffoon, and an obſequious Companion in his nocturnal Debauches, thought fit to advance him to a brighter Station. Hereupon, at his Lordſhip's earneſt Requeſt, Mr. *Collier* (tho' hardly worth *Thirty Pounds* a Year) was, by the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Intereſt, brought into the *Houſe of Commons*; where he took this ſolemn Occaſion to ſignalize his Zeal for the Cauſe he was to ſerve. With this Intention, he back'd Mr. *Hungerford*; and, in order to expoſe the *Diſſenters*, he deſir'd Leave to read to the Houſe, a Collection of *Abſurdities* and *impious Expreſſions*, which he pretended to have cull'd out of their Writings. After the Reading of Part of his *impertinent Legend*, he fell on a Paſſage taken out of the nonſenſical *Rhapſodies* of the late Mr. *Hickeringill*, Miniſter at *Colcheſter*; wherein, Mr. *Collier* ſaid, he averr'd, that our *BLESSED SAVIOUR was a Son of a W——*. At theſe ſhocking Expreſſions, Mr. *Bromley* ſtopt him ſhort, ſaying, *Such impious Words ought not to be repeated in that Aſſembly.* Some other Members obſerv'd, on the other hand, *Firſt*, That Mr. *Hickeringill* was not a *Diſſenting Teacher*, but a Miniſter of the Church of *England*: And, *Secondly*, That he was known to be *crack-brain'd*; ſo that his *Extravagancies* and *Blaſphemies* proved nothing againſt any Set of Men; much leſs againſt the *Diſſenters*. Mr. *Lechmere* ſpoke againſt the Bill, with a great deal of Vehemence; and, among other Things, took notice, "That "the Indulgence granted to *Proteſtant Diſſenters* ſince the *Revolution*, had been ſo far "from hurting the *Church*, that it had rather enlarg'd its Pale: And that it was "notorious, that ſome * Perſons, who had been bred among *Schiſmaticks*, were, or, "at leaſt, pretended to be, the ſtrongeſt Supports of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*." Several other Speeches were made *for* and *againſt* the *Bill*; but whoever got the better in Point of Reaſoning, it was carry'd by a Majority of Two Hundred and Thirty Seven Voices, againſt One Hundred and Twenty Six, *That the Bill do paſs*; and Sir *William Wyndham*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who brought it into the Houſe, was order'd to carry it to the Lords. We may take notice, that the Publick were divided in their Opinions, whether the Lord Treaſurer was *for*, or *againſt* this Bill? They who held the Negative, ſuppoſed, That there having been of late ſome Miſunderſtanding between him and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, the latter, in order to ſtrengthen his Party, was willing to ſacrifice the *Diſſenters*, whom the Lord Treaſurer ſtill entertain'd with fair Promiſes: But others look'd upon the apparent Coldneſs between thoſe Two Great Men, either as *Chimerical*, or as a *Political Artifice to amuſe and divide* their Joint Enemies. Be that as it will, it was obſerv'd, that the Lord *Harley*, *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; (lately return'd from *Hanover*) and, in ſhort, all the Lord Treaſurer's Friends, except his own Brother, the Auditor, voted for the Bill; which, the * next Day, was carry'd to the Houſe of Lords.

* Meaning the Lord *Treaſurer*, the Lord *Chancellor*, and Lord *Bolingbroke*.

* *June* 2.

Their Lordſhips thought fit to proceed with the matureſt Deliberation, in an Affair of ſo great Moment; and therefore put off the firſt Reading of the Bill till *Friday*, the Fourth of *June*; when the Lords, in and about *London*, were ſummon'd to attend. In the mean Time, the *Preſbyterians*, *Quakers*, and *Foreign Proteſtants*, were not idle; for, beſides their private Sollicitations, they repreſented in Print the Hardſhips and Inconveniencies of ſuch a Law. On the † Day appointed, the Lords (in a full Houſe) read the *Bill* the firſt Time; and the Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid, "It "was a Bill of the laſt Importance, ſince it concern'd the Security of the Church of "*England*, the beſt and firmeſt Support of the *Monarchy*; both which, all good "Men, and, in particular, that *Auguſt Aſſembly*, who derive their Luſtre from, and "are neareſt the *Throne*, ought to have moſt at Heart:" And therefore, his Lordſhip moved, that it ſhould be read a Second Time. Hereupon, the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, "No Man was more ready than himſelf to do every Thing, that ſhould ap-"pear neceſſary to attain the ſeeming Intention of this Bill; *viz.* *The preventing* "*the Growth of Schiſm*, and the *further ſecuring of the Church of* England: But that "the enacting Part would be ſo far from anſwering the *Title* of it, that, in his O-"pinion, it would have a quite contrary Effect, and prove equally pernicious to "*Church* and *State*." His Lordſhip enlarg'd on thoſe Two Heads, in a Diſcourſe of near Half an Hour; and, among other Things, repreſented, "That inſtead of "preventing *Schiſm*, and enlarging the Pale of the *Church*, this *Bill* tended to in-"troduce *Ignorance*, and its inſeparable Attendants, *Superſtition* and *Irreligion*." To this Purpoſe, his Lordſhip took notice, "That in many Country-Towns, *Reading*, "*Writing*, and *Grammar-Schools* were chiefly ſupported by the *Diſſenters*; not only "for the Inſtruction and Benefit of their own Children, but likewiſe of thoſe of "poor *Churchmen*; ſo that the ſuppreſſing of thoſe *Schools* would, in ſome Places, "ſuppreſs the Reading of the *Holy Scriptures*." On the other hand, his Lordſhip obſerv'd,

† *June* 4. The Bill read the firſt Time. Debate about it.

Subſtance of the Lord *Cowper*'s Speech.

obſerv'd, " That this Bill ſtruck at the ancient Rights and Prerogative of the " Houſe of Peers; which, by the Conſtitution, is the Supreme Court of Judica- " ture, and the *Dernier Reſort* in all Cauſes; whereas, by this Bill, the *Juſtices of* " *the Peace were empower'd, finally to hear, and determine the Offences againſt the ſame.* " My Lords, added he, I would rather enlarge, than abridge the Power of *Juſtices* " *of the Peace*, were it but to encourage Gentlemen to take upon them an Office ſo " troubleſome, and, at the ſame Time, ſo unprofitable; unleſs it be, perhaps, in " the County of *Middleſex*: But, My Lords, I ſhall never conſent to give up the " Birth-Rights, and ancient Privileges, of this *Auguſt Aſſembly*, of which I have the " Honour to be a Member.

The Earl of *Wharton*'s Speech againſt the Bill.

The Earl of *Wharton* ſpoke afterwards, with his uſual manly Eloquence, and poignant Wit: He ſaid, " He was agreeably ſurprized to ſee, that ſome Men of " Pleaſure were, on a ſudden, become ſo *Religious*, as to ſet up for Patrons of the " *Church*: But he could not but wonder, that Perſons who had been educated in " *Diſſenting Academies*, whom he could point at, and whoſe Tutors he could name, " ſhould appear the moſt forward in ſuppreſſing them. That this was but an indif- " ferent Return for the Benefit the Publick had receiv'd from thoſe *Schools*, which " had bred thoſe Great Men, who had made ſo *glorious a Peace*, and *Treaties that exe-* " *cuted themſelves*; who had obtain'd ſo great Advantages for our *Commerce*, and " who had paid the *Publick Debts*, without *any further Charge* to the Nation: So that " he could ſee no Reaſon there was to ſuppreſs thoſe *Academies*; unleſs it were an " Apprehenſion, that they might ſtill produce greater *Genius's*, that ſhould drown " the Merits and Abilities of thoſe Great Men. My Lords, continued the Earl of " *Wharton*, to be ſerious, 'tis no leſs melancholy than ſurprizing, That, at a Time " when the Court of *France* proſecutes the Deſign they have long ſince laid, to " extirpate our *Holy Religion*; when not only ſecret Practices are uſed, to impoſe " a *Popiſh Pretender* on theſe Realms, but Men publickly inliſted for his Service; " it is melancholy and ſurprizing, I ſay, that, at this very Time, a *Bill* ſhould be " brought in, which cannot but tend to divide *Proteſtants*, and, conſequently, to " weaken their *Intereſt*, and haſten their *Ruin*. But then, the Wonder will ceaſe, " if we conſider what *Madmen* were the Contrivers and Promoters of this *Bill*." The Lord *Wharton* excepted, in particular, againſt the Word SCHISM, with which the *Frontiſpiece* of this *Bill* was ſet off; and ſaid, " It was ſomewhat ſtrange, they " ſhould call *Schiſm* in *England*, what's the *Eſtabliſh'd Religion* in *Scotland*; and there- " fore, if the Lords, who repreſented the Nobility of that Part of *Great Bri-* " *tain*, were for this *Bill*, he hop'd that, in order to be even with us, and conſiſtent " with themſelves, they would move for the bringing in another *Bill*, to prevent " the Growth of SCHISM in their own Country." He ſaid alſo, on another Occa- ſion, (for his Lordſhip ſpoke more than once) " That both in this Bill, and in the " Speeches of thoſe who declar'd for it, ſeveral Laws were recited and alledg'd; " but that there was a Law, that had not yet been mention'd: I expected, added " he, that *Venerable Bench*, [*turning to the Biſhops*] would have put us in mind of " it; but ſince they are pleaſed to be ſilent in this Debate, I will my ſelf tell them, " that 'tis the Law of the Goſpel, TO DO UNTO OTHERS, AS WE WOULD BE " DONE UNTO.

Speeches for the Bill.

The Earls of *Abingdon* and *Angleſey* ſpoke afterwards *for* the *Bill*; and the latter ſaid, among other Things, " That the *Diſſenters* were equally dangerous both to " *Church* and *State*: That they were irreconcileable Enemies to the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*; " which they had ſufficiently manifeſted in the late King *James* the Second's Reign, " when, in order to obtain a *Toleration*, they join'd themſelves with the *Papiſts*; " and that they had render'd themſelves unworthy of the Indulgence the *Church* of " *England* granted them at the *Revolution*, by endeavouring to ingroſs the Education " of Youth; for which Purpoſe, they had ſet up *Schools* and *Academies* in moſt Cities " and Towns in the Kingdom, to the great Detriment of the *Univerſities*, and Dan- " ger of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*.

The Lord *Halifax*'s Speech.

The Lord *Halifax* ſpoke on the other ſide, and, among other Things, urged, " That the very bringing in of this Bill was injurious to the *Queen*; and he could " not believe, Her Majeſty would ever give her Royal Aſſent to ſuch a Law, " after the ſolemn Declaration ſhe had made from the Throne, That ſhe *would* " *inviolably maintain the Toleration*; which this Bill viſibly ſtruck at. That Her " Majeſty made it the Glory of her Reign, to follow the Steps of Queen ELIZA- " BETH, who had not only entertain'd and protected the Reform'd *Walloons*, who " took Sanctuary in her Dominions, from the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition; but had likewiſe " allow'd them the Publick Exerciſe of their Religion, and cauſed a Clauſe in their " Favour to be inſerted in the Act of *Uniformity*: That, by that means, that " Wiſe and Glorious QUEEN had vaſtly increaſed the Wealth of the Realm; " the

" the *Walloons* having ſettled here the Woollen Manufactures, which are the beſt " Branch of the National Trade. That the Protection and Encouragement, the " late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and her preſent Majeſty, had given to the " *French* Refugees, had proved no leſs advantageous to *Great Britain* : And there- " fore, it would be a Piece of Barbarity, to make an Act, which ſhould debar " many *French* Proteſtants of Means of ſubſiſting, either by keeping Publick " Schools, or Teaching in private Families ; eſpecially conſidering their late hard " Uſage, the Government not having, for above Three Years paſt, paid them any " Part of the Fifteen Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, allow'd by Parliament, in " the *Civil Liſt*, towards the Maintenance of their *Miniſters* and Poor." His Lord- ſhip concluded, with taking notice of the " fatal Conſequences of perſecuting the " *Diſſenters* in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, which kindled a furious and unnatural " Civil War, and ended in the total Overthrow of *Church* and *State*, and in the King's " *Parricide*.

The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* ſpoke on the ſame ſide ; and, among other Arguments, repreſented the ill Effects of Perſecution in general : He ſaid, to that Purpoſe, " That he had liv'd a long Time in *Holland*, and had obſerv'd, that the " Wealth and Strength of that Great and Powerful Commonwealth, lie in the Num- " ber of its Inhabitants : And, at the ſame Time, he was perſuaded, that if the " *States* ſhould cauſe the Schools of any one Sect, tolerated in the *United Provinces*, " to be ſhut up, they would ſoon be as thin of People as *Sweden*, or *Spain* ; whereas " they now ſwarm with Inhabitants.

The Lord *Townſhend*'s Speech againſt the Bill.

The Lord *North* and *Grey*, who ſpoke for the Bill, maintain'd the general Aſſertion of his Party, *viz.* That *the Church was in Danger* from the Growth of *Schiſmaticks*. The Earl of *Nottingham* ſaid thereupon, " He own'd he had formerly " been of Opinion, that the *Occaſional Conformity* of *Diſſenters* was dangerous to the " Eſtabliſh'd Church ; and therefore, he ever promoted the *Bill to prevent it* : But " that the Church having now that Security, he believed her ſafe, and out of Dan- " ger ; and therefore he thought himſelf, in Conſcience, obliged to oppoſe ſo bar- " barous a Law as this, which tended to deprive Parents of their Natural Right of " Educating their own Children. He added, He had obſerv'd, both from Hiſto- " ry, and his own Experience, That all the Perſecutions that had been raiſed in " *England* againſt *Schiſmaticks*, originally proceeded from, and tended to Favouring " *Popery*." His Lordſhip particularly excepted againſt that Part of the Bill, which enacts, That *any Perſon, who ſhould keep any publick or private School, or inſtruct any Youth as Tutor, ſhould have a Licenſe of the reſpective Archbiſhop, or Biſhop of the Place*, &c. " My Lords, ſaid he, I have many Children ; and I know not whether " GOD Almighty will vouchſafe to let me live, to give them the Educa- " tion I could wiſh they had : Therefore, my Lords, I own, I tremble when I " think, that a certain Divine, who is hardly ſuſpected of being a *Chriſtian*, [mean- " ing Dr. *Swift*] is in a fair way of being a Biſhop ; and may, one Day, give Li- " cenſes to thoſe, who ſhall be intruſted with the Inſtruction of Youth." Some other Lords made Speeches for and againſt the Bill : But the Lord Treaſurer contented himſelf with ſaying, That *he had not yet conſider'd of it ; but when he had, he would vote according as it ſhould appear to him, to be either for the Good, or Detriment of his Country : And therefore, he was for reading the Bill a Second Time* ; which was agreed to, without dividing, and put off to the *Monday* following.

The E. of *Nottingham*'s Speech.

The Lord Treaſurer's ambiguous Speech.

After this, the *Preſbyterians* preſented a Petition, praying that they might be heard by their Council againſt the Bill ; but the ſame was rejected by a Majority of Seventy two Votes, againſt Sixty ſix. It was obſerv'd, That, on this Occaſion, the Earl of *Powlet*, the Lord *Foley*, the Lord *Manſel*, and ſome other Friends of the Lord Treaſurer, voted with the *Whig* Lords, for allowing the ſaid Petition ; and that the Lord Treaſurer himſelf went out of the Houſe, that he might not be obliged to declare on either ſide ; which ſtrengthen'd their Opinion, who thought the Bill to be levell'd againſt his Lordſhip.

Petition of the *Preſbyterians* rejected.

On *Monday*, the 7th of *June*, the Lords read the ſaid Bill a Second Time, and committed it for the *Wedneſday* following : After which, their Lordſhips took into Conſideration, the Caſe of the *Dutch* and *French Proteſtant* Churches above-mention'd ; and after a ſmall Debate, it was carried, without dividing, That a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the Bill in favour of thoſe Churches. On the 9th of *June*, their Lordſhips, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, of which the Lord Archbiſhop of *York* was choſen Chairman, took the ſaid Bill into Conſideration, and examin'd the ſame Paragraph by Paragraph, from One in the Afternoon, 'till Eight in the Evening. The Biſhop of *London* having ſuggeſted, " That the *Diſſenters* had made " this Bill neceſſary, by their Endeavours to propagate their SCHISM, and to " draw the Children of Churchmen to their Schools and Academies :" The Lord

The Bill read a ſecond Time, and committed.

A Clauſe order'd in Favour of the *Dutch* and *Fr.* Churches.

The Lords make ſeveral Amendments to the Bill.

" *Halifax* anſwer'd, " That what they did, was with the Knowledge and Conſent " of the Parents, who, in many Places, had not ſufficient Means to educate their " own Children:" And his Lordſhip took from thence Occaſion to move, " That " ſince this Bill was occaſion'd, as was ſuggeſted, by the *Diſſenters* endeavouring to " ingroſs the Education of the Youth of both Perſuaſions, they might be allow'd " Schools to inſtruct their own Children." Which Motion being form'd into a Queſtion, was debated for near Three Hours. The Lords *Cowper* and *Halifax*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and ſome other Peers, made ſeveral Speeches for the Affirmative: But the Lord *Bolingbroke*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, and the Lord Chancellor, inſiſted on the Negative, which was, at laſt, carried by Sixty Two Votes, againſt Forty Eight. After this, it was moved, That *Diſſenters* might, at leaſt, be ſuffer'd to have *School-Miſtreſſes*, to teach their Children to read; which, after a Debate of about half an Hour, was carried without dividing: As was alſo a Clauſe, *That this Act ſhould not extend to any Perſon, who ſhould inſtruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, or any Part of Mathematical Learning, that relates to Navigation, or any Mechanical Art only.* Then their Lordſhips examin'd that Part of the Bill, whereby the Conviction of Offenders againſt this Act, was left to the *Juſtices of the Peace*; and after a warm Debate, it was carried by a Majority of Fifty Nine Votes, againſt Fifty Four, that the *Conviction* ſhould be in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, *viz. upon an Information, Preſentment*, or *Indictment, in any of her Majeſty's Courts of Record at* Weſtminſter, *or at the Aſſizes, or before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer.* The Court Party finding by this laſt Diviſion, that they loſt conſiderable *Ground*; and being apprehenſive that other Amendments would be made, which would render the Bill altogether uſeleſs, moved, that the Chairman leave the Chair, in order to adjourn; but though the contrary Party, at firſt, oppoſed it; yet, after ſome Debate, upon the Penalties to be inflicted on the Offenders, both Parties being equally tir'd, the Houſe adjourn'd to the next Day.

Penalties in the Bill fix'd.

Accordingly on *Thurſday*, the 10th of *June*, the Lords, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, reſumed the Debate about the *Penalties*, and fix'd the ſame to *Three Months Impriſonment*; after which it was moved, and agreed, That Perſons aggrieved, *might appeal from Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, as in Caſes of ordinary Juriſdiction.* A Clauſe was afterwards propoſed, and carried, to exempt from the Penalties of this Act, *any Tutor*, who ſhall be employ'd by any Nobleman, or Noblewoman, to teach in their Families, provided ſuch Tutor do, in every Reſpect, qualify himſelf according to this Act, except only in that of taking a Licenſe from the Biſhop. Tho' there was no Diviſions upon theſe Queſtions, yet the Debate laſted 'till Six in the Evening. The next * Day, their Lordſhips, ſtill in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of the ſaid Bill; and the Earl of *Angleſey* moved, That a Clauſe might be inſerted in it, to extend this Act to *Ireland*: Which, after ſome Debate, was carried in the Affirmative, by the Majority of one Voice only; after which it was ordered, that the Amendments made to the Bill, ſhould be reported to the Houſe the *Monday* following. Accordingly, on the 14th of *June*, the Archbiſhop of *York* made the ſaid Report; and ſevere Speeches were made againſt the Clauſe to extend this Bill to *Ireland*; particularly by the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, who being juſt returned from thence, took, on that critical Day, his Seat in the Houſe: But the Queſtion being put, it was carried by Fifty Seven Votes, againſt Fifty One, that the ſaid Clauſe ſhould ſtand; and ordered that the Bill, with the other Amendments, be ingroſs'd. The next Day, the Bill was read the Third Time, and after a ſmall Debate, it was carried by Seventy Nine Votes, againſt Seventy one, that it ſhould paſs: But the following Peers enter'd and ſign'd a *Proteſt* againſt it, *viz.* the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Bolton*, *Grafton*, *Devonſhire*, *Schomberg*, and † *Argyle*; the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*; the Earls of *Wharton*, *Sunderland*, *Dorſet*, *Carliſle*, *Orford*, *Derby*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Radnor*, and *Torrington*; the Lords Viſcounts *Townſhend* and *Longueville*; the Lords *Somers*, *Halifax*, *Cowper*, *Rockingham*, *Haverſham*, *Cornwallis*, and *Foley*; and the Biſhops of *Ely*, *Bangor*, St. *Aſaph*, *Landaff* and *Lincoln*.

* *June* 11.

The Bill paſs'd the Houſe of Lords, with Amendments.

Several Peers proteſt againſt it.

† As Earl of *Greenwich*.

The Commons put off the Conſideration of the Amendments made by the Lords, 'till the 23d of *June*, when the ſame were read, and occaſion'd a ſmall Debate; Mr. *Lechmere* and Mr. *Walpole*, among the reſt, repreſented, " That ſince the Pro- " teſtant Diſſenters of *Ireland*, were made liable to the Penalties of this Bill, it " were but juſt, either to inſert a Clauſe in it, or to bring in another Bill, to make " them enjoy the Benefit of the *Toleration Act*, that was paſt in *England*, in the " laſt Reign? But Sir *William Wyndham*, and Mr. *Campion*, ſaid thereupon, *That if Leave were given to bring in ſuch a Bill, they hoped they ſhould have Leave alſo to bring in another, to incapacitate* Diſſenters *from voting in Elections for Parliament Men*: Upon which that Matter dropp'd. On the other hand, General *Stanhope* propos'd, " That " the

" the Tutors in the Families of Members of the Houſe of Commons, might be put " on the ſame Foot with thoſe who taught in the Families of a Nobleman, or No- " blewoman: It being reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the Members of that Houſe, ma- " ny of whom were of Noble Extraction, had as great a Concern as the Lords, for " the Education of their Children; and an equal Right to take Care of their Inſtru- " ction." Several Members of both Parties, were of Mr. *Stanhope*'s Opinion: But Mr. *Hungerford* was very plain, and repreſented, *That the leaſt Amendment now made in the Houſe, might occaſion the Loſs of the Bill*: Which had ſuch a Weight with thoſe who promoted it, that the Queſtion being put, it was carried by a Majority of One Hundred Sixty Eight Votes, againſt Ninety Eight, that the Commons agreed to the Lords Amendments. On the 25th of *June*, the ſaid Bill, (*a*) with ſeveral others, receiv'd the Royal Sanction, by Commiſſion: But it is obſervable, that the very Day on which it was to take * Place, the Queen departed this Life; which Accident broke all the Meaſures of thoſe who had promoted that Law, and rendred it, in a Manner, ineffectual.

The Commons agree to the Lords Amendments.

The ſaid Bill paſs'd, with ſeveral others, *June* 25.

* *Auguſt* 1.

On the 5th of *May*, the Queen removed from St. *James*'s, to her Palace at *Kenſington*, in Appearance, pretty well in Health: But having, the next Day, in the Evening, felt a Shivering, her Phyſicians thought fit, that ſhe ſhould immediately come back to St. *James*'s, where ſhe was, for ſome Time, detain'd in her Chamber, by an Impoſtumation in one of her Legs. The Duke of *Shrewſbury* having, (as was hinted before) early Notice of the dangerous Condition the Queen was in, was very deſirous to be in *England*; though, on the other hand, his Grace was loth to leave the Government of *Ireland* in their Hands, whom he knew inclined to favour the *Pretender*'s Agents, who ſtill continued inliſting (*b*) Men for his Service. But, all Things conſider'd, his Grace judg'd his Preſence more neceſſary at *London*, than in *Dublin*, and thereupon came over about the beginning of *June*. Finding thoſe about the Queen, jarring and disjointed, his Grace reſolv'd to act a cautious and re- ſerv'd Part; and not to ſide with either of the contending Parties: But, as ſoon as a proper Occaſion (which he judg'd could not be far off) offer'd it ſelf, to put himſelf at the Head of the Well-affected to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, who, indeed, were no leſs ſtrengthen'd by his Grace's Arrival, at this Critical Juncture, than the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Intereſt was weaken'd, by the Death of the Duke of *Beaufort*, which happen'd ſome Days † before.

The Queen again indiſpos'd.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* comes over.

† *May* 24. The Duke of *Beaufort* dies. See the *Appendix*.

Towards the end of *May*, the Marquis *de Trivié*, Ambaſſador in Ordinary from the new King of *Sicily*, made ‖ his publick Entry; but it was the 8th of *June*, before the Queen was in a Condition to admit him to a publick Audience, in which his Excellency made the following remarkable Speech:

‖ *May* 25. The *Sicilian* Ambaſſador's publick Entry, and Audience. His Speech to the Queen.

MADAM,

'YOUR Majeſty's Eminent Virtues, whoſe preſent Brightneſs will not fail " being tranſmitted to Poſterity, together with the Memory of the great " Events, to which they have ſo much contributed, afford juſt Matter of Applauſe " and Veneration to all the World. Every one is forced to admire the ſhining Ex- " ploits of your Arms, almoſt ever Victorious, in the Defence of your Allies; and,

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(*a*) This Act enjoins, *That no Perſon in* Great Britain *or* Wales, *ſhall keep any publick or private School, or Seminary, or teach or inſtruct Youth, as Tutor or Schoolmaſter, that has not firſt ſuperſcribed the Declaration to conform to the Church of* England, *and has obtained Licenſe from the reſpective Dioceſan, or Ordinary of the Place, or upon Failure of ſo doing, may be committed to Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize. And that no ſuch Licenſe ſhall be granted, before the Party produces a Certificate, of his having receiv'd the Sacrament, according to the Communion of the Church of* England, *in ſome Pariſh-Church, within a Year before obtaining ſuch Licenſe, and hath ſuperſcribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.*

*That if any Perſon, having complied with theſe Points, ſhall knowingly, or willingly reſort to any Conventicle, or be preſent in any Aſſembly, where the Queen is not prayed for, ſhould be liable to the Penalty of this Act, and from thenceforth be incapable to keep any School, or Seminary, or inſtruct any Youth, as Tutor, or Schoolmaſter. And if any Perſon teaches any other Catechiſm, than what is ſet forth in the* Common-Prayer, *his Licenſe ſhall be thenceforth void, and he be liable to the Penalties of the Act; but no Perſon to be puniſhed Twice for the ſame Fact. Any Perſon convicted by this Act, conforming to the Church for one Year, without having been preſent at any Conventicle, ſhall be again capacitated. This Act to be conſtrued to extend to* Ireland.

(*b*) On the 14th of *May*, Information being brought to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, that about One Hundred and Fifty Men, liſted for the *Pretender*'s Service, were at the Hill of *Health*, near *Dublin*, waiting to go on Shipboard for *France*, ſome Conſtables, with a File of Muſqueteers, were ſent thither, who took Twenty Four of them, and brought them to *Dublin*, where they were committed to Priſon, in order to be try'd for High-Treaſon. On the 26th of *June*, *John Rily*, *Alexander Bourk*, and *Martin Carrol*, were executed for it at *Stephen*'s-*Green*: And about the beginning of *July*, Twenty One Perſons more were try'd and condemn'd for the ſame Crime.

" yet

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" yet more the Magnanimity, and Superiority, which inclin'd you to ſtop their Pro-
" greſs, as ſoon as the Hopes of a good and ſolid Peace, made way for the commen-
" dable Project of giving Repoſe to *Europe*, and Eaſe to your People.

" The King, my Maſter, who, in moſt eſſential Reſpects, is attach'd to all that
" Concerns your Majeſty, lies under a ſtronger Obligation, than any other Sovereign
" to congratulate your Majeſty on the Immortal Glory, which ſo diſintereſted, and
" ſo magnanimous a Conduct, ſecures to you for ever. 'Tis to that Conduct he
" partly owes both the Honour of having happily ſuſtain'd the Extremities of a
" heavy conſuming War, in favour of the Common Cauſe, and all the Advantages
" your Majeſty thought juſt to procure to him by the Peace. Theſe could not be
" expected, but from the powerful Aſſiſtance of your Majeſty, who being ſeconded
" by the Efforts of a Warlike and Wealthy Nation, purſues with ſo good Succeſs,
" the heroick Maxim, of adding to your own Security, by taking Care of that
" of others; and who know how to intereſt your Neighbours and Allies, in the Proſ-
" perity of *England*, by the conſtant Diſpoſition your Majeſty ſhews, on all Occaſi-
" ons, to contribute towards their Happineſs.

" Theſe Conſiderations add to the Univerſal Admiration, and to the particular
" Motives the King has to congratulate with your Majeſty upon all the great and
" wonderful Things that have happen'd in your Glorious Reign, the deepeſt and
" livelieſt Gratitude for the Benefits he ſtands indebted for to your Majeſty. He
" has honour'd me with the Character of his Ambaſſador in Ordinary to your Ma-
" jeſty, in order to give you the moſt ſincere, and moſt reſpectful Proofs of it. I am
" commanded to aſſure your Majeſty, that both the Dominions preſerved by your
" Care, and thoſe *newly acquired*, will be equally employ'd, at your Majeſty's Plea-
" ſure, towards the good Succeſs of your juſt Deſigns, and the Advancement of your
" Glory. The Ties of Blood, the mutual Relation of Intereſts, and the conſidera-
" ble Obligations the King has to your Majeſty, are ſure Pledges of thoſe Aſſu-
" rances: He hopes, that your Majeſty's entire Perſuaſion of theſe his Sentiments,
" will more and more engage you to employ the moſt powerful Means, that are in
" your Diſpoſal, towards the ſtrengthning of your moſt Glorious Work: And not
" to ſuffer either the Firmneſs with which the King my Maſter ſeconded your Ma-
" jeſty's Victorious Arms, and thoſe of your Allies, during the Courſe of the War,
" or the entire Confidence he ever had in your prudent Direction for the Settlement
" of the Peace, to be deprived of the Advantages of which your Majeſty thought
" them worthy. In Expectation of this natural Conſequence of your Majeſty's ſo-
" lid Friendſhip, whoſe Continuance the King ſhall ever be ſtudious to deſerve, by
" the moſt inviolable Devotion, his Breaſt glows with the moſt ardent Wiſhes for
" the important Preſervation of your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and the Accompliſh-
" ment of all that can give your Majeſty any Satisfaction.

The Queen's Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Speech, was in Subſtance, *That what her Majeſty had done for the King of* Sicily, *was entirely owing to his Merit, and the great and important Services he had done the Common Cauſe in the late War. That ſhe hoped this would be a Means to promote the mutual Intereſts of the Two Crowns, and to unite them in the ſtricteſt Bonds of Friendſhip: Of which his* Sicilian *Majeſty had, on his Part, given her Majeſty an early Pledge, by this Embaſſy, and the Choice of his Ambaſſador.* Two Days after,

She goes to *Kenſington.*

the Queen finding her ſelf ſomewhat better, removed from St. *James*'s to *Kenſington.*

About this Time, upon Information given to the Earl of *Wharton*, that Two *Iriſh* Officers, *Hugh* and *William Kelly*, were liſting Men for the *Pretender*, in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, his Lordſhip carried his Evidence to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, upon whoſe Warrant, *William Kelly* was ſeiz'd at *Graveſend*, with Five Men inliſted; as *Hugh Kelly* was, a few Days after, at *Deal*, with a Paſs from the Earl of *Middleton*, Secretary of State to the *Chevalier*. This Affair having made a great Noiſe, and raiſed a juſt Alarm, the Queen's Miniſters could not avoid taking Notice of thoſe audacious and treaſonable Practices; and thereupon a Proclamation was iſſued out, *for apprehending the* Pretender, *whenever he ſhould Land, or attempt to Land, in* Great Britain, and promiſing a Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds, for that Service. The next * Day, Mr. *Freeman* having made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, for an Addreſs, " acknowledging her Majeſty's Concern for the Proteſtant " Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, by iſſuing ſo ſeaſonably the ſaid Pro-" clamation, *&c.* He was ſeconded by Mr. Auditor *Harley*, the Treaſurer's Brother; and ſupported by the Earl of *Hertford*: But the latter added, " That the Five Thouſand Pounds, mention'd in the Queen's Proclamation, " was too ſmall a Recompence for ſo important a Service: And therefore moved, for an Addition to the Addreſs, *viz.* " That this Houſe would chearfully aid and aſſiſt her Majeſty, by granting the Sum of a Hundred Thouſand Pounds, as a further

*William* and *Hugh Kelly*, ſeiz'd for liſting Men for the *Pretender.*

Proclamation for a Reward of 5000 *l.* for apprehending the *Pretender*, dated *June* the 21ſt, and publiſh'd *June* 23.

* *June* 24. The Commons vote an Addreſs of Thanks, and a further Reward of 100000 *l.*

" Reward to any who ſhould perform ſo great a Service to her Majeſty, and her " Kingdoms. This was oppoſed by Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and Mr. *Campion*; who ſuggeſted, " That the promiſing a Reward, ſo far beyond " what was mention'd in the Queen's Proclamation, would be a ſort of Reflection " on her Majeſty: But this Objection being exploded, the Addreſs was unanimouſly carried; and, Four Days * after, preſented by the whole Houſe to the Queen, who told them, *That the hearty Concern they ſhew'd in it, for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was very agreeable to her*: And *ſhe hoped their Concurrence would have the deſired Effect, in removing Jealouſies, and quieting the Minds of her good Subjects.*

* *June* 24. The Queen's Anſwer to it.

Nor were the Lords, on this Occaſion, leſs forward than the Commons, in ſhewing their Zeal and Concern for the Proteſtant Succeſſion: For on the 24th of *June*, the Earl of *Nottingham* moved for an Addreſs of Thanks for the Proclamation againſt the *Pretender*, and was ſeconded by the Lord *Halifax*. The Earl of *Wharton*, who likewiſe back'd the Motion, holding the Queen's Proclamation in his Hand, did moſt pathetically lament her Majeſty's owning that her Endeavours to remove the *Pretender* from *Lorrain*, had been *ineffectual*. " Unhappy Princeſs, *ſaid he*, how " much is her Condition alter'd! Will Poſterity believe, that ſo great a Queen, who " had reduced the exorbitant Power of *France*, given a King to *Spain*, and whoſe " very Miniſters have made the Emperor, and the *States-General*, to tremble, ſhould " yet want Power to make ſo petty, ſo inconſiderable a Prince, as the Duke of *Lor-* " *rain*, comply with her juſt Requeſt, of his removing out of his Dominions, the " *Pretender* to her Crown?" None of the Peers ſpoke againſt the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Motion, ſo that it was unanimouſly carried, and the Addreſs being immediately drawn up, and agreed to, was, the next † Day, preſented to her Majeſty, who told their Lordſhips, *They might be aſſured ſhe ſhould continue to do whatever ſhe judg'd neceſſary for the ſecuring our Religion, the Liberty of her People, and for putting an End to the vain Hopes of the* Pretender.

Proceedings of the Lords againſt the *Pretender*.

† *June* 28.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* being come into the Houſe of Peers, juſt after the Addreſs, before-mentioned, was voted, appear'd ſomewhat ſurpriz'd at that Reſolution, and ſaid, " There was a more effectual way to ſecure the Succeſſion in the Houſe of " *Hanover*. Some Members expreſſing thereupon their Deſires, that he would propoſe it to the Houſe, his Lordſhip propoſed a Bill, to make it High-Treaſon for any Perſon to liſt, or to be liſted into the *Pretender*'s Service. My Lord *Halifax* repreſented thereupon, " That ſuch a Bill was altogether needleſs, both the *Pretender*, and all his Adherents, and Abettors, being already attainted of High-Treaſon: " However, he ſhould be glad ſuch a Bill were brought in; becauſe, with ſome Al- " terations, it might be made a very good one." Hereupon the Bill was brought in, ‖ read the firſt Time; and, on the 26th of *June*, the Houſe of Peers went into a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon the ſaid Bill, and choſe the Lord *Bolingbroke* Chairman. The Lords *Halifax*, *Townſhend*, *Cowper*, *Somers* and *Wharton*, made it their Buſineſs to ſhew, " That the *Pretender* was inconſiderable of himſelf; " and not to be fear'd, but ſo far forth as he was countenanced and protected by the " *French* King, whoſe Intereſt, and conſtant Deſign was, to impoſe him upon theſe " Realms." And therefore they moved, and it was agreed, That the Title of the *Bill* ſhould be, *to prevent the Liſting her Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve as Soldiers, without her Majeſty's Licenſe*; and that it ſhould be *High-Treaſon to liſt, or be liſted, to ſerve any Foreign Prince, State or Potentate, without a Licenſe under the Sign Manual of her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors.* Moreover, the following *Proviſo* was mov'd, and agreed to; *viz. That no Licenſe ſhould be effectual, to exempt any Perſon from the Penalties of this Act, who ſhould liſt, or cauſe to be liſted into the Service of the* French *King, until after the ſaid* French *King ſhould have diſbanded, and diſmiſs'd, all the Regiments, Troops, or Companies of Soldiers, which he had in his Service, conſiſting of the Natural born Subjects of the Crown of* Great Britain: This Act *to continue in Force for Three Years.* The Amendments made to this Bill were reported, and agreed to by the Houſe, on the 28th of *June*, and the next Day the Bill was ſent to the Commons, who gave it their Concurrence, without any Amendments. This, and other Proviſions againſt the *Pretender*, ſeem'd the more neceſſary, becauſe his Friends were, by this Time, grown to that Pitch of Audaciouſneſs, as publickly to aſſert his Right, and to drink his Health. To this Purpoſe we may obſerve, That on the 24th of *June*, above a Hundred *Iriſh Roman Catholicks* had a Feaſt at the *Sun-Tavern* in the *Strand*, of which the Lord *Fingal* was choſen Steward; and to which Gentlemen were admitted by a printed Ticket, in which was the Image of a *Pope*, or *Popiſh* Saint, treading Hereſy under Foot.

Debates in the Houſe of Lords, about the Bill to prevent the Liſting her Majeſty's Subjects, &c.

‖ *June* 25.

Great Meeting of the *Pretender*'s Friends, *June* 24.

On the 2d of *July*, the Lords took into Conſideration the Trade to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, and the Earl of *Nottingham* made it plainly appear, that by Reaſon of the Diſcouragements to which that Trade was ſubjected by the Explanations of the

Debates in the Lords Houſe, about the *Spaniſh* Trade.

A. D. 1714.

*Third*, *Fifth* and *Eighth* Articles of the *Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between* Great Britain *and* Spain, (which *Explanations* were made at *Madrid*, after ſigning of the Treaty at *Utrecht*) it was impoſſible for our Merchants to carry on that Trade without certain Loſs. This was confirm'd by the Teſtimony of Sir *William Hodges*, and of about Thirty more eminent Merchants, who being call'd into the Houſe, unanimouſly averr'd, that unleſs the *Explanations of the Three Articles*, before-mention'd, were reſcinded, they could not carry on their Commerce, without loſing Twenty, or Twenty Five *per Cent.* It was obſerv'd, That the Lord High-Treaſurer join'd with the Lords, who inſiſted on the Hearing of the *Spaniſh* Merchants; which was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Lord *Bolingbroke*: But, after a long Debate, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen, for *all the Papers relating to the Negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with* Spain; *with the Names of the Perſons who adviſed her Majeſty to that Treaty.* Hereupon the Queen ſent an Anſwer, "That being given to underſtand, "that the Three Explanatory Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, were "not detrimental to the Trade of her Subjects, ſhe had conſented to their being ra- "tified with the ſaid Treaty." The Queen making no mention of the Perſons who had advis'd her to ratify thoſe *Explanatory Articles*, the coming at the Knowledge of whom, was the chief Deſign of the Lords Addreſs, ſeveral Members excepted againſt that Anſwer, as unſatisfactory: And among the reſt, the Earl of *Wharton*, and the Lord *Halifax* repreſented, "That if ſo little Regard was ſhewn to "the Addreſſes and Applications of that Auguſt Aſſembly to the Sovereign, they "had no Buſineſs in that Houſe, and moved that a *Repreſentation* be made to her Majeſty, to lay before her the inſuperable *Difficulties*, that attended the *Spaniſh* Trade, on the Foot of the late Treaty: Which was agreed to. It was alſo moved, That the Houſe ſhould inſiſt on her Majeſty's Naming the Perſons who adviſed her to ratify the ſaid Three Explanatory Articles; but the Courtiers warded off that Blow, which was chiefly levell'd at the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and his Agent, *Arthur Moore*.

* *July* 6. The next * Day, the Lords proceeded to the Conſideration of the *Spaniſh* Trade, and to the Examination of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. The Earl of *Wharton* ſaid, ironically, *He did not doubt one of thoſe Gentlemen could make it appear, that the Treaty of Commerce with* Spain *was very advantageous*: Which was meant of Mr. *Arthur Moore*, who had the chief Management of that Affair, and who contradicted himſelf in his Anſwers to ſeveral Queſtions that were aſk'd him by the Lord *Cowper*, about the Three *Explanatory Articles* in Queſtion. This was aggravated by the Confeſſion of the other Commiſſioners, particularly of *Robert Monkton*, Eſq; who declared, That Mr. *Moore* only read curſorily to them the ſaid Articles, without giving them Time to examine the ſame: Beſides which, Mr. *Popple*, their Secretary, depoſed, That Mr. *Moore* had ſhewn him a Letter, in *French*, from Monſieur *Orry*, directed to Don *Arturio Moro*, importing in Subſtance, "That he "muſt not expect the Two Thouſand *Louis d' Or per Annum*, that had been pro- "mis'd him, unleſs he got the Three Explanatory Articles ratified. The Lords

† *July* 7 Cenſure put on Mr. *Arthur Moore*, by the *South Sea* Company. came to no Reſolution about that Affair; but, the next † Day, at a general Court of the *South-Sea* Company, upon a full Hearing of a Complaint of Captain *Johnſon*, it was reſolv'd, *Firſt*, "That *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; while a Director of this Compa- "ny, was privy to, and encouraged a Deſign of carrying on a clandeſtine Trade, to "the Prejudice of this Corporation, contrary to his Oath, and in breach of the "Truſt repoſed in him. *Secondly*, That the ſaid *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; for ſuch his "breach of Truſt, be declared incapable of being a Director of, or having any "other Employment in this Company." Which Cenſuremade a great Noiſe, and was highly reſented by the Lord *Bolingbroke*.

‖ *July* 8. The next ‖ Day, the Houſe of Lords conſider'd further of the Trade with *Spain*, particularly in relation to the *Aſſiento*; and it appear'd, by the Confeſſion of Mr. *Lowndes*, Secretary, and Mr. *Taylor*, firſt Clerk to the Lord High-Treaſurer, That they were only Nominal Aſſignees for the Quarter Part of the *Aſſiento Contract* reſerv'd for Her Majeſty; and that ſome Perſons, to them unknown, (but who were ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Lord *Bolingbroke*, the Lady *Maſham*, and Mr. *Arthur Moore*) were to have the Benefit of it. The Lord *Cowper* having repreſented, "That the Uncertainty and Suſpence, in which the *South-Sea Company* had a long "Time been kept, whether Her Majeſty would retain to her ſelf, or give to the "Company, the Quarter Part of the *Aſſiento Contract* therein reſerv'd to her, had "been the principal Obſtruction to the Company's carrying on that Trade." The Earl of *Wharton* moved, "That an Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, that ſhe "would be graciouſly pleaſed to give to the *South-Sea* Company, not only the Quar- "ter Part of the *Aſſiento Contract*, reſerv'd to Her Majeſty, but alſo the Seven and "a Half *per Cent.* granted to *Manuel Manaſſes Gilligan*, Eſq; and any other Profits "ariſing from the ſaid Contract:" But the Queſtion being put thereupon, it was

carry'd in the Negative, by Fifty Five Voices, againſt Forty Three. After this, the Earl of *Angleſey* moved, and it was reſolv'd, by Fifty Six Votes, againſt Forty, to "preſent an Addreſs, to return the Thanks of the Houſe, for Her Majeſty's "having ſo generouſly given not only Licenſes for Two Ships, of Five Hundred "Tuns each, and the *Aſſiento Contract*; but alſo the Quarter Part, which Her Ma- "jeſty was pleaſed, at firſt, to reſerve to her ſelf; and that ſhe would be pleaſed, "that ſuch other Advantages which were, or might be, veſted in Her Majeſty, "might be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of the Publick." This Day's Debate took up the Lords till Nine of the Clock in the Evening, ſo that they had no Time, as ſome *Whig* Lords deſign'd it, to proceed to the Cenſure of Mr. *Moore*. A. D. 1714. The Lords addreſs the Queen about the *Aſſiento*.

The next * Day, Her Majeſty's Anſwer to their Lordſhips Addreſs was reported; *viz. That Her Majeſty had always had a great Conſideration for the Advice of the Houſe. And as to the Particulars deſired, Her Majeſty would diſpoſe of them, as ſhe ſhould judge beſt for the Service.* The latter Part of this Anſwer was very ill reliſh'd by the *Whig* Lords; and ſome Members took that Occaſion to complain of Her Majeſty's Silence, in relation to the Perſons who had adviſed her to ratify the *Three Explanatory Articles*: But the Lottery-Bill being ready for the Royal Aſſent, Her Majeſty came that very Day to the Houſe of Peers, which put an End to that ungrateful Debate. After the paſſing of ſeveral publick and private Acts, the Queen made the following Speech to both Houſes: * *July* 9. Acts paſs'd.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"THE Progreſs which has been made in Publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of "the Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary, that I ſhould put an End "to this Seſſion. The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to Me, and to your "Country, and particularly for the Supplies you have given Me, as well to defray "the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Diſcharge of the National "Debts.

"In our preſent Circumſtances it could not be expected, that a full Proviſion "ſhould be made on both theſe Heads.

"What you have granted, ſhall be laid out with the beſt Huſbandry, and to the "greateſt Advantage.

*My* LORDS *and* GENTLEMEN,

"I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in ſuch a Tem- "per, as is neceſſary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the "other Advantages of Peace.

"My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you, and to your Poſterity, our Holy Re- "ligion, and the Liberty of my Subjects; and to ſecure the preſent and future "Tranquillity of my Kingdoms. But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe deſirea- "ble Ends can never be attain'd, unleſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your "Parts; unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create and foment Diviſions amongſt "you, be laid aſide; and unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Preroga- "tive, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always expreſs'd for the "Rights of my People.

After this Speech, the Lord High Chancellor, by the Queen's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 10th of *Auguſt* next. About this Time, Sir *John Gibſon*, Deputy-Governor of *Portſmouth*, like a vigilant Officer, ſent up to the Secretary of State an Information he had receiv'd, of great Preparations then making at *Havre de Grace*, for an Imbarkation of Troops, which he apprehended to be in order to invade the Kingdom; and bring in the *Pretender*: And, at the ſame Time, he repreſented how unprovided he was, both with Men and warlike Stores, to defend that important Place, in Caſe of a ſudden Attack: But no Notice was taken either of his Information, or Repreſentation. The Parliament prorogued. Sir *J. Gibſon* repreſents the ill Condition of *Portſmouth*.

Not many Days after the Riſing of the Parliament, the Jars among the Miniſters broke out into an open Rupture. The Treaſurer, ever ſince he receiv'd the Staff, had kept to himſelf the main Secret, and principal Direction of Domeſtick Affairs, and the Diſpoſal of moſt Places of Profit; and by the Credit and Intereſt of his High Poſt, and Favour with the Queen, had procur'd illuſtrious (*a*) Alli- Open Rupture among the Miniſters.

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(*a*) His Son, *Edward* Lord *Harley*, marry'd the only Daughter of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*; who brought him a Fortune of above 15000 *l. per Annum*. *Elizabeth*, his firſt Daughter, was marry'd to *Peregrine Hyde Osborne*, Marquis of *Caermarthen*, Son and Heir to the Duke of *Leeds*: And *Abigail*, his Second Daughter, was marry'd to *George* Baron *Hay*, Viſcount *Duplin*, Son and Heir to *Thomas* Earl of *Kinnoul*, a *Scotch* Peer.

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ances for his Children, brought vaſt Riches into his Family, and advanc'd all his Relations: Whilſt the Weight and Fatigue of Foreign Affairs lay on the Lord *Bolingbroke*; who, as he was leſs circumſpect in the Proſecution of bold Meaſures, than the Treaſurer, had therefore the largeſt Share of the Publick *Odium*, without any other Advantage than the Profits of his Office, moſt of which he laviſh'd away in riotous Pleaſures. Being a Man of excellent Parts, and great Penetration, he could not but be ſenſible of his own Merit, and impatient of Dependance, and unequal Uſage: And thereupon, he had frequent warm Expoſtulations with the Prime Miniſter; who thinking himſelf ſecure in the Queen's Favour, and in his great Intereſt with the Parliament, ſneer'd, with Unconcern, at his Complaints; which ſtill enrag'd the more the fiery Secretary. Their private Diſputes would often have come to an open Quarrel, had not either the indulgent, good-natur'd Queen, aſſiſted by the Lord Chancellor, and the Lady *Maſham*, as often reconciled them; or, which was, perhaps, more prevailing with them than the Queen's Commands, had not their Confederacy in the late Counſels, made them ſuſpend their mutual Hatred, to conſult their common Safety: But as ſoon as the Danger was over, by the Parliament's ſolemn Approbation of the Peace, it appear'd that there was an irreconcileable Rivalſhip and Enmity between them; and that the one would bear no *Equal*, nor the other be longer a *Second*. Before this laſt Struggle, the Treaſurer, either finding his Intereſt declining at Court, or deſpairing of the Queen's Life, and apprehending the Conſequences of the late Steps, bethought himſelf of a timely Retreat, and, in order to that, endeavour'd to reconcile himſelf with the *Whigs*. Hereupon, he try'd to gain the Friendſhip of the Lord *Cowper*, who had the greateſt Weight amongſt them; and, with that View, procured him to be choſen Umpire between his Son, the Lord *Harley*, and the Lord *Pelham*, in a Controverſy about the Inheritance of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*. But, it ſeems, the Lord *Cowper* contented himſelf with arbitrating the Matter, according to the ſtricteſt Rules of Equity; and, with doing Juſtice to the Son, without eſpouſing the Intereſt of the Father. On the other hand, the Treaſurer expected to be ſtrongly ſupported by the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, who, by his Integrity and Virtue, and conſummate Wiſdom, had ever maintain'd himſelf in the Eſteem, both of the Sovereign, and of the Publick; and whoſe late Behaviour in *Ireland*, had wonderfully endear'd him to the well-affected to the *Hanoverian* Succeſſion; but his Grace juſtly reſenting the Neglect of the Miniſters while he was in *Dublin*, was very unconcern'd about them, when he came to *London*; and rather inflam'd, than moderated their Differences, by complaining to the Queen of ſome Orders that had been ſent him, which he thought inconſiſtent with Her Majeſty's and the Nation's Service. Notwithſtanding theſe Diſappointments, the ſanguine Treaſurer form'd the Deſign of removing his Competitor, as the beſt Means to approve his Affection to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſor; and thereupon he ſet Mr. *Robert Monkton* againſt Mr. *Arthur Moore*, (the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Creature) who narrowly eſcaped a Cenſure in the Houſe of Peers, in which the Treaſurer hop'd the Secretary might have been involv'd. But, in this very Inſtance, the Treaſurer found he had loſt conſiderable Ground at Court; the Queen having thought fit, at the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Deſire, to put a ſudden Stop to that Inquiry: And it appear'd ſoon after, that what by his ſuperior Intereſt with Lady *Maſham*; what by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Chancellor; what by his humouring the Queen's natural Inclination, and boldly purſuing the Meaſures ſhe had enter'd upon; the Secretary entirely ruin'd his Rival in Her Majeſty's Favour and Confidence.

Whilſt the Court was in this Ferment, which viſibly prognoſticated an approaching Change in the Miniſtry, the Lord Chancellor took * Leave of the Queen for a few Days, and went down to his Country-Seat for ſome Refreſhment, intending, from thence, to have attended the Queen at *Windſor*; whither ſhe reckon'd to go, on *Tueſday* the 27th of *July*. But, in the mean Time, ſomething happen'd, that retarded the Queen's Departure from *Kenſington*, and haſten'd the Treaſurer's Diſgrace. Some pretend, that the Lord *Bolingbroke* had, and gave the Queen, Intelligence of the Earl of *Oxford*'s inviting the Duke of *Marlborough* to come over; (for which Purpoſe, his Grace was, indeed, arrived † at *Oſtend*;) and of the Treaſurer's private Conferences with ſeveral *Whig* Lords: Others, that he was ſuſpected of diſcovering the Queen's Counſels to the Court of *Hanover*, and even of putting them upon demanding a Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*: Others, again, that he was both againſt the Scheme of *New-Modelling* the Army, and the Project of a new Offenſive and Defenſive League between the Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden* and *Sicily*: And others ſtill, That the Queen was extream angry at his preſuming to ſend Orders to *Ireland*, without conſulting with her or the Council: And that thereupon the Duke of *Shrewſbury* inſiſted on his Removal, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had made a previous Condition of his Return to *England*. But all theſe

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† *July* 18.

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are mere Conjectures, on which no more Stress can be laid, than as they will, in time, appear to have some Foundation of Truth. Be that as it will, on *Tuesday*, the 20th of *July*, the Lord Chancellor was sent for to Court, in all haste; and the next Day, was in close Conference with the Queen, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, after which it was generally reported, that the Treasurer would be speedily removed. It was said, at the same Time, that to soften the Blow, the Queen design'd to bestow on him an Annual Pension of Five Thousand Pounds for Life, with the Title of Duke of *Newcastle*; and, upon his Recommendation, to give the Title of Earl of *Clare* to the Lord *Pelham*: But, contrary to his own, and, indeed, the general Expectation, when he came to Court, on *Tuesday* the 27th of *July*, the Staff was taken from him, rather with mortifying, than agreeable Circumstances. 'Tis certain, that bitter Reproaches pass'd, in the Queen's Hearing, between the falling Minister, and the Lord Chancellor and Lady *Masham*, whom the Treasurer look'd upon as accessary (*a*) to his Disgrace; and thereupon told them, "That he had been wrong'd "and abused, by Lies and Misrepresentations; but that he should be reveng'd, "and leave some People as low as he found them." These ungracious Expostulations could not but shock and perplex the sickly Queen, and give her uneasy Suspicions of her being abused and deluded, by One or Two of the Three principal Ministers, if not, severally, by the whole TRIUMVIRATE. Some will have it, that in this Agitation of Thought, which open'd Her Majesty's Eyes, she design'd to resign her self wholly to the Conduct of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*: But whether, in her present Condition, she was capable of forming so vigorous a Resolution, and so inconsistent with her late Measures, can hardly be supposed: 'Tis far more rational to imagine, That the Lord *Bolingbroke* had gain'd so great an Ascendant over her, that he was most like to succeed the Earl of *Oxford* in the principal Management of Affairs. This is certain, that, on the very Day the Treasurer was remov'd, the Lord *Bolingbroke* entertain'd at Dinner the Generals *Stanhope*, *Cadogan*, and *Palmes*; Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Craggs*, and some other Gentlemen: Which Meeting, of Men of such jarring Principles, as it could not be the Effect of Chance, so did it occasion various Reasonings. The most probable Conjecture was, That the Lord *Bolingbroke*, considering he could not depend on the Queen's precarious Life to accomplish his Designs, and foreseeing a Storm he could not be able to weather, resolv'd to strike in with the *Whigs*, and to invite over the Duke of *Marlborough*; in which he had Reason to expect better Success than his late Rival, with whom the Duke had vow'd never to be reconcil'd. Some other Particulars were, at that Time mention'd, to corroborate these Suggestions: But tho' 'tis certain, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, after having been detain'd about a Fortnight by contrary Winds, did, at this very Juncture, embark at *Ostend* for *England*, yet we are still in the dark, as to the true Motive and Ground of his coming over, at this critical Juncture. It appear'd plainly, however, soon after, that whatever were the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Thoughts and Views at this Time, the main Design of the *Whigs* was to inflame the Animosity between him and the Earl of *Oxford*, as the readiest Way to ruin them both.

The Treasurer's Removal was so sudden, and occasion'd such Strife and Confusion, that no Scheme was either form'd, or agreed on, to supply his Place, and to fill up such other Vacancies, as must naturally attend his Disgrace. A Cabinet-Council, or rather Chamber-Consultation, was, indeed, held in a Hurry, for that Purpose; the very * Night on which the Earl of *Oxford* surrender'd the Staff; and, in the first Place, several Persons were propos'd to manage the Treasury, which was design'd to be put in Commission. Their Number was to be Five; of which Sir *William Wyndham*, as Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, was certainly to be one: But the Choice of the other Four puzzled both the Queen and her Counsellors. 'Tis said, that the Persons nam'd, were, the Lords *Bolingbroke*, *Paget*, *Lexington*, *Bathurst*, and *Masham*; the Bishop of *London*; the Honourable Mr. *Henry Boyle*, and Mr. *Bridges*; Sir *John Packington*, Mr. *Campion*, Mr. *Hill*, and some others: But whether there were fewer, or more in Nomination, 'tis certain, that no Resolution was taken, as to the Choice of Four out of them, either in that first Consultation, or in the Council held the next † Morning; several Persons who had been proposed, and spoken to, having declin'd to accept a precarious Employment, in so ticklish a Juncture. On *Thursday*, the 29th of *July*, the Cabinet-Council was to have sat on the same Affair: But their Meeting was put off to the next Day, by reason of the Queen's

The Lord Treasurer remov'd, *July* 27.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* entertains several *Whigs*.

True Motive of the D. of *Marlborough*'s coming over, unknown.

* *July* 27. Great Confusion and Distraction at Court.

Several Persons decline being made Commissioners of the *Treasury*.

† *July* 28.

(*a*) Some Days before, the Lord Treasurer had disobliged the Lady *Masham*, by making a Demur to a Grant of Fifteen Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, which she had obtain'd from the Queen.

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Indiſpoſition; which, ſhe was ſenſible, was occaſion'd by the late Quarrelling among her Servants; having intimated to one of her Phyſicians, *That She ſhould not outlive it.*

Account of the Queen's Sickneſs.

'Tis certain, that both the Diſpute, to which ſhe was an Ear-witneſs, and the Conſultation that was held thereupon, and laſted till near Two a Clock in the Morning, occaſion'd ſuch a violent Agitation of the Queen's Spirits, as could not but hinder the *uſual Diſcharge of the Impoſthumation in her Leg; ſo that the* * *gouty Humour tranſlating it ſelf upon the Brain, was the immediate Occaſion of her Death.* On *Thurſday* Morning, Her Majeſty finding her ſelf indiſpoſed with a dozing Heavineſs, and a ſhooting Pain in her Head, her Phyſicians judg'd proper, that ſhe ſhould be let Blood, by Cupping; an Operation which ſhe lik'd better than *Phlebotomy*, and which, in the like apparent Symptoms, had often given her Eaſe. The Queen was now ſomewhat reliev'd by it; went to Bed at the uſual Hour; reſted pretty well till Three a Clock in the Morning, † when ſhe wak'd; and finding ſomething heavy on her Stomach, and reaching to vomit, ſhe brought up ſome Matter, and then compoſed her ſelf to ſleep. Towards Seven a Clock, ſhe wak'd again; and finding her ſelf pretty well, roſe from Bed, and got her Head comb'd. This done, towards Eight, Her Majeſty went to look on the Clock; and Mrs. *Danvers* one of the Bedchamber-Women, taking notice, that ſhe fix'd her Eyes a long Time upon it, aſk'd Her Majeſty, *What ſhe ſaw in the Clock more than ordinary?* The Queen anſwer'd her only with turning her Head, and a dying Look; at which Mrs. *Danvers* being frighted, ſhe call'd for Help. The Phyſicians in waiting, judging that ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, caus'd her to be let Blood; upon which, the Queen came to her ſelf again, and was pretty quiet 'till a little after Nine, when ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Second Fit of Heavineſs and Dozing, which increaſed ſo much upon her, that for above an Hour ſhe was ſpeechleſs, motionleſs, and unſenſible. Thoſe about her Majeſty, judging ſhe was either dead, or near expiring, the Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, then in Waiting, ſent, with all Speed, a Meſſenger to her Conſort, with this melancholy News, which being brought to the Committee of Council, then aſſembled at the *Cockpit*, near *Whitehall*, they immediately broke up, and went to *Kenſington*. In the mean Time, the Phyſicians thought fit to give her Majeſty a Vomit, which not having all the deſired Effect, they adminiſtred another Medicine, propoſed by Dr. *Mead*, upon which her Majeſty recover'd her Speech, and was ſenſible.

* This was Dr. *Shadwell's* Opinion.

† *Friday, July* 30.

The Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle*, being inform'd of the deſperate Condition the Queen's Life was in, their Graces repair'd, with ſpeed, to *Kenſington*, and without being ſummon'd, went into the *Council-Chamber*, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewſbury*, and *Ormond*, the Three Secretaries of State, the Biſhop of *London*, and ſome others, were in a Committee. It is eaſy to gueſs, that ſome of them were ſurpriz'd at their coming in; but their Graces having acquainted the Board with the Reaſons that brought them hither, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* return'd them Thanks for their Readineſs to give the Council their Aſſiſtance in that nice Juncture; upon which they took their Places; and then moved, that the Queen's Phyſicians might be examin'd, and order'd to give an Account, in Writing, of her Majeſty's Illneſs, which they did accordingly. After this, one of the Council repreſented, how neceſſary it was, in caſe it pleaſed God to call the Queen to his Mercy, that the Place of Lord Treaſurer ſhould be fill'd: To which the whole Board aſſenting, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* was propoſed, and unanimouſly approved, as the fitteſt Perſon for that high Truſt. Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Sladwell*, Dr. *Mead*, and the other Phyſicians that were examin'd, having aſſur'd the Council that the Queen was ſenſible, and might be ſpoke to, the Lord Chancellor, with the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, and ſome other Lords, were order'd to attend her Majeſty, and to lay before her, the unanimous Opinion of the Council, upon which her Majeſty ſaid, *They could not recommend a Perſon ſhe liked better, than the Duke of* Shrewſbury; and giving him the Treaſurer's Staff, bid him *uſe it for the Good of her People.* His Grace would have return'd her Majeſty the Lord Chamberlain's Staff; but her Majeſty deſired he ſhould keep them both: So that the ſame Nobleman was, at once, poſſeſs'd of Three of the higheſt Places of Truſt, Honour and Profit, under the *Imperial* Crown of *Great Britain*, being Lord Treaſurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. His Grace's Advancement to the Poſt of Lord Treaſurer, immediately changed the Face of Affairs; daſh'd the towring Ambition of the Lord *Bolingbroke*; baffled his undigeſted Schemes; alarm'd the Friends of the *Pretender*; and wonderfully reviv'd the drooping Spirits of the Well-affected to the *Hanover* Succeſſion. The Dukes of *Somerſet*'s and *Argyle*'s coming ſo ſeaſonably to the Council, had this further good Effect, that upon their Motion, it was agreed, that all Privy-Counſellors then in or about *London*, without Diſtinction, ſhould attend; which the

Proceedings in this nice Juncture.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* appointed Lord-Treaſurer.

Sudden turn in the Face of Affairs.

Lord *Somers*, and ſome other Sticklers for the Houſe of *Hanover*, did that very Day.

About Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Queen relapſed into a kind of Lethargick, or Apopleptick Fit, out of which ſhe was hardly recover'd, by the Application of the Spirit of *Sal Almoniac* to her Noſtrils. Hereupon her Phyſicians thought fit to apply Bliſters: But, at the ſame Time, acquainted the Council, that the Queen's Life was in the utmoſt Danger, and intirely depended on the Effect of this laſt Remedy. In the mean Time, the Privy Council took into Conſideration, the State of the Kingdom; and very ſevere Reflections were made on the late Adminiſtration, for leaving the Maritime Places, particularly the important Town of *Portſmouth*, unprovided with Men, and Warlike Stores, and conſequently uncapable of Defence, in Caſe of a ſudden Invaſion, which might be reaſonably apprehended, in Caſe of her Majeſty's Demiſe. But the preſent Buſineſs not being to inquire into, but to mend Faults, the Council, with wonderful Prudence and Diſpatch, provided for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of the Maritime Towns, and of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Orders were immediately diſpatch'd to Four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, quarter'd in remote Counties, to march up to the Villages near *London*, to keep the *Jacobites* and Diſaffected in Awe: And to Seven of the Ten Battallons of *Britiſh* Forces, then in *Flanders*, to embark at *Oſtend*, and ſail for *England*, with all poſſible Speed. On the other hand, the Lords of the Admiralty laid an Imbargo on all Shipping, and gave Directions for fitting out as many Men of War, as could ſooneſt be got ready. By theſe excellent Orders, the publick Tranquility remain'd undiſturb'd, and no Conſternation appear'd, but in the Faces of the avow'd Partiſans of the *Pretender*.

Reflections in Council againſt the late Miniſters, for leaving the Maritime Towns unprovided.

Excellent Orders given by the Council, for the Security of the City of *London*, and of the whole Kingdom.

The Queen continued all the Night, in a kind of Lethargick Dozing, which increaſed to ſuch a Degree, about Ten a Clock, on *Saturday* * Morning, That all her Phyſicians deſpair'd of her Life. Hereupon the Privy Council ſent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the *Life-Guards*, to be in a Readineſs to mount, in order to proclaim the Elector of *Brunſwick*, King of *Great Britain*. And at the ſame Time, their Lordſhips cauſed a Letter to be written to his Electeral Highneſs, to acquaint him "with the extream Danger the Queen's Life was in, with the "Meaſures they had taken to ſecure the Crown to him; and to deſire his Electoral "Highneſs to repair with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where a *Britiſh* Squa-"dron, that was fitting out with all poſſible Expedition, would attend his Electoral "Highneſs, and bring him over, in Caſe it pleaſed GOD to call the Queen to his "Mercy." This Letter was, that very Morning, ſent Expreſs, by *James Craggs*, Eſq; *Junior*: And with him, Orders were diſpatch'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, to deſire the *States-General* to get ready to perform the Guaranty of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion if Need ſhould require. This done, the Privy Council reſumed the Conſideration of the State of the Sea-Port Towns, order'd a ſtrong Reinforcement to be forthwith ſent down to *Portſmouth*: And rightly judging, That if the *Pretender*'s Friends ſtirr'd any where in *Great Britain*, 'twould be, moſt probably, in *Scotland*, their Lordſhips order'd Major-General *Whetham* to repair thither, and aſſiſt Major-General *Wightman*; and appointed the Earl of *Berkley* to command the Fleet. The Queen gave ſome Signs of Life, between Twelve and One a Clock, and took ſome Spoonfulls of Broth. Her Majeſty continued in a dozing heavy Condition, 'till about Six in the Afternoon, when her Pulſe beating ſomewhat faſter, and higher, thoſe about her began to entertain ſome Hopes. But this was but the Flaſh of a dying Light: For the Bliſters not having the Effect that was expected, her Majeſty expired on *Sunday*, the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, little after Seven a Clock in the Morning, in the Fiftieth Year † of her Age, (being born at St. *James*'s, on the 6th of *February*, 166$\frac{4}{5}$, at Thirty Nine Minutes paſt Eleven at Night:) And having reign'd Twelve Years, and Five Months, wanting Seven Days. She was not able, either to receive the HOLY EUCHARIST, which the Biſhop of *London* was ready to adminiſter to her; or to ſign the Draught of a Will, whereby ſhe directed her Burial to be in the ſame Manner, and Place, with her late Royal Conſort; and in which ſhe left Legacies to ſome of her Servants.

* *July* 31.

The Privy Council write a Letter to the Elector of of *Brunſwick*.

Earl *Berkley* named Admiral of the Fleet.

† *July* 31.

The Queen dies, *Aug.* 1ſt.

† *Viz.* Forty Nine Years, Five Months, and Twenty Six Days old.

Thus died ANNE STUART, Queen of *Great Britain*, a Princeſs of as many Virtues, as ever adorn'd a private Life, and as few Frailties as ever blemiſh'd a Diadem. Her Perſon was middle-ſized, and well made, but, after ſhe bore Children, corpulent. Her Hair dark brown, her Complexion ſanguine and ruddy; her Features ſtrong, but regular: And the only Blemiſh in her Face, was owing to the Defluxion ſhe had in her Infancy, in her Eyes, which left a Contraction in the Upper-Lids, that gave a cloudy Air to her Countenance. She had an excellent Ear, which qualify'd her for a true Dancer, and gave her a great Reliſh for Muſick; inſomuch that

Her Character.

A. D. 1714.

ſhe was accounted one of the beſt Performers on the *Guitar*, an Inſtrument formerly much in Vogue. She had alſo a good Taſte of Poetry, Painting, and all the Liberal Arts. What was moſt remarkable in her Perſonal Accompliſhments, was a clear, harmonious Voice, particularly conſpicuous in her graceful Delivery of her Speeches to her Parliaments. GOOD NATURE, the Characteriſtick of the STUARTS, predominated in her Temper, which was a Compound of Benevolence, Generoſity, Indolence, and Timidity; not without a due Senſibility of any Slight which, ſhe thought, was offer'd, either to her Perſon or Dignity. To theſe may be referr'd all the Actions of her private and publick Life: Theſe were the Sources, both of her Virtues, and of her Uneaſineſſes. Her greateſt Bleſſing, on Earth, was the entire Union of Affections and Inclinations, between her and her Royal Conſort, which made them a perfect Pattern of Conjugal Love. She was a fond and tender Mother, an eaſy and indulgent Miſtreſs, and a moſt gracious Sovereign: But ſhe had, more than once, Reaſon to repent her giving up her Heart, and truſting her Secrets, without any Reſerve, to her Favourites. She retain'd to the laſt, the Principles of true Religion, which ſhe had early imbibed: Being devout, withont Affectation, and Charitable without Oſtentation. She had a great Reverence for Clergymen eminent for Learning, and good Morals; and no leſs Beneficence towards the poorer Sort of them; of which ſhe left a Monument, that will perpetuate her NAME* and BOUNTY, to all ſucceeding Generations. She kept her Family in excellent Decorum, and Regularity; being an exact Oeconomiſt, without deſcending to trifling Particulars; and never launching into any extraordinary Expence, without conſulting her Treaſurer. If ſhe was not equal to the Weight of a Crown, and the Management of arduous Affairs, yet it muſt be own'd, that the Wiſdom of her Counſels, and the Succeſs of her Arms, were, in ſome Meaſure, owing to her juſt Diſcernment in her firſt Choice of her Prime Miniſter, and General: And if ſhe was, afterwards, prevail'd with to part with them, it cannot be denied, that the Abuſe of her Confidence and Authority, was the main Occaſion of it; and gave a Handle to ſome Men to make her Frailties and Reſentments ſubſervient to their own Revenge, and ambitious Deſigns. After all, as the firſt Warlike Nine Years of her Reign, eclipſe the moſt Glorious of any of her Predeceſſors, ſo will they ſhine to the remoteſt Poſterity: And whatever Cenſures may paſs on the latter Part of her Adminiſtration, Impartial Men will not reflect on the PEACE ſhe made, before it is mended, by more advantageous Treaties. 'Till then, her Reign will juſtify the Reflection againſt the SALICK LAW, "That Monarchies are ſometimes beſt adminiſtred, when Wo-
"men fill the Throne, becauſe then Men govern; whereas when Men wear the
"Scepter, it is generally ſway'd by Women.

* She gave up the Tenths, and Firſt-Fruits for the Augmentation of poor Vicaridges, which is call'd, QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

THE

THE

# Metallick HISTORY

OF

# QUEEN *ANNE*.

CONTAINING

All the *Hiſtorical* and *Allegorical* MEDALS ſtruck in her Reign.

# EXPLANATION
OF THE
# Hiſtorical MEDALS
OF
# Queen *ANNE*'s REIGN.

I. THE *Inauguration* or CORONATION MEDAL.

In the RIGHT SIDE is the Queen's Head, or Buſto, with this Inſcription, ANNA. D. G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA. That is, *Anne by the Grace of* GOD, *Queen of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland.

In the REVERSE is repreſented *Pallas*, holding her *Ægis* in her Left Hand, and a Thunderbolt in her Right, ready to ſtrike at the *Hydra*, (the Emblem of Rebellion, Sedition, Schiſm, Hereſy, &c.) that lies beneath her; with this *Motto*, VICEM GERIT ILLA TONANTIS, That is, *She is the Thunderer's Vice-Gerent.*

In the EXERGUE are theſe Words, INAUGURAT. XXIII. AP. MDCCII. That is, *Crowned, April* 23. 1702.

II. The QUEEN and Prince GEORGE.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's *Buſto*, with the ſame *Legend*, or *Inſcription*, as in the Firſt Medal.

In the REVERSE, the *Buſto* of his Royal Highneſs Prince GEORGE of *Denmark*, the Queen's Royal Conſort, with this *Legend*; GEO. DAN. PR. M. ADM. ET DUX. SUP. ANGLIÆ. That is, *Georgius Daniæ Princeps Magnus Admiralis & Dux Supremus Angliæ.* In *Engliſh*, GEORGE, *Prince of* Denmark, *High-Admiral, and Generaliſſimo of* England.

III. In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head Crown'd, the reſt as in the Firſt Medal.

In the REVERSE, a Town beſieg'd and batter'd with Cannon, and Mortars, with this *Motto*, VIRES. ANIMUMQUE. MINISTRAT; That is, *She gives Strength and Courage.*

In the EXERGUE: CAPTIS. COLONIA. TRAIANA. VENLOA. RUREMONDA. STEPHANOVERDA. LEODIO. MDCCII. That is, Keyſerſwaert, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenſwaert, *and* Liege, *taken* 1702.

IV. *VIGO* EXPEDITION.

In the RIGHT SIDE the Queen's Head, Crown'd, &c. as the preceding.

In the REVERSE, the Harbour of VIGO, in *Spain*, the Confederate Fleet before it, and the *French* and *Spaniſh* Ships on Fire in it: With this *Legend*; CAPTA. ET. INCENSA. GAL. ET. HISP. CLASSE. That is, *Capta & incenſa Gallorum & Hiſpanorum Claſſe.* In *Engliſh*, *The* French. *and* Spaniſh *Fleet burnt.*

In the EXERGUE, AD. VIGUM. XII. OCT. MDCCII. That is, At *Vigo*, the 12th of *October*, 1702.

V. In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's *Buſto*, as in the Second Medal.

In the REVERSE; the Duke of MARLBOROUGH on Horſeback: The Province of *Gelderland* preſenting to him, on her Knees, the Keys of Towns in a Baſon: With this *Motto*, SINE. CLADE. VICTOR. That is, *Conqueror without Slaughter.*

In the EXERGUE, CAPTIS. BONNA. HUO. LIMBURGO. 1703. That is, Bonne, Huy, *and* Limburgh *taken*, 1703.

VI. The QUEEN's BOUNTY to the CLERGY.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, &c.

In the REVERSE, the Queen on her Throne, holding a Scroll of Parchment in her Right Hand, and her Scepter in her Left; Clergymen returning her Thanks on their Knees; With this *Legend*; PIETAS. AUGUSTÆ. That is, The EMPRESS's, or the QUEEN's *Pious Munificence.*

In the EXERGUE, PRIMITIIS. ET. DECIMIS. ECCLESIÆ. CONCESSIS. MDCCIV. That is, *The* Firſt-Fruits *and* Tenths *remitted to the* CHURCH, 1704.

VII. BATTEL of BLEINHEIM.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's *Buſto*, &c. as in the Firſt Medal.

In the REVERSE, BRITANNIA, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and VICTORY with her ATTRIBUTES in her Left: Near her, a Captive pinion'd on Trophies: With this *Legend*, DE. GALL. ET. BAV. AD. BLENHEIM. That is, *De Gallis & Bavaris ad* Blenheim: In *Engliſh*, *Of the* French *and* Bavarians *at* Blenheim.

In the EXERGUE, CAPT. ET. CÆS. XXX. M. SIGN. RELAT. CLXIII. MDCCIV. That is, *Capta & Cæſa triginta Milla, Signa relata Centum Sexaginta Tria*, 1704. In *Engliſh*, *Thirty Thouſand Men taken or kill'd, and One Hundred Sixty Three Standards or Colours carried off*, 1704.

VIII. SEA-FIGHT, and taking of GIBRALTAR.

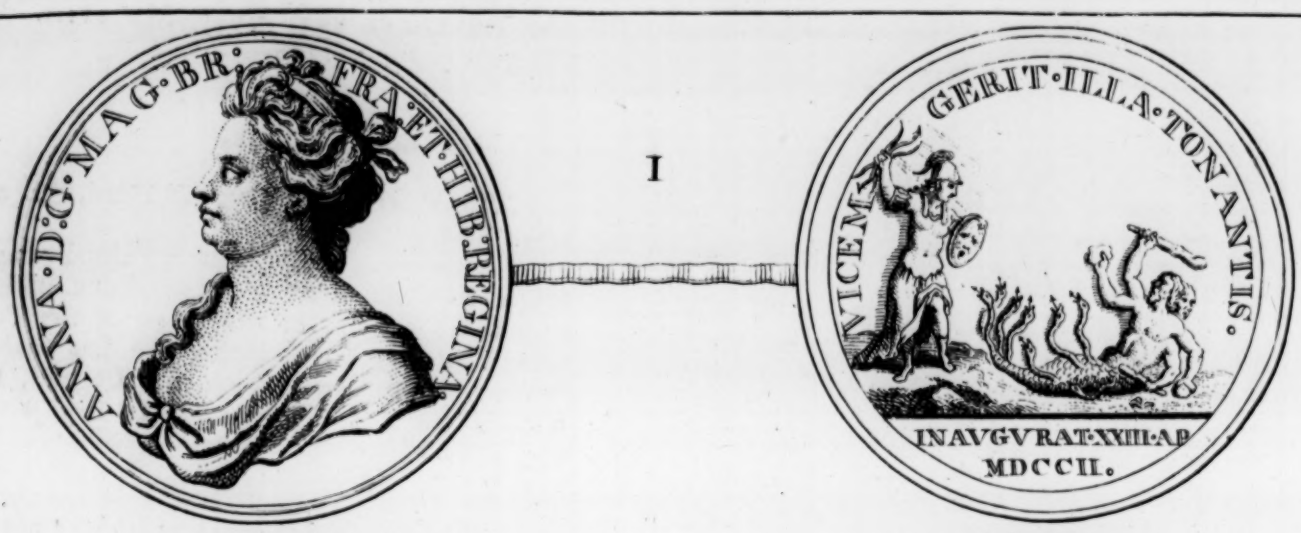
In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's *Buſto*, &c. as in the Firſt Medal.

In the REVERSE, NEPTUNE in his Chariot, drawn by Sea-Horſes, with his Trident, and a *Naval* Crown in his Right Hand, and in his Left a *Mural Crown*, which he preſents to BRITANNIA. The *Legend*, VICTORIÆ NAVALES. That is, NAVAL *Victories.*

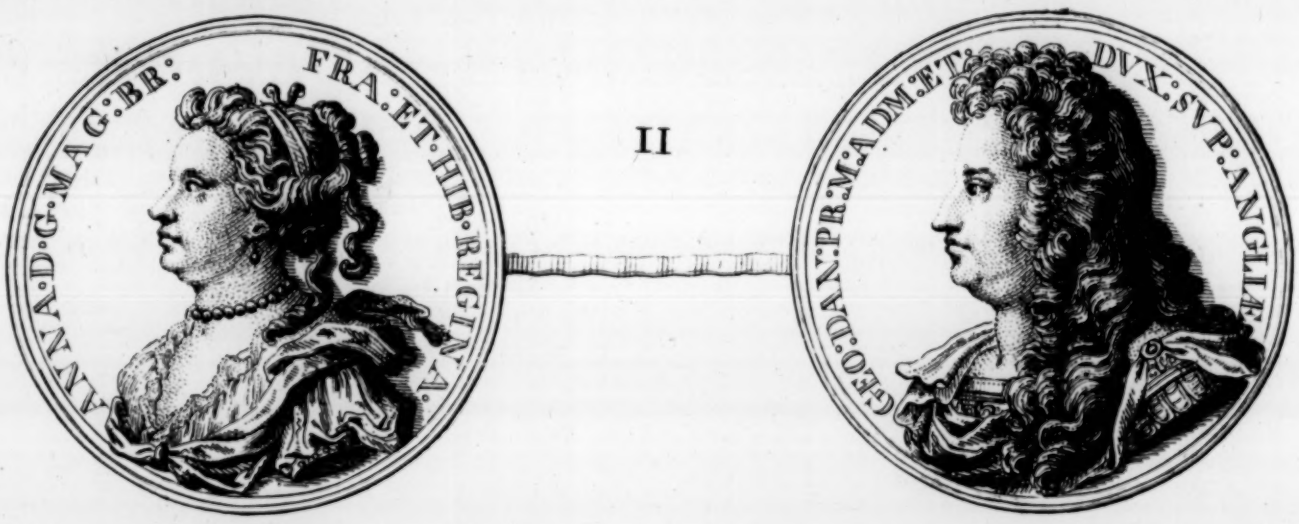
In the EXERGUE, CALPE. EXPUG. ET GALL. VICT. MDCCIV. That is, *Calpe expugnatâ & Gallis Victis*, 1704. In *Engliſh*, Gibraltar *taken, and the* French *vanquiſh'd*, 1704.

# HISTORICAL *MEDALS of* QUEEN *ANNE's* REIGN

I




II




III

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V

VI

VII

VIII

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IX. The BATTEL of RAMELLIES.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, plain, with the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, Two flying Fames, holding a Map; with this *Legend*, GALLIS. AD. RAMELLIES. VICTIS. XII. MAIJ, MDCCVI. That is, *The* French *vanquiſh'd at* Ramellies, May 12. 1706.
And in the EXERGUE, FLANDR. ET. BRABANT. RECEPT. That is, *Flandriâ & Brabantiâ receptis*; in *Engliſh*, Flanders *and* Brabant *recover'd.*

X. The RELIEF of BARCELONA.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, &c.
In the REVERSE, the City of BARCELONA, and over it the SUN in ECLIPSE; with this Inſcription, BARCELONA. LIB. GALLIS. FUG. That is, *Barcelonâ Liberatâ, Gallis Fugatis:* In *Engliſh*, Barcelona *relieved, and the* French *put to Flight.*
In the EXERGUE, I. MAIJ, MDCCVI. That is, *May* the 1ſt, 1706.

XI. The UNION MEDAL.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the Queen's Buſto, with a Crown on her Head, (as in Medal XXV.) the Star of the *Garter* on her Left Breaſt, and the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, are the Arms of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, on a Pedeſtal; in which is the Queen's Cypher, *A. R.* ſupported by the *Engliſh* Unicorn, and the *Scotch* Lion; with this Legend, MAIJ I. MDCCVII. That is, *The Firſt of* May, 1707. Denoting the Beginning of the UNION.

XII. The INVASION REPELL'D.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the Queen's Head, with the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, is repreſented the *Firth* and Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, a *French* Fleet at Sea, and the City of *Edinburgh* imploring, on her Knees, the Aſſiſtance of BRITANNIA; who preſenting her Spear to the Enemy, deters them from Landing: With this Legend, CLASSE. GALL. FUG. That is, *Claſſe Gallorum fugatâ:* In *Engliſh*, *The* French *Fleet put to Flight.*
In the EXERGUE, AD. FRETUM. EDINBURG. XIV. MARTIJ, MDCCVIII. That is, *Ad Fretum* Edinburgi, 14. Martij 1708. In *Engliſh*, *In* Edinburgh *Firth*, March 14. 1708.

XIII. BATTEL of OUDENARDE.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, &c. as in the XIth, or *Union-Medal.*
In the REVERSE, a Monumental Pillar, on the Top of which ſtands *Victory*, adorn'd with Trophies of the Standards and Colours of *France*, and Two Captives, with this Legend, GALLIS. AD. ALDENARD. VICTIS. That is, *Gallis ad* Aldenardam *Victis:* In *Engliſh*, *The* French *vanquiſh'd at* Oudenarde.
In the EXERGUE, XXX. JUNIJ, MDCCVIII. That is, *The 30th of* June, 1708.

XIV. The Taking of LISLE.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, &c. as in the *Union Medal.*
In the REVERSE, *Victory*, with a Palm-Branch in her Right Hand, and a Flower-de-Luce in her Left, which ſhe holds over the PLAN of the Town and Citadel of LISLE, denoting ſhe has ſnatch'd the *French* Arms from it: With this Legend, INSULÆ. CAPTÆ. MDCCVIII. In *Engliſh*, Liſle *taken*, 1708.

XV. The Taking of SARDINIA and MINORCA.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, plain, with the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, *Victory* in a Sea-Conch, between Two Iſlands, holding a Palm-Branch in her Right Hand, and the *Britiſh* Standard in her Left; with this Legend, SARDINIA. ET. BALEARIS. MINOR. CAPTÆ. That is, Sardinia *and* Minorca *taken.*
In the EXERGUE, is only the Date of the Year MDCCVIII, 1708.

XVI. The Taking of TOURNAY.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, plain, with the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, BRITANNIA, leaning with her Right Arm on her Shield, ſupported by a Trophy of Artillery, and holding in her Left Hand her Spear adorn'd with a Mural Crown, and a Town at a Diſtance; with this Legend, TORNACO. EXPUGNATO. That is, Tournay *taken.*
In the EXERGUE, is only the Date of the Year MDCCIX, 1709.

XVII. The BATTEL of TAISNIERE, or MALPLAQUET.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, crown'd, &c. as in the *Union Medal*, Numb. XI.
In the REVERSE, is repreſented a FIGHT in a Wood, and VICTORY flying over it, with Garlands of Laurel in her Hands; with this *Motto*, CONCORDIA. ET. VIRTUTE. In *Engliſh*, *By Concord and Fortitude.*
In the EXERGUE, GALLIS. AD. TAISNIERE. DEVICTIS. AUG. XXXI. MDCCIX. In *Engliſh*, *The* French *vanquiſh'd at* Taiſniere, Aug. 31. 1709.

XVIII. The Taking of MONS.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, plain, &c.
In the REVERSE, the Town of MONS, and VICTORY flying over it, with a Laurel-Garland in her Right Hand, and a Palm-Branch in her Left; with this Inſcription, MONTIBUS. IN. HANNONIA. CAPTIS. In *Engliſh*, Mons *in* Hainault *taken.*
And in the EXERGUE, the Date of the Year MDCCIX. 1709.

# HISTORICAL *MEDALS of* QUEEN *ANNE's* REIGN.

IX

X

XI

XII

XIII

XIV

XV

XVI

XVII

XVIII

*Vdr Gucht Scul.*

XIX. The forcing of the FRENCH LINES, and taking of DOUAY.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the Queen's Head, with a Laurel, and this INSCRIPTION, ANNA AUGUSTA. That is, ANNE EMPRESS.
In the REVERSE, is repreſented a *Monumental* PILLAR, with TROPHIES, on which VICTORY ſuſpends a SHIELD, crown'd with a *Mural Crown*, and in which are *inſcrib'd* theſe Words, SALUS PROVIN. That is, *Salus Provinciæ*, *The Safety of the Province*; at a Diſtance, the *French* flying before the Confederates: With this Inſcription, VALLO. GALLORUM. DIRUTO. In *Engliſh*, *The Lines of the* French *levell'd.*
In the EXERGUE, ET. DUACO. CAPTO. MDCCX. That is, *And* Douay *taken* 1710.

XX. Taking of BETHUNE, and other Towns.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, and Inſcription, as in the preceding, *Numb.* XIX.
In the REVERSE, a Trophy on a Pedeſtal, with this *Legend*, BETHUNIA. FANO. STI. VENANTIJ. ET. ARIA. CAPTIS. In *Engliſh*, Bethune, *St.* Venant, *and* Aire *taken.*
In the EXERGUE, INSPECTANT. GALL. CENT. MILL. MDCCX. That is, *Inſpectantibus Gallorum Centenis Millibus:* In *Engliſh*, *In Sight of a Hundred Thouſand* French, 1710.

XXI. The BATTEL of ALMENARA.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's *Buſto*, and Inſcription, as in the *Douay* Medal, *Numb.* XIX.
In the REVERSE, Horſe-Men fighting, the Conquerors Side diſtinguiſh'd by a Standard, with a Roſe and Thiſtle crown'd, denoting the BRITISH Squadrons; the *Legend*, PUGNA. EQUESTRIS. That is, *Horſe Fight.*
In the EXERGUE, HISPANIS. AD. ALMENARAM. VICT. JULIJ XVI. MDCCX. That is, *Hiſpanis ad Almenaram Victis*, *Julij* 16. 1710. In *Engliſh*, *The* Spaniards *vanquiſh'd at* Almenara, July 16. 1710.

XXII. BATTEL of SARAGOSSA.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, and *Inſcription*, as the preceding, or *Numb.* XIX.
In the REVERSE, the Queen ſitting on her Throne, with the Scepter in her Left Hand, VICTORY preſents her with Colours and Standards. The *Legend*, HISPANIS. PROFLIGATIS. That is, *The* Spaniards *totally routed.*
In the EXERGUE, AD. CÆSAREAM. AUGUSTAM. AUG. IX. MDCCX. In *Engliſh*, *At* Saragoſſa, Auguſt 9. 1710.

XXIII. The taking of BOUCHAIN.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, and *Inſcription*, as in the preceding Medal, or *Numb.* XIX.
In the REVERSE, *Britannia* ſitting on a Great Gun, holding her Spear in her Right Hand, and her Shield in her Left, inſcribed with this *Motto*, FORTUNA MANENS: That is *Conſtant Fortune:* A Soldier on his Knee, delivering up to her his Musket and Sword; and by him a *Mural* Crown: The Town of *Bouchain* at ſome Diſtance. The *Legend*, HOSTES. AD. DEDITIONEM. COACTI. In *Engliſh*, *The Enemy forced to ſurrender.*
In the EXERGUE, VALLO. GALLORUM. SUPERATO. ET. BUCHEMIO. CAPTO. MDCCXI. In *Engliſh*, *The* French *Lines forced, and* Bouchain *taken*, 1711.

XXIV. The PEACE Medal.

In the RIGHT SIDE, the Queen's Head, with a Laurel, and the uſual Inſcription; *viz.* ANNA D.G. MAG. *&c. &c.*
In the REVERSE, BRITANNIA, holding an *Olive-Branch* in her Right Hand, and her Shield and Spear in her Left: Before her, Ships under Sail; and behind her, at ſome Diſtance, a Man ploughing, and another ſowing a Field. The *Motto*, COMPOSITIS. VENERANTUR. ARMIS. In *Engliſh*, *Peace gains them Veneration and Reſpect.*
In the EXERGUE, the Date of the Year MDCCXIII, 1713.

# ALLEGORICAL MEDALS.

Beſides the Twenty Four Medals above-mention'd, there were ſtruck Three others about the Beginning of Queen ANNE's Reign, which I call *Allegorical*, for Diſtinction ſake.

The *Firſt* is a MEDALLION, or large Medal; juſt as the Figure (*Numb.* XXV.) repreſents it.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the QUEEN's *Buſto*, the Crown on her Head, with her Royal Robes; her *George*, *&c.* and the uſual Inſcription.
In the REVERSE, PALLAS, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and her *Ægis* in her Left. The *Motto*, NOVÆ PALLADIUM TROIÆ; that is, *She is the Saftty of* New Troy.

The Queen, in her Firſt Speech to her Parliament, (*March* 11. 170½.) having ſaid, that her HEART was ENTIRELY ENGLISH; a Medal, alluding thereto, *Numb.* XXVI. was thereupon ſtruck.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the Queen's Head, crown'd; the Inſcription as uſual.
In the REVERSE, a Heart ſurrounded with Boughs of Oak and Laurel, and a Crown over it: Underneath, this *Motto*, ATAVIS REGIBUS: In *Engliſh*, *From Royal Progenitors:* With this Inſcription, ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

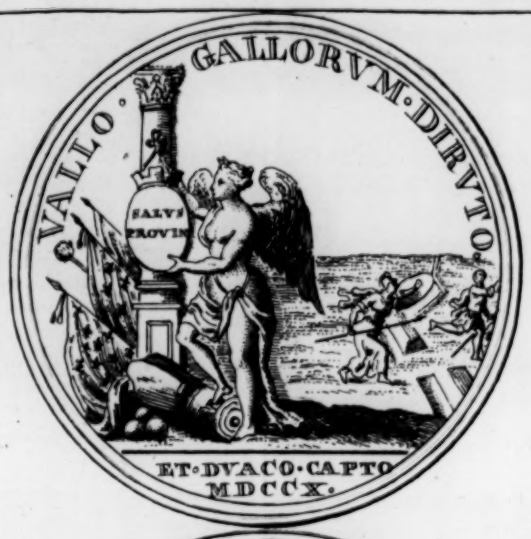
The Queen, in her Speech to her Parliament, *Nov.* 9. 1703. having declar'd *her earneſt Deſires to ſee her Subjects in* PERFECT PEACE AND UNION; a Medal, *Numb.* XXVII. was thereupon ſtruck.

In the RIGHT SIDE, is the Queen's Head, crown'd, with the uſual Inſcription, *&c.*
In the REVERSE, is a CHAIN of HEARTS, like the Collar of SS of the Moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; another Heart in the STAR, and a Crown over it. In the Middle, this *Motto*, *Quis ſeparabit?* That is, *Who ſhall divide?* And this Inſcription, UNITED BY GOD IN LOVE AND INTEREST.

*FINIS.*

# HISTORICAL *MEDALS of* QUEEN *ANNE's* REIGN.

XIX




XX

XXI

XXII

XXIII

XXIV

## *ALLEGORICAL MEDALS*

XXV

XXVI

XXVII

*Vdr Gucht Scul.*

THE

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# HISTORY

OF

# Queen *ANNE*'s Reign.

## NUMBER I.

*The* REPRESENTATION *of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, preſented to Her Majeſty on Tueſday the Eighteenth Day of* January, 1703. *and Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer thereunto.*

Die Lunæ 17 Januarii, 1703.

*May it pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, find ourſelves under an unhappy Neceſſity of making this our humble Application to the Throne, upon Occaſion of an Addreſs preſented to your Majeſty by the Houſe of Commons, the 23*d* Day of *December* laſt, and ſince that time publiſhed to the whole Nation in Print; by which the Houſe of Lords is charged with the Violation of your Royal Prerogative, and of the known Laws of the Land; with wreſting Perſons ſuſpected of Treaſonable Practices, and taken into Cuſtody by Meſſengers out of your Majeſty's Hands, without your Leave or Knowledge, and in a moſt extraordinary manner taking the Examination of them ſolely to themſelves: whereby a due Enquiry into the evil Practices and Deſigns againſt your Majeſty's Perſon and Government might in great meaſure be obſtructed. And they conclude their Addreſs by moſt earneſtly deſiring your Majeſty to ſuffer no Diminution of your Prerogative, and promiſe to ſupport you in the aſſerting it againſt all Invaſions whatſoever. It is not poſſible for us to remain ſilent under this heavy Charge, ſo unjuſtly and without the leaſt Ground or Colour endeavoured to be fixed upon the whole Body of the Peers; which tending directly to create an ill Opinion of us in your Majeſty, puts us under an inevitable Neceſſity of Vindicating both the Legality and the Dutiful Manner of our Proceeding.

The Expreſſions in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons are ſo very harſh and undecent, that we may truly affirm the like were never uſed of the Houſe of Peers in any Age, not even by that

Aſſembly, which, under the Name of the Houſe of Commons, took upon them not only to aboliſh the Houſe of Lords, but to deſtroy the Monarchy. We ſhall carefully avoid making Returns of that kind: We conſider too much what we owe to ourſelves; and we know too well the profound Reſpect due to your Royal Perſon, to let any Provocation tranſport us ſo, as to uſe Words unfit to be offer'd by us to our Sovereign.

The Matter of this Addreſs is no leſs injurious to us than the Terms: There was not the leaſt Occaſion for a juſt Objection to any part of our Conduct in that Buſineſs to which the Addreſs relates. The Proceeding was ſtrictly juſtifiable by the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament, it was carried on with the utmoſt Reſpect to your Majeſty, and with true Zeal for the Safety of your Perſon and Government; all that was done, was agreed to by the concurrent Opinion of the Houſe, without the leaſt Objection from any of our Members, who have the Honour of ſerving your Majeſty in your great Offices and Employments.

We humbly repreſent to your Majeſty, That, by the known Laws and Cuſtom of Parliaments, the Houſe of Peers has an undoubted Right, in Caſes where they conceive it to be for the Good and Safety of your Majeſty and the Kingdom, to take Examinations of Perſons charged with Criminal Matters, whether ſuch Perſons be then in Cuſtody or not; and alſo to order the Perſons ſo to be examined to be taken into Cuſtody of your Majeſty's ſworn Officers attending the Houſe during ſuch Examinations, or to commit them to any other Safe Cuſtody that they ſhall think proper; and to reſtrain others, if they ſee cauſe, from having Acceſs to, or Communication with them: The Houſe of Lords has exerciſed this Right from time to time, as Occaſions have required, without Objection. Our Records are filled with Precedents which warrant our Claim in every part of it, and we preſume to affirm to your Majeſty, That the drawing this Right into queſtion at any time, cannot but be of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties and Safety of the People, and to the Conſtitution of the Government, as tending to avoid or render in great meaſure ineffectual the Enquiries of Parliaments, which are ſo abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially where many and great Perſons are engaged in dangerous Deſigns againſt the Government; or where ill Miniſters abuſe their Favour towards the Oppreſſing or Enſlaving of the People. Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs make us ſecure at preſent againſt all Influences of that kind, and we unanimouſly and heartily pray we may long enjoy the Bleſſing of your Reign. But if it happens in future Times, that ill Men ſhould gain too great a Degree of Favour with our Princes; how eaſy will it be for them to ſtifle or defeat all Parliamentary Enquiries into their Crimes? For if the being in Priſon, or in the hands of a Meſſenger, will protect Men from being examin'd in the Houſe of Lords, or from being put into the Cuſtody of the proper Officers of the Houſe, during the Examination, and debarr'd from converſing with others; it will certainly be always in the power of Favourites to cauſe thoſe who can be Witneſſes againſt them, as well as the Accomplices of their Deſigns, to be taken into Cuſtody. And if Perſons in Cuſtody are out of the reach of the Houſe of Lords, who are the Hereditary Counſellors of the Crown, and in whom a Judicial Power is lodged by the Conſtitution; it is not to be imagined that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of Examining, Committing, or Reſtraining them.

No Houſe of Commons till now has given countenance to this dangerous Opinion, which does ſo directly tend to the rendring ill Miniſters ſafe from the Examination of Parliaments: And we are perſuaded no Houſe of Commons hereafter will aſſert ſuch a Notion, becauſe they are not wont eaſily to part with a Power they have aſſumed; and it is certain, that they have, ſeveral times, taken upon them to exerciſe an Authority like that which they have ſo ſeverely reflected on in their Addreſs.

This Conſideration gave us the greater Aſtoniſhment, to find our Proceedings repreſented in the ſtrange Terms of wreſting Priſoners out of Your Majeſty's Hands, and taking the Examination of them ſolely to ourſelves. We believe the ordering Perſons to be examined in that High Court where Your Majeſty is always preſent in Conſideration of Law, and in that Great Council where You may be preſent in Your Royal Perſon as often as you pleaſe, will never be thought an Excluſion of Your Majeſty from the Examinations, if that was intended to be inſinuated by ſaying, we had taken the Examinations ſolely to our ſelves. Having thus laid before Your Majeſty what it is we claim, and muſt inſiſt on, as the indiſputable Right of the Houſe of Peers; which was never thought, in the Time of Your Royal Anceſtors, to be prejudicial to the juſt Prerogatives of the Crown, and which is manifeſtly neceſſary for the Securing the Liberties of Your People, whereof we are aſſur'd Your Majeſty will have an equal Care: We humbly beg leave to lay before you a ſhort State of the particular Matter of Fact relating to theſe Priſoners, not doubting but when the whole Proceeding is known to Your Majeſty, it will be approved not only as Lawful, but every way Reſpectful to Your Majeſty.

On Tueſday the 14*th* of *December* the Houſe of Lords was informed, that ſeveral Perſons had been ſeiz'd by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, as they came from *France*, and that amongſt them there was one *Boucher*, who was capable of making conſiderable Diſcoveries, having been in Arms in the *French* Service for many Years, and Gentleman of the Horſe and Aid de Camp to the late Duke of *Berwick*, who ſtands attainted of High Treaſon, and who had been ſecretly in *England* ſeveral times before; that it was probable, if he was ſtrictly examin'd, he might be brought to confeſs, ſince he ſaw his Life in apparent Danger; but that he was a bold Man, and likely to attempt an Eſcape on that very account, if he was not carefully look'd after. And the Houſe was alſo told, that there was a general Remiſſneſs both in the Taking, Searching, and Looking to ſuch Priſoners, which did afterwards appear very evidently in the Examinations that were taken. Upon this Information the Earl of *Nottingham*, Your Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, acquainted the Houſe that he had not heard of *Boucher*'s Name particularly, but had ſent Meſſengers to bring one *Ogilby* and the other Priſoners who had been apprehended by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers to Town, and that he believ'd the Meſſengers would do their Duty, but he would not be anſwerable for them.

After this Account of the Priſoners, and of what had been done in order to ſecure them, the Houſe thought themſelves obliged in Duty to Your Majeſty, and for the Publick Safety, at a time when the Kingdom is engaged in an open War with *France*, and that there are too juſt Grounds to apprehend the dangerous Practices of *French* Emiſſaries; to make an humble Addreſs to Your Majeſty that particular Care might be taken for Securing the Perſons of *Boucher*, and of thoſe who were

were taken with him, and that none might be ſuffer'd to ſpeak with them till they were examined.

The next Day Your Majeſty's Gracious Anſwer to this Addreſs was reported to the Houſe, That Care had been taken to ſecure the Priſoners, and that Your Majeſty would give Orders, that no body ſhould ſpeak with them till they were examined. Thereupon the Lords entered into a farther Conſideration of the Importance of this Matter, and conceiving nothing to be more likely to bring Priſoners, who had forfeited their Lives, to a full Diſcovery of the Truth, than to find themſelves under the Enquiry of a Parliament, they thought it would be of Publick Service for them to take the Examinations of theſe Perſons; and accordingly an Order was made, That no Perſons ſhould ſpeak with the Priſoners, till they had appeared at the Bar of the Houſe.

On the 16*th* Day the Earl of *Nottingham* informing the Houſe of Lords, that the Priſoners were brought to Town, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ordered to take them into his Cuſtody, in order to their Examination, and to keep them ſeparate and in cloſe Cuſtody, (as Your Majeſty had before directed) and it being thought moſt proper, from the Nature of the thing, that the Examination ſhould be by a Committee of Lords, rather than by the whole Houſe, it was reſolved accordingly.

We beg leave to mention to Your Majeſty a Matter of Fact which ſatisfied the Lords, that their Reſolution to take the Examinations of *Boucher* and the Perſons apprehended with him, was neither unknown and diſagreeable to Your Majeſty: On the ſame Day when that was ordered, being the 15*th* of *December*, the Lords reſolved to examine Sir *John Maclean*, a very dangerous Perſon, as was repreſented to the Houſe, who then ſtood committed in the Hands of a Meſſenger; and for that purpoſe ordered him to be brought to the Houſe the next Day, having, as they then thought, very good Grounds to believe it might prove of great Service to Your Majeſty. Sir *John Maclean* was brought to the Houſe, according to the Order; but Your Majeſty being pleaſed ſo far to take notice of this Order, as to ſignify to the Houſe by the Lord Steward, That Sir *John Maclean* had been in part examined already, and that Your Majeſty thought it not proper to have that Buſineſs taken out of the way of Examination it was then in, but that Your Majeſty would in a ſhort time communicate it to the Houſe; the Lords immediately acquieſced in Your Majeſty's Opinion, and ſent back Sir *John Maclean* to the Place from whence he was brought. It was with this Diſpoſition of Mind the Lords acted in this whole Matter; and if your Majeſty, who no doubt had the ſame notice of both Orders, had thought any other Method of the Examination of *Boucher*, and the Perſons taken with him, more proper than that of the Lords, they had reaſon to conclude, Your Majeſty would have intimated it at the ſame time; and moſt certainly the Houſe would have had a like Deference for Your Royal Judgment in that Inſtance alſo.

The Lords Committees appointed to examine the Priſoners, proceeded with all poſſible Diſpatch, and made their Report to the Houſe on the 21*ſt* of *December*. Upon Conſideration of the Report, the Houſe found it requiſite to commit *Boucher* to the Priſon of *Newgate* for High Treaſon; and the Lords Committees having ſubmitted to the Judgment of the Houſe, whether ſeveral Parts of the Examinations referred to in their Report, ſhould be laid open to the Houſe, or put into any other way of being farther enquired into, or proſecuted: The Houſe, out of a full Aſſurance they had, that, when the Matter of Fact ſhould be laid before Your Majeſty, You would certainly give ſuch Orders thereupon as were every way ſuitable to Your Royal Prudence, and tender Care of the Publick Safety, did unanimouſly reſolve, without ſo much as ſuffering thoſe Parts of the Report to be laid open to the Houſe, that an humble Addreſs ſhould be made from the Houſe to Your Majeſty, by the Lord Steward and the Duke of *Somerſet*, (two of the Lords Committees to whom the Examination had been referr'd) laying before Your Majeſty the whole Report, with all Matters relating thereto, and humbly deſiring Your Majeſty to give Order, that *Boucher* ſhould be proſecuted by Mr. Attorney-General for High Treaſon; and that as to the Commitment, Proſecution, or Diſcharge of the other Priſoners mentioned in the Report, You would be pleaſed to give ſuch Directions as ſhould ſeem moſt proper to Your Royal Wiſdom. Thus as the whole Affair was entered upon out of Zeal for Your Majeſty's Preſervation, and the Safety of the Kingdom, and was carried on and concluded with all poſſible Reſpect to You, ſo we had the Comfort to reſt aſſured, that our Behaviour was no leſs graciouſly accepted by Your Majeſty, from the Anſwer You were pleaſed to make the ſame Day to our laſt Addreſs on this Subject, and which was reported to us on the 22*d* of *December*, by the Duke of *Somerſet*; whereby Your Majeſty was pleaſed to ſignify to the Houſe, with Your accuſtomed Goodneſs, that You would give Order for every thing as the Lords had deſired.

Madam, this is a true and juſt Account of our Proceedings, which have been ſo ſtrangely miſrepreſented, and to which no Exception can poſſibly be taken by any Perſons rightly inform'd. For as we had Your Royal Approbation of all that was done, ſo the Houſe of Commons could have had no Pretence of Objection, if they had taken the uſual Parliamentary Methods of deſiring to be inform'd of what we had done, and of the Grounds of our Proceedings, before they had approached Your Majeſty with ſuch a Repreſentation of them.

Their carrying this unprecedented Addreſs to Your Majeſty in ſo haſty a manner, gives us almoſt as great Trouble as the hard Uſage we find in it. The antient, known, and indeed only effectual Method of preſerving a good Correſpondence between the two Houſes of Parliament, has been by Conferences. If at any time either Houſe conceiv'd they had a reaſonable Ground to object againſt the Proceedings of the other, Conferences have been deſired, and the Matter in debate between them fairly diſcuſs'd: and thereby Miſtakes have been cleared for the moſt part, and a good Underſtanding cultivated, and a mutual Reſpect preſerv'd, which is always highly requiſite in the nature of our Conſtitution, but more eſpecially neceſſary in this time of War and Danger.

Had the Houſe of Commons thought fit to have purſued this Method upon this Occaſion, we ſhould have been able to have given them entire Satisfaction, not only of the Lawfulneſs of all we had done, but of the juſt and weighty Grounds upon which we took the Examinations of theſe Perſons into our own hands: or at leaſt if they could have convinced us of any Miſtake, we ſhould have given them any reaſonable Satisfaction.

But, without making any ſuch previous Step, the Houſe of Commons have made an Appeal directly to the Throne againſt the Houſe of Lords, and charged them, tho' moſt unjuſtly, with Attempts of the higheſt Nature. Nothing like this was ever done before; and out of our hearty Concern for the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution, we hope the ſame thing will never be done again. We know Your Royal Heart is unmoveably fix'd on preſerving the Liberties of Your People, and tranſmitting them entire to Poſterity; but if in After-times the Houſes of Parliament ſhould be appealing againſt one another to the Crown, (for if ſuch a Courſe be juſtifiable in the Houſe of Commons, the ſame Method may be taken by the Lords) as Your Majeſty is now ſenſible how great Difficulties it neceſſarily brings upon a good Prince; ſo it is eaſy to foreſee (and we cannot think of it without Terrour) how fatal the Conſequences may be in the Reign of an ill-deſigning Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it for utterly ſubverting the beſt ordered Form of Government in the World. There are Examples abroad where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People, which makes us the more apprehend the beginning of them among ourſelves. Your Majeſty's great Judgment cannot but readily diſcern, whither it does naturally tend for one Houſe of Parliament to be exciting, and earneſtly deſiring the Sovereign to exert a real or ſuppoſed Prerogative againſt the other Houſe. It is not eaſy to imagine what the Commons could expect of Your Majeſty from ſuch an Application; the Lords have never entertained a Thought of uſing this dangerous Method, whatever Occaſions may have been given within the Compaſs of late Years. And we promiſe your Majeſty we will always endeavour to preſerve a good Underſtanding with the Houſe of Commons, and ſhall never think it too dear to procure that Union at any rate, unleſs that of delivering up thoſe Rights and Powers which are lodged in us by the Law, and without which the Conſtitution cannot ſubſiſt.

We ſhall never be guilty of the Preſumption of preſcribing to Your Majeſty, when, or againſt whom You ſhould exert Your Prerogative; but we will be always ready to aſſiſt You in the Support of all the juſt Rights of the Crown, as well as in maintaining the Liberties of the Subject, which we know are no leſs dear to Your Majeſty.

It may with Modeſty and Truth be affirm'd, that the Lords have in all times been the ſureſt and moſt natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown, they being (as Your Royal Grandfather of Ever-bleſſed Memory was pleaſed to expreſs it) an excellent Skreen and Bank between the Prince and the People, to aſſiſt each againſt any Encroachment of the other.

We will never contribute, by any Act of ours, to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown; nor, as far as we are able, will ſuffer it in others. We cannot act otherwiſe, without hurting ourſelves in the higheſt Degree, being throughly convinced, that the Preſervation of the Legal Prerogative is not only the ſureſt Way to ſecure our own Privileges, but of abſolute Neceſſity for the happy and rightful Adminiſtration of the Government. And we hope the Houſe of Commons will in all times to come, ſpeak and act with that Regard to the Prerogative which they ſeem to have taken up lately.

There remains one Particular more, which we will only name to Your Majeſty, becauſe we reſt ſatisfied it cannot have Weight any where, that is, the Inſinuation in the Addreſs, as if the Examination of theſe Priſoners by the Lords, was in order to obſtruct the Enquiry into the Deſigns againſt Your Majeſty's Perſon and Government; or at leaſt that it was likely to produce ſuch an Effect. Our Dutiful Zeal for Your Majeſty's Government, and our warm Concern to diſcover all Deſigns, and oppoſe all Practices againſt it, are too well known to the World, that any Suggeſtions of that ſort ſhould make the leaſt Impreſſion to our Diſadvantage; and we are very ſure, 'twas no Suſpicion of that Nature which gave the true Riſe to this very ſharp Addreſs. It is eaſy to determine whether a hearty and forward Undertaking to ſearch into the Deſigns of Your Enemies, or the ſeeking Occaſions to object to, and interrupt ſuch Endeavours, be moſt likely to obſtruct the Diſcovery of the pernicious Practices of Traytors.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

We moſt humbly ask Pardon for preſuming to give Your Majeſty the trouble of this long Repreſentation, which has proceeded from the paſſionate Concern we have to ſtand not only acquitted, but entirely approved in the Judgment of ſo excellent a Queen, and ſo juſtly beloved of all her Subjects.

We depend upon Your Juſtice as well as Your Goodneſs, that nothing can do us Prejudice (from whatſoever Hands it comes) in Your Royal Opinion, while we continue to act in that Station where we are placed by the Form of the *Engliſh* Government, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament, with all imaginable Reſpect and Duty to Yourſelf, and all poſſible Zeal for the Safety and Happineſs of Your Kingdom.

Give us leave to conclude this our Humble Addreſs with this firm Promiſe, That no Dangers, no Reproaches, nor any Artifices whatſoever ſhall deter or divert us from uſing our utmoſt Endeavours, from time to time, in diſcovering and oppoſing all Contrivances and Attempts againſt Your Royal Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſhed.

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## Her MAJESTY'S moſt Gracious Anſwer to the Repreſentation.

My Lords,

*I AM very ſorry for any Miſunderſtandings that happen between the two Houſes of Parliament, which are ſo inconvenient for the Publick Service, and ſo uneaſy to Me, that I cannot but take notice with Satisfaction of the Aſſurances you give Me, that you will carefully avoid all Occaſions of them.*

*I thank you for the Concern you expreſs for the Rights of the Crown, and for my Prerogative, which I ſhall never exert ſo willingly as for the Good of my Subjects, and the Protection of their Liberties.*

NUMBER

## NUMBER II.

ARTICLES *of* UNION *agreed on the twenty-ſecond Day of* July, *in the Fifth Year of the Reign of her moſt Excellent Majeſty,* ANNE, *by the Grace of* GOD, *Queen of* Scotland, England, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *and in the Year of our Lord* 1706, *by the Commiſſioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *under her Majeſty's Great Seal of* Scotland, *bearing Date the twenty-ſeventh Day of* February *laſt paſt, in purſuance of the fourth Act of the third Seſſion of her Majeſty's Current Parliament of* Scotland, *in the Fourth Year of her Majeſty's Reign; and the Commiſſioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of* England, *under her Majeſty's Great Seal of* England, *bearing Date at* Weſtminſter *the tenth Day of* April *laſt paſt, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament made in* England *the third Year of her Majeſty's Reign, to treat of, and concerning an UNION of the ſaid Kingdoms: Which Articles are in all Humility to be preſented to the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, and offered to the Conſideration of the reſpective Parliaments of both Kingdoms, purſuant to the ſaid Acts and Commiſſions.*

I. THAT the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhall, upon the firſt Day of *May*, which ſhall be in the Year 1707, and for ever after, be United into one Kingdom, by the Name of *GREAT BRITAIN*; and that the Enſigns Armorial of the ſaid United Kingdom be ſuch as her Majeſty ſhall appoint; and the Croſſes of St. *George* and St. *Andrew* be conjoin'd in ſuch manner as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, and uſed in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Enſigns, both at Sea and Land.

II. That the Succeſſion to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her moſt Sacred Majeſty, and in Default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, be, remain, and continue to the moſt Excellent Princeſs *SOPHIA*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hannover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is ſettled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William* the Third; Entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* And that all Papiſts, and Perſons marrying Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof: And in every ſuch Caſe, the Crown and Government ſhall from time to time deſcend to, and be enjoy'd by ſuch Perſon, being a Proteſtant, as ſhould have inherited and enjoy'd the ſame, in caſe ſuch Papiſts, or Perſon marrying a Papiſt, was naturally dead, according to the Proviſion for the Deſcent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown.*

III. That the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* be repreſented by one and the ſame Parliament, to be ſtiled the Parliament of *Great Britain.*

IV. That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* ſhall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourſe of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Place within the ſaid United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do, or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwiſe expreſly agreed in theſe Articles.

V. That all Ships or Veſſels belonging to her Majeſty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms in the Parliament of *Scotland*, though foreign built, be deem'd and paſs as Ships of the Build of *Great Britain*; the Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within twelve Months after the firſt of *May* next, making Oath, that at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the ſame did, in whole or in part belong to him or them, or to ſome other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly named, with the Place of their reſpective Abodes; and that the ſame doth then, at the time of the ſaid Depoſition, wholly belong to him or them; and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part, or Intereſt therein: Which Oath ſhall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port next to the Abode of the ſaid Owner or Owners: And the ſaid Officer, or Officers, ſhall be impowered to adminiſtrate the ſaid Oath; and the Oath being ſo adminiſtrated, ſhall be atteſted by the Officer, or Officers, who adminiſtrated the ſame: And being regiſtred by the ſaid Officer or Officers, ſhall be delivered to the Maſter of the Ship, for Security of her Navigation, and a Duplicate thereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid Officer, or Officers, to the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, in the Port of *Edenburgh*, to be there enter'd in a Regiſter, and from thence to be ſent to the Port of *London*, to be there enter'd in the General Regiſter of all Trading Ships belonging to *Great Britain.*

VI. That all Parts of the United Kingdom, for ever, from and after the Union, ſhall have the ſame Allowances, Encouragements, and Drawbacks, and be under the ſame Prohibitions, Reſtrictions,

and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the ſame Cuſtoms, and Duties, on Import and Export. And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and Drawbacks, Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Cuſtoms and Duties on Import and Export ſettled in *England*, when the Union commences, ſhall, from and after the Union, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom: Excepting and Reſerving the Duties upon Export and Import, of ſuch particular Commodities, from which any Perſons, the Subjects of either Kingdoms, are eſpecially liberated and exempted by their private Rights, which after the Union are to remain Safe and Entire to them in all reſpects, as before the ſame. And that from and after the Union, no *Scots* Cattle carried into *England* ſhall be liable to any other Duties, either on the publick or private Accompts, than thoſe Duties to which the Cattle of *England* are or ſhall be liable within the ſaid Kingdom. And ſeeing by the Laws of *England* there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain kinds of Grain, wherein Oats grinded or ungrinded are not expreſſed, that from and after the Union, when Oats ſhall be ſold at fifteen Shillings *Sterling per* Quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid two Shillings and Sixpence *Sterling* for every Quarter of the Oatmeal exported, in the Term of the Law, whereby, and ſo long as Rewards are granted for Exportation of other Grain; and that the Beer of *Scotland* have the ſame Rewards as Barley: And in reſpect the Importation of Victual into *Scotland* from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a Diſcouragement to Tillage, therefore that the Prohibition, as now in force by the Law of *Scotland*, againſt Importation of Victuals from *Ireland*, or any other Place beyond Sea into *Scotland*, do after the Union remain in the ſame force as now it is, until more proper and effectual Ways be provided by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for diſcouraging the Importation of the ſaid Victuals from beyond Sea.

VII. That all Parts of the United Kingdom be for ever, from and after the Union, liable to the ſame Exciſes upon all Exciſable Liquors, excepting only that the Thirty Four Gallons *Engliſh* Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to Twelve Gallons *Scots* preſent Meaſure, ſold in *Scotland* by the Brewer at nine Shillings Sixpence *Sterling*, excluding all Duties, and retailed, including Duties and the Retailers Profit, at Twopence the *Scots* Pint, or eighth part of the *Scots* Gallon, be not after the Union liable on account of the preſent Exciſe upon exciſable Liquors in *England* to any higher Impoſition than two Shillings *Sterling* upon the foreſaid thirty four Gallons *Engliſh* Barrel, being twelve Gallons of the preſent *Scots* Meaſure. And that the Exciſe ſettled in *England* on all other Liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VIII. That from and after the Union, all Foreign Salt which ſhall be imported into *Scotland*, ſhall be charged, at the Importation there, with the ſame Duties as the like Salt is now charg'd with being imported into *England*, and to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame manner. But in regard the Duties on great Quantities of Foreign Salt imported may be very heavy on the Merchants Importers, that therefore all Foreign Salt imported into *Scotland*, ſhall be cellar'd and lock'd up under the Cuſtody of the Merchants Importers, and the Officers employ'd for Levying the Duties upon Salt; and that the Merchant may have what Quantities thereof his Occaſions may require, not under a Weigh or forty Buſhels at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what Quantity he receives, payable in ſix Months. But *Scotland* ſhall, for the ſpace of ſeven Years from the ſaid Union, be exempted from paying in *Scotland* for Salt made there, the Duty or Exciſe now payable for Salt made in *England*: but from the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame Duties for Salt made in *Scotland*, as ſhall be then payable for Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame manner, and with proportionable Drawbacks and Allowances as in *England*: with this Exception, That *Scotland* ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of two Shillings and four Pence the Buſhel on home Salt, impoſed by an Act made in *England* in the ninth and tenth of King *William* the Third of *England*. And if the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall, at, or before the expiring of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſubſtitute any other Fund in place of the ſaid two Shillings and four Pence of Exciſe on the Buſhel of home Salt, *Scotland* ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven Years, bear a Proportion of the ſaid Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this Treaty. And that during the ſaid ſeven Years there ſhall be paid in *England* for all Salt made in *Scotland*, and imported from thence into *England*, the ſame Duties upon the Importation as ſhall be payable for Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame manner as the Duties on Foreign Salt are to be levy'd and ſecur'd in *England*. And that after the ſaid ſeven Years, as long as the ſaid Duty of two Shillings and four Pence a Buſhel upon Salt is continu'd in *England*, the ſaid two Shillings four Pence a Buſhel ſhall be payable for all Salt made in *Scotland* and imported into *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of two Shillings four Pence a Buſhel upon Salt made in *England*, no Salt whatſoever be brought from *Scotland* to *England* by Land in any manner, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt and the Cattle and Carriages made uſe of in bringing the ſame, and paying twenty Shillings for every Buſhel of ſuch Salt, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner ſhall be liable, jointly and ſeverally, and the Perſons bringing or carrying the ſame, to be impriſon'd by any one Juſtice of the Peace, by the ſpace of ſix Months, without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid. And for eſtabliſhing an Equality in Trade, that all Fleſh exported from *Scotland* to *England*, and put on board in *Scotland* to be exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and Proviſion for Ships in *Scotland*, and for foreign Voyages, may be ſalted with *Scots* Salt, paying the ſame Duty for what Salt is ſo employ'd, as the like Quantity of ſuch Salt pays in *England*, and under the ſame Penalties, Forfeitures and Proviſions, for preventing of Frauds, as are mention'd in the Laws of *England*. And that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in *Scotland* for Pining, Curing and Packing of Herrings, white Fiſh and Salmon for Exportation, with foreign Salt only, without any mixture of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Salt, and for preventing of Frauds, and Curing and Packing of Fiſh, be continu'd in force in *Scotland*, ſubject to ſuch Alterations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all Fiſh exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the Seas, which ſhall be cured with foreign Salt only, and without mixture of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Salt, ſhall have the ſame Eaſes, Premiums and Drawbacks, as are or ſhall be allow'd to ſuch Perſons as export the like Fiſh from *England*: and that for Encouragement of the Herring-Fiſhing, there ſhall be allow'd and paid to the Subjects, Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, during the preſent Allowances for other Fiſhes, ten Shillings five Pence *Sterling* for every Barrel of white Herrings, which ſhall be exported

exported from *Scotland*; and that they ſhall be allow'd five Shillings *Sterling* for every Barrel of Beef or Pork ſalted with foreign Salt, without mixture of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Salt, and exported for Sale from *Scotland* to Parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And if any Matters of Frauds, relating to the ſaid Duties on Salt, ſhall hereafter appear, which are not ſufficiently provided againſt by this Article, the ſame ſhall be ſubject to ſuch further Proviſions as ſhall be thought fit by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

IX. That whenever the Sum of One Million Nine Hundred Ninety Seven Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Three Pounds, Eight Shillings and Four Pence Half-penny ſhall be enacted by the Parliament of *Great Britain* to be raiſed in that part of the United Kingdom now call'd *England*, on Land and other things uſually charg'd in Acts of Parliament there, for granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax; that Part of the United Kingdom, now call'd *Scotland*, ſhall be charg'd by the ſame Act, with a further Sum of Forty Eight Thouſand Pounds free of all Charges, as the Quota of *Scotland* to ſuch Tax, and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer Sum raiſed in *England*, by any Tax on Land, and other things uſually charged, together with the Land: and that ſuch Quota for *Scotland*, in the Caſes aforeſaid, be rais'd and collected in the ſame manner as the Ceſs now is in *Scotland*, but ſubject to ſuch Regulations in the manner of Collecting, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

X. That during the Continuance of the reſpective Duties on Stamp'd Paper, Vellum and Parchment, by the ſeveral Acts now in force in *England*, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with the ſame reſpective Duties.

XI. That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Windows and Lights, which determines on the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1710. *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with the ſame Duties.

XII. That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Coals, Culm and Cynders, which determines the Thirtieth Day of *September* 1710, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged therewith for Coals, Culm and Cynders conſumed there, but ſhall be charged with the ſame Duties as in *England* for all Coals, Culm and Cynders not conſumed in *Scotland*.

XIII. That during the Continuance of the Duty payable in *England* on Malt, which determines the twenty-fourth Day of *June* 1707, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with that Duty.

XIV. That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not charged with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except theſe conſented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed, That all neceſſary Proviſion ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Scotland* for the publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom for the Year 1707. *Provided neverthleſs*, That if the Parliament of *England* ſhall think fit to lay any further Impoſitions by way of Cuſtoms, or ſuch Exciſes, with which by virtue of this Treaty *Scotland* is to be charg'd equally with *England*; in ſuch caſe *Scotland* ſhall be liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Exciſes, and have an Equivalent to be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this further Proviſion, That any Malt to be made and conſumed in that part of the United Kingdom now called *Scotland*, ſhall not be charged with any Impoſition on Malt during this preſent War. And ſeeing it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Parliament of *Great Britain* will ever lay any ſort of Burthens upon the United Kingdom, but what they ſhall find of neceſſity at that time for the Preſervation and Good of the Whole, and with due Regard to the Circumſtances and Abilities of every part of the United Kingdom; therefore *it is agreed*, That there be no further Exemption inſiſted upon for any Part of the United Kingdom, but that the Conſideration of any Exemptions beyond what is already agreed on in this Treaty, ſhall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

XV. That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preſerving an Equality of Trade throughout the United Kingdom, will be liable to ſeveral Cuſtoms and Exciſes now payable in *England*, which will be applicable towards Payment of the Debts of *England*, contracted before the Union, *it is agreed*, That *Scotland* ſhall have an Equivalent for what the Subjects thereof ſhall be ſo charged towards Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England* in all Particulars whatſoever, in manner following, *viz.* That before the Union of the ſaid Kingdoms, the Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand and Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, be granted to Her Majeſty by the Parliament of *England* for the Uſes after mentioned, being the Equivalent to be anſwer'd to *Scotland* for ſuch parts of the ſaid Cuſtoms and Exciſes upon all exciſable Liquors, with which that Kingdom is to be charg'd upon the Union, as will be applicable to the Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England*, according to the Proportions which the preſent Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, being Thirty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Cuſtoms in *England*, computed at One Million Three Hundred Forty One Thouſand Five Hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds *per Annum*. And which the preſent Exciſes on exciſable Liquors in *Scotland*, being Thirty Three Thouſand and Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Exciſes on exciſable Liquors in *England*, computed at Nine Hundred Forty Seven Thouſand Six Hundred and Two Pounds *per Annum*; which Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, ſhall be due and payable from the time of the Union. And in regard that after the Union *Scotland* becoming liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties payable on Import and Export, and to the ſame Exciſes on all exciſable Liquors as in *England*, as well upon that account as upon the account of the Increaſe of Trade and People, (which will be the happy Conſequence of the Union) the ſaid Revenues will much improve beyond the before-mention'd annual Values thereof, of which no preſent Eſtimate can be made; yet neverthleſs, for the Reaſons aforeſaid, there ought to be a proportionable Equivalent anſwered to *Scotland*; *it is agreed*, That after the Union there ſhall be an Account kept of the ſaid Duties ariſing in *Scotland*, to the end it may appear what ought to be anſwer'd to *Scotland* as an Equivalent for ſuch Proportion of the ſaid Increaſe, as ſhall be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*. And for the further and more effectual anſwering the ſeveral Ends hereafter mentioned, *it is agreed*, That from and after the Union, the whole Increaſe of the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Duties on Import and Export, and Exciſes upon exciſable Liquors in *Scotland*, over and above the annual Produce of the ſaid reſpective Duties as above ſtated, ſhall go and be applied for the term of ſeven Years to the Uſes hereafter mentioned, and that upon the ſaid Account there ſhall be anſwered to *Scotland* annually from the end of ſeven Years after the Union, an Equivalent in proportion to ſuch part of the ſaid Increaſe as ſhall be applicable to the Debts of *England*; and generally, that an Equivalent ſhall be anſwered to

*Scot-*

*Scotland* for ſuch Parts of the *Engliſh* Debts as *Scotland* may hereafter become liable to pay by reaſon of the Union, other than ſuch for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in *England*, of the Cuſtoms or other Duties on Export and Import, Exciſes on all exciſable Liquors: In reſpect of which Debts, Equivalents are herein before provided. And as for the Uſes to which the ſaid Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings to be granted as aforeſaid, and all other Moneys which are to be anſwer'd or allow'd to *Scotland* as ſaid is, are to be apply'd, *it is agreed*, That in the firſt place out of the aforeſaid Sum, what Conſideration ſhall be found neceſſary to be had for any Loſſes which private Perſons may ſuſtain, by reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin of *England*, may be made good. In the next place, that the Capital Stock, or Fund of the *African* and *Indian* Company of *Scotland*, advanced together with the Intereſt for the ſaid Capital Stock after the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Annum*, from the reſpective Times of the Payment thereof, ſhall be paid: upon Payment of which Capital Stock and Intereſt, *it is agreed*, The ſaid Company be diſſolved and ceaſe; and alſo, that from the time of paſſing the Act of Parliament in *England* for raiſing the ſaid Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, the ſaid Company ſhall neither trade, nor grant Licence to trade, providing, That if the ſaid Stock and Intereſt ſhall not be paid in twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, that then the ſaid Company may from thence forward trade, or give Licence to trade, until the ſaid whole Capital Stock and Intereſt ſhall be paid. And as to the Overplus of the ſaid Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, after Payment of what Conſideration ſhall be had for Loſſes in repairing the Coin, and paying the ſaid Capital Stock and Intereſt; and alſo the whole Increaſe of the ſaid Revenues of Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes, above the preſent Value, which ſhall ariſe in *Scotland*, during the ſaid Term of ſeven Years, together with the Equivalent which ſhall become due upon the Improvement thereof in *Scotland*, after the ſaid Term: and alſo as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforeſaid, may become payable to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent for what that Kingdom ſhall hereafter become liable, towards Payment of the Debt of *England*, *it is agreed*, That the ſame be applied in manner following, *viz.* That all the Publick Debts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as ſhall be adjuſted by this preſent Parliament ſhall be paid: And that two thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, for the ſpace of ſeven Years, ſhall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of coarſe Wool within thoſe Shires which produce the Wool; and that the firſt two thouſand Pounds *Sterling* be paid at *Martinmaſs* next, and ſo yearly at *Martinmaſs* during the ſpace aforeſaid. And afterwards the ſame ſhall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the Fiſheries, and ſuch other Manufactures and Improvements in *Scotland*, as may moſt conduce to the general Good of the United Kingdom. *And it is agreed*, That her Majeſty may be impowered to appoint Commiſſioners, who ſhall be accountable to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for diſpoſing the ſaid Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand and Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, and all other Moneys which ſhall ariſe to *Scotland*, upon the Agreements aforeſaid, to the Purpoſes before mentioned: Which Commiſſioners ſhall be impowered to call for, receive, and diſpoſe of the ſaid Moneys in manner aforeſaid; and to inſpect the Books of the ſeveral Collectors of the ſaid Revenues, and of all other Duties from whence an Equivalent may ariſe, and that the Collectors and Managers of the ſaid Revenues and Duties be obliged to give to the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſubſcribed authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of ſuch Revenues and Duties ariſing in their reſpective Diſtricts: And that the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and ſhall in ſuch Office keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalent, and how the ſame ſhall have been diſpoſed of from time to time, which may be inſpected by any of the Subjects who ſhall deſire the ſame.

XVI. That from and after the Union, the Coin ſhall be of the ſame Standard and Value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in *England*, and a Mint ſhall be continued in *Scotland* under the ſame Rules as the Mint in *England*, and the preſent Officers of the Mint continued, ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, or the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall think fit.

XVII. That from and after the Union, the ſame Weights and Meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the United Kingdom, as are now eſtabliſh'd in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe Burghs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Meaſures, now in uſe there, does of ſpecial Right belong. All which Standards ſhall be ſent down to ſuch reſpective Burghs from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall think fit.

XVIII. That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade, Cuſtoms, and ſuch Exciſes to which *Scotland* is, by virtue of this Treaty, to be liable, be the ſame in *Scotland*, from and after the Union, as in *England*; and that all other Laws in uſe within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in the ſame Force as before (except ſuch as are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with this Treaty) but alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*: with this Difference betwixt the Laws concerning publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, and thoſe which concern private Right, That the Laws which concern publick Right, Policy and Civil Government, may be made the ſame throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*.

XIX. That the Court of Seſſion, or College of Juſtice, do after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges as before the Union, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that hereafter none ſhall be named by her Majeſty, or her Royal Succeſſors, to be Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, but ſuch who have ſerv'd in the College of Juſtice as Advocates, or principal Clerks of Seſſion for the ſpace of five Years; or as Writers to the Signet, for the ſpace of ten Years; with this Proviſion, That no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Seſſion, unleſs he undergo a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualify'd for the ſaid Office, two Years before he be named to be a Lord of Seſſion:

ſion: Yet ſo, as the Qualification made, or to be made, for capacitating Perſons to be named Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, may be alter'd by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And that the Court of Juſticiary do alſo after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges as before the Union, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and without Prejudice of other Rights of Juſticiary; and that all Admiralty Juriſdictions be under the Lord High Admiral or Commiſſioners for the Admiralty of *Great Britain* for the time being; and that the Court of Admiralty now eſtabliſh'd in *Scotland* be continu'd, and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suſpenſions of the Sentences in Maritime Caſes competent to the Juriſdiction of that Court, remain in the ſame manner after the Union, as now in *Scotland*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall make ſuch Regulations and Alterations, as ſhall be judg'd expedient for the whole United Kingdom, ſo as there be always continu'd in *Scotland* a Court of Admiralty, ſuch as is in *England*, for Determination of all Maritime Caſes relating to private Rights in *Scotland*, competent to the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty Court, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralties in *Scotland* be reſerved to the reſpective Proprietors as Rights of Property, ſubject nevertheleſs, as to the manner of exerciſing ſuch Heretable Rights, to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And that all other Courts now in being within the Kingdom of *Scotland* do remain, but ſubject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all Inferior Courts within the ſaid Limits do remain ſubordinate, as they are now, to the ſupreme Courts of Juſtice within the ſame in all time coming; and that no Cauſes in *Scotland* be cognoſcible by the Courts of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, or any other Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and that the ſaid Courts, or any other of the like nature, after the Union, ſhall have no power to cognoſce, review, or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within *Scotland*, or ſtop the Execution of the ſame: and that there be a Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* after the Union, for deciding Queſtions concerning the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſes there, having the ſame Power and Authority in ſuch Caſes, as the Court of *Exchequer* has in *England*; and that the ſaid Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* have power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other things, as the Court of *Exchequer* at preſent in *Scotland* hath; and that the Court of *Exchequer* that now is in *Scotland*, do remain until a new Court of *Exchequer* be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great Britain* in *Scotland* after the Union: and that, after the Union, the Queen's Majeſty, and her Royal Succeſſors, may continue a Privy Council in *Scotland*, for preſerving the publick Peace and Order, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall think fit to alter it, or eſtabliſh any other effectual Method for that End.

XX. That all Heretable Offices, Superiorities, Heretable Juriſdictions, Offices for Life, and Juriſdictions for Life, be reſerv'd to the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the ſame manner as they are now enjoy'd by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding this Treaty.

XXI. That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs in *Scotland*, as they now are, do remain intire after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof.

XXII. That by virtue of this Treaty, of the Peers of *Scotland* at the time of the Union, Sixteen ſhall be the Number to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty five the Number of the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that when her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall declare her or their Pleaſure, for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall make further Proviſion therein, a Writ do iſſue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cauſe ſixteen Peers, who are to ſit in the Houſe of Lords, tobe ſummoned to Parliament, and forty five Members to be elected to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in ſuch manner as by an Act of this preſent Seſſion of the Parliament of *Scotland* is, or ſhall be ſettled; which Act is hereby declared to be as valid as if it were a Part of, and ingroſs'd in this Treaty: And that the Names of the Perſons ſo ſummon'd and elected ſhall be return'd by the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, into the Court from whence the ſaid Writ did iſſue. And that if her Majeſty, on or before the firſt Day of *May* next, on which Day the Union is to take place, ſhall declare under the Great Seal of *England*, that it is expedient that the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, then the ſaid Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhall be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the part of *England*. And her Majeſty may, by her Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, appoint the ſaid firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* to meet at ſuch Time and Place as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, which Time ſhall not be leſs than fifty Days after the Date of ſuch Proclamation; and the Time and Place of the Meeting of ſuch Parliament being ſo appointed, a Writ ſhall be immediately iſſued under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, for the ſummoning the ſixteen Peers, and for electing forty five Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be repreſented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, ſuch ſixteen Peers being ſummon'd and return'd in the manner agreed in this Treaty; and the Members of the Houſe of Commons of the ſaid Parliament of *England*, and the forty five Members for *Scotland*, ſuch forty five Members being elected and return'd in the manner agreed in this Treaty, ſhall aſſemble and meet reſpectively in their reſpective Houſes of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be ſo appointed by her Majeſty, and ſhall be the two Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that Parliament may continue for ſuch time only, as the preſent Parliament of *England* might have continu'd, if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unleſs ſooner diſſolv'd by her Majeſty. And that every one of the Lords of Parliament of *Great Britain*, and every Member of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the firſt, and all ſucceeding Parliaments of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall otherways direct, ſhall take the reſpective Oaths appointed to be taken

inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*; and make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mention'd in an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament*; and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, entitled, An Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors*; and for the declaring the Aſſociation to be determin'd at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the Members of both Houſes of Parliament of *England* are, by the ſaid reſpective Acts, directed to take, make, and ſubſcribe the ſame, upon the Penalties and Diſabilities in the ſaid reſpective Acts contain'd. And it is declared and agreed, that theſe Words, *This Realm*, *The Crown of this Realm*, and *The Queen of this Realm*, mentioned in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the aforeſaid Acts, which were intended to ſignify the Crown and Realm of *England*, ſhall be underſtood of the Crown and Realm of *Great Britain*; and that, in that Senſe, the ſaid Oaths and Declaration be taken and ſubſcribed by the Members of both Houſes of the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

XXIII. That the aforeſaid ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, mentioned in the laſt preceding Article, to ſit in the Houſe of Lords of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, ſhall have all Privileges of Parliament which the Peers of *England* now have, and which they, or any Peers of *Great Britain* ſhall have after the Union, and particularly the Right of ſitting upon the Trials of Peers: And in caſe of the Trial of any Peer, in time of Adjournment, or Prorogation of Parliament, the ſaid ſixteen Peers ſhall be ſummon'd in the ſame manner, and have the ſame Powers and Privileges at ſuch Trial, as any other Peers of *Great Britain*; and that, in caſe any Trials of Peers ſhall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in being, the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, who ſat in the laſt preceding Parliament, ſhall be ſummon'd in the ſame manner, and have the ſame Powers and Privileges at ſuch Trials, as any other Peers of *Great Britain*: And that all Peers of *Scotland*, and their Succeſſors to their Honours and Dignities, ſhall from and after the Union, be Peers of *Great Britain*, and have Rank and Precedency next and immediately after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *England* at the time of the Union; and before all Peers of *Great Britain*, of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union, and ſhall be try'd as Peers of *Great Britain*, and ſhall enjoy all Privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of *England* do now, or as they, or any other Peers of *Great Britain* may hereafter enjoy the ſame, except the Right and Privilege of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of ſitting upon the Trials of Peers.

XXIV. That from and after the Union, there be one Great Seal for the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, which ſhall be different from the Great Seal now uſed in either Kingdom; and that the quartering the Arms, and the Rank and Precedency of the Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as may beſt ſuit the Union, be left to her Majeſty: And that in the mean time the Great Seal of *England* be uſed as the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and that the Great Seal of the United Kingdom be uſed for ſealing Writs to elect and ſummon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and for ſealing all Treaties with foreign Princes and States, and all publick Acts, Inſtruments, and Orders of State, which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to *England*, as the Great Seal of *England* is now us'd; and that a Seal in *Scotland*, after the Union, be always kept and made uſe of in all things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have uſually paſſed the Great Seal of *Scotland*, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commiſſions, and private Rights within that Kingdom; and that, until ſuch Seal be appointed by her Majeſty, the preſent Great Seal of *Scotland* ſhall be uſed for ſuch Purpoſes; and that the Privy Seal, Signet, Caſſet, Signet of the Juſticiary Court, Quarter-Seal, and Seals of Courts, now us'd in *Scotland*, be continu'd: but that the ſaid Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union, as her Majeſty ſhall think fit; and the ſaid Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Regulations, as the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall hereafter make. And that the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls, and Regiſters whatſoever, both publick and private, general and particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that part of the United Kingdom, now called *Scotland*; and that they ſhall ſo remain in all time coming, notwithſtanding of the Union.

XXV. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the Terms of theſe Articles, or any of them, ſhall, from and after the Union, ceaſe, and become void, and ſhall be ſo declared to be, by the reſpective Parliaments of the ſaid Kingdoms.

*In Teſtimony whereof, the Commiſſioners for the reſpective Kingdoms, impowered as aforeſaid, have ſet their Hands and Seals to theſe Articles, contain'd in this, and the twenty-five foregoing Pages, at* Weſtminſter, *the Day and Year firſt above written.*

Seafield, *Cancellar.*
Queensberry, *C. P. S.*
Mar, *S.*
Loudon, *S.*
Sutherland.
Morton.
Wemyſs.
Leven.
Stair.
Roſeberie.
Glaſgow.
Arch. Campbell.
Dupplin.
Roſſe.
Hugh Dalrymple.
Ad. Cockburne.
E. Montgomerie.
David Dalrymple.
Patr. Johnſton.
Ja. Smollet.
W. Moriſon.
Alexander Grant.
W. Seton.
John Clerk.
Dan. Stewart.
Daniel Campbell.

Tho. Cantuar.
W. Couper, *C. S.*
Godolphin.
Pembroke, *P.*
Newcaſtle, *C. P. S*
Devonſhire.
Somerſet.
Bolton.
Kingſton.
Sunderland.
Orford.
Townſhend.
Wharton.
Poulett.
Somers.
J. Smith.
Hartington.
Granby.
C. Hedges.
Ro. Harley.
H. Boyle.
J. Holt.
Tho. Trevor.
Edw. Northey.
Sim. Harcourt.
J. Cooke.
Stephen Waller.

NUM-

## NUMBER III.

### *Proteſts of the Lords againſt the Treaty of UNION.*

### Die Jovis, 27 Febr. 1706.

*Diſſentient.* To the Ninth Reſolution.

I diſſent to every one of the 25 Reſolutions. *Granville.*

I diſſent to every one of the 25 Reſolutions. *Haverſham.*

'BEcauſe we humbly conceive, the Sum of 48,000 *l.* to be charged on the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as the *Quota* of *Scotland*, for a Land-Tax, is not proportionable to the 4 *Sh.* Aid, granted by the Parliament of *England*; but, if, by reaſon of the preſent Circumſtances of the Kingdom, it might have been thought, it was not able to bear a greater Proportion, at this time, yet we cannot but think it unequal to this Kingdom, that it ſhould be agreed, That whenever the 4 *Sh.* Aid ſhall be enacted by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, to be raiſed on Land in *England*, that the 48,000 *l.* now raiſed on *Scotland*, ſhall never be increaſed in no time to come, though the Trade of that Kingdom ſhould be extremely improved; and conſequently the Value of their Land proportionably raiſed: which, in all probability, it muſt do, when this *Union* ſhall have taken effect.

I diſſent to the four laſt Reſolutions, having not been preſent at the paſſing the other. *Geo. Bath* and *Wells.*

*North* and *Grey*, *Rocheſter*, *Howard*, *Leigh*, *Guilford.*

*Diſſentient.* To the 15*th* Reſolution.

I diſſent to every one of the 25 Reſolutions. *Stawell.*

'Becauſe we humbly conceive, nothing could have been more equal on this Head of the Treaty, than that neither of the Kingdoms ſhould have been burthened with the Debts of the other, contracted before the Union; and if that Propoſal which we find once made in the Minutes of the Treaty, had taken place, there would have been an Occaſion to have employ'd the Revenues of the Kingdom of *Scotland* towards the Payment of the Debts of *England*: thoſe Revenues might have been ſtrictly appropriated to the Debts of the Kingdom, and to any other Uſes within themſelves, as ſhould have been judged requiſite; and there would have been no need of an Equivalent of very near 400,000 *l.* to be raiſed in *England*, within this Year, for the Purchaſe of thoſe Revenues in *Scotland*, which however it may prove to be but a reaſonable Bargain, upon a ſtrict Calculation, there does not ſeem to have been a Neceſſity juſt now to have raiſed ſo great a Sum, when this Kingdom is already burthen'd with ſo vaſt ones, for neceſſary Charges of the War.'

I diſſent to every one of the 25 Reſolutions.

*Rocheſter*, *North* and *Grey*, *Guilford*, *Leigh.*

*Diſſentient.* To the 22*d* Reſolution.

'Becauſe we humbly conceive, in the firſt place, That the Number of Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* is too great a Proportion to be added to the Peers of *England*, who very rarely conſiſt of more than 100 attending Lords, in any one Seſſion of Parliament; and, for that reaſon, we humbly apprehend, ſuch a Number as Sixteen may have a very great Sway in the Reſolutions of this Houſe, of which the Conſequence cannot now be foreſeen.

'In the ſecond place, we conceive the Lords of *Scotland*, who, by virtue of this Treaty, are to ſit in this Houſe, being not qualified as the Peers of *England* are, muſt ſuffer a Diminution of their Dignity, to ſit here on ſo different Foundations; their Right of ſitting here depending entirely on an Election, and that, from time to time, during the Continuance of one Parliament only: and, at the ſame time, we are humbly of Opinion, that the Peers of *England*, who ſit here by Creation from the Crown, and have a Right of ſo doing in themſelves, or their Heirs, by that Creation for ever, may find it an Alteration in their Conſtitution, to have Lords added to their Number, to ſit and vote in all Matters brought before a Parliament, who have not the ſame Right of their Seats in Parliament, as the Peers of *England* have.'

*Buckingham*, *North* and *Grey*, *Leigh*, *Rocheſter*, *Guilford.*

I diſſent to the 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 25*th* Reſolutions.

'We diſſent to the Reſolution of paſſing the laſt Article; becauſe there being no Enumeration of what Laws are to be repeated, it is conceived, too great a Latitude of Conſtruction thereupon, is left to the Judges.

*Abingdon*, *Leigh*, *North* and *Grey*, *Guilford.*

On the 4*th* of *April*, the Queſtion for reading a ſecond time the Rider offered by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, having paſſed in the Negative, ſeveral Peers entered their Diſſent, as follows:

Diſ-

Diſſentient. *Beaufort, Buckingham, North* and *Grey, Angleſey, Winchelſea, Northampton, Abingdon, Nottingham, Scarſdale, Geo. Bath* and *Wells, Thanet, Granville, Stawell, Guernſey, Weymouth, Guilford, Leigh.*

Then the Queſtion was put, *Whether this Bill ſhould paſs?* which was reſolved in the Affirmative, by a great Majority. The Peers who entered their Diſſent, were as follow.

Diſſentient. *Nottingham, Angleſey, Thanet, Winchelſea, Northampton, Scarſdale, Weymouth, Guernſey.*

'Becauſe the Conſtitution of this Kingdom has been ſo very excellent, and therefore juſtly applauded by all our Neighbours, for ſo many Ages, that we cannot conceive it prudent now to change it, and to venture at all thoſe Alterations made by this Bill; ſome of them eſpecially being of ſuch a nature, that as the Inconvenience and Danger of them (in our humble Opinion) is already but too obvious, ſome think it more proper and decent to avoid entering further into the particular Apprehenſions we have from the paſſing of this Law.'

*Beaufort, Buckingham, Stawell, Guilford, Granville, Leigh.*

## NUMBER IV.

### *A True Copy of the Paper left by Mr.* William Gregg, *who ſuffered for High-Treaſon, the* 28th *Day of* April, 1708.

THE Crime I am now juſtly to ſuffer for, having made a great noiſe in the World, a Paper of more than ordinary length will be expected from the Criminal; who therefore takes this laſt Opportunity, to profeſs his utter Abhorrence, and ſincere Repentance of all his Sins againſt God, and of all the heinous Crimes committed againſt the Queen, whoſe Forgiveneſs I moſt heartily implore, as I ſhall heartily pray for her Majeſty's long Life and happy Reign over her united People, and Succeſs againſt her Enemies, with my parting Breath.

This is all the Satisfaction I can poſſibly make injur'd Majeſty. I declare, in the next place, the Reparation I would make, were it in my power, to thoſe of her Majeſty's Subjects I have wrong'd, in any kind; and particularly the Right Honourable *Robert Harley* Eſq; whoſe pardon I heartily beg for baſely betraying my Truſt: which Declaration, though of itſelf ſufficient to clear the ſaid Gentleman, yet for the ſake of thoſe, whom it was my Misfortune not to be able to ſatisfy in my Life-time, I do ſacredly proteſt, that, as I ſhall anſwer it before the Judgment Seat of Chriſt, the Gentleman aforeſaid was not privy to my writing to *France*, directly nor indirectly; neither I, his unworthy Clerk, any ways acceſſary to the Miſcarriage before *Thoulon*, nor the Loſſes by Sea, all which happened before the firſt of my Letters, which was writ the 24*th* of *October*, 1707. As for my Creditors, as I am in no Condition to ſatisfy them, ſo I earneſtly beg they would forgive me; and I pray God to make up their Loſſes ſeven-fold.

For my part, I do freely forgive all Men, and die in perfect Charity with them, not without humble Hopes of finding Forgiveneſs, through the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt, with God; who in Mercy touched my Conſcience ſo powerfully from the Beginning, as to prevent my proſtituting the ſame to ſave my Life: for which Inſtance of his Love, to be preferred before Life itſelf, I bleſs and magnify his Holy Name with Unſpeakable Joy and Comfort at my Death, nothing near ſo ignominious as would have been ſuch a Life.

After this Confeſſion, the Duty of a dying Man leads me to profeſs the Religion in which I was brought up, and do now die, which is the Proteſtant; the Scandal given thereunto by my enormous Practices, can't be better taken away, than by my publiſhing to the World, my hearty Sorrow for thoſe ſenſual Pleaſures which have proved my Bane: Therefore let all, who ſhall read this poor Paper, take warning by me, to ſhun the like youthful Luſts; to which, whoever gives up himſelf, can't tell how far they may, when indulged, carry him, even to the committing ſuch Crimes, as he thought himſelf incapable of ſome time a day; of which Truth, I, to my woeful Experience, am a melancholy Inſtance. But at the ſame time, I appeal to the great God, before whom I am going to appear, that, notwithſtanding all the pains taken to make me out an old Offender, by faſtening on me the Crime of counterfeiting the Coin, this is the firſt Fault that ever I ventured upon; which was not out of any Zeal for the Pretender, whom I not only diſown at my Death, but ſolemnly declare, that in all my Life, I never thought he had a Right to theſe Realms, how fooliſhly ſoever I may have rendered myſelf obnoxious in this particular; but the only Motive of my mad Undertaking was Money (of which I never received any) on account of the Ship-Paſs, though I have met with the more juſt Reward of ſuch ſecret Services, intended by

*William Gregg.*

## NUMBER V.

### *An Account of the Battle of* Wynendale, *written by Major-General* WEBB. *See* ANNALS *of Queen* Anne, Vol. VII. p. 125, *& ſeq.*

AFTER that the Detachments which were ſent to cover the March of the Waggons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, had arrived at *Turout* the 27th of *September*, General *Webb* (who, as eldeſt Major-General commanded in chief) received Advice, that Major *Savary* of the Regiment of *Gethem* had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenbourg*; whereupon he ſent 600 Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune* commanded by Colonel *Voogt*, the whole under the Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to reinforce that Poſt. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all the Horſe (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*) were order'd to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there; except 150 Horſe, which were ſent the Night before, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to *Oudenbourg*, with Orders to the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon, Count *Lottum* return'd to *Turout*, with Advice, That in his way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed into the Plain, where he obſerved 16 Squadrons mounting in great haſte, on the Alarm which their advanced Guard gave them: whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in all haſte, to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice all the Foot, conſiſting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lottum* with his 150 Horſe making the advanced Guard, with the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the way of *Wynendale*. As ſoon as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were drawn up in Order of Battel. Major-General *Webb* and Count *Naſſau-Woudenbourg*, at the head of 150 Horſe, advanced to *reconnoitre* the Enemy, giving Orders at the ſame time to the Foot to advance, and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the Plain. The 150 Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the Enemy; and to embaraſs them the more, the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted in a low Coppice on that ſide of the Plain, where the Enemy were expected to paſs. As ſoon as our Troops paſſed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General *Webb* drew them up in Order of Battel, poſting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale* and the Coppice on the other ſide, where the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to cannonade us with 40 (*a*) Pieces of Cannon, whereof 10 were of three Bores: but notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horſe kept their ground; which produced the deſired Effect, in giving the General time to form his Foot in two Lines. The left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that way, as to cover our Flank. On our right Flank was poſted, in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of *Heucklom*; and on our Flank on the left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, commanded by Colonel *Rhader*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Plottoons of Grenadiers were advanced 40 Paces upon the right and left with the ſame Orders, and the Quarter-Maſters were alſo poſted in a Road on the left, that croſs'd through the forementioned low Coppice. The Enemy, after three hours Cannonading, advanced towards us on the Plain in twelve (*b*) Lines, whereof ſix were Foot, and ſix Horſe: whereupon Count *Lottum* was order'd to retire, and poſt himſelf 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtrait up to us, with 40 Battalions and 60 (*c*) Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themſelves to their Right in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Motion, who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by Colonel *Beſchefer*: and Brigadier *Eltz* being come up with the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a quarter of an hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Lansberg*, with the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching within 150 (*d*) Paces of our Flank on the Right; where the Battalions who hid themſelves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm Fire, that their left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, which was poſted on the Flank on our Left, much about the ſame diſtance, did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which put their whole Line into Confuſion. Nevertheleſs the Enemy puſh'd on, and put two of our Battalions into Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing upon their Horſe that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the General and Count *Naſſau*, to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, (*e*) *Gauvain* and *Lindeboom*, to ſupply the room of thoſe that were preſſed; which was done in a moment. However the Enemy, ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate, but our Battalions rather advanced than gave way; tho the General gave Orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt

(*a*) The Relation publiſh'd at the *Hague*, by the Printer in Ordinary to the States, ſays only 19 Pieces, 9 whereof of a triple Bore.
(*b*) The forementioned Relation ſays only 4 Lines of Foot, and as many of Horſe.
(*c*) The other Account ſays only 48 Squadrons.
(*d*) The other Relation ſays 15 Paces.
(*e*) The other Relation does not mention *Gauvain*'s Regiment.

that might render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Precaution had all the deſired Succeſs; the Regiments and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire, as forced their two Wings upon their Center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt Confuſion, notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encouragement or Violence to keep them up: ſo that they only fired at a great diſtance on our Lines; which ours return'd, advancing by Plottoons, as at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable. Major-General *Cadogan*, who came up ſome time after the Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder, with two Squadrons of Horſe, the other four which he had ſent for, not being arrived till near Seven at Night; but it was not thought adviſable to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horſe to favour their Retreat. The Battel laſted two Hours, and was very hot, in which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; but the Enemy, as we were aſſured by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt betwixt 6 and 7000 (*f*) Men. They made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next day at 11 a clock, after hearing that our Convoy were paſſing *Rouſſelaer*. We remain'd on the Field of Battel till two a clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off all our Wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſurprizing, that by reaſon of ſeveral Detachments we had not above (*g*) 6000 in the Action; and the Enemy, by their own Accounts, not leſs than 24000.

## NUMBER VI.

### *The* SPEECH *of* CAIUS MEMMIUS, *Tribune, to the People of* Rome. *Tranſlated from* Salluſt. *Publiſh'd in the Year* 1708.

ROMANS,

THE preſent Circumſtances of our Affairs, the Power of the prevailing *Faction*, your tame Submiſſion, the Loſs of all Juſtice, and the Danger of ſpeaking Truth, are ſuch Diſcouragements, that I ſhould be ſilent, as well as others, at this time, if my Concern for my Country were not above all other Conſiderations. 'Tis hardly worth while, *Fellow-Citizens*, to put you in mind of the Indignities you have receiv'd of late Years, and the ill Treatment the braveſt Aſſertors of your Privileges have met with, from ſome of the Nobility; when we are now reduced ſo low, that a few Great and Ill Men govern us, whoſe Right it is, and whoſe chief Buſineſs it ſhould be, to watch and keep ſuch Miſcreants in awe. However, for my part, I have reſolv'd to make war upon this powerful and pernicious *Cabal*, and will uſe that Liberty, which, as a *Freeman of Rome*, I am legally intitled to; but 'tis in your power only, to make my good Endeavours effectually ſerviceable to you. I would not be underſtood to excite you to any kind of Force: No; let us fight 'em with their own Weapons. The ſame Engines which they have always made uſe of to raiſe themſelves, will, I doubt not, if rightly employ'd, even yet be ſufficient to pull 'em down. Not long ſince, we thought we had reaſon to complain of the ſquandering of the publick Money, and of the exorbitant Riches, and exceſſive Power of ſome particular Perſons; but now thoſe very Perſons are ſo far from being contented to go off with Impunity, that they have again work'd themſelves into Power. They have their Pontificates, their Governments of Provinces, and their Triumphal Proceſſions: They ſtrut; they domineer; and treat us with ſuch Scorn and Inſolence, as if they thought it no Robbery, but an Honour to have cheated the Commonwealth. Our Slaves, *my Countrymen*, our purchas'd Slaves have Spirit enough to diſobey the unjuſt Commands of their Maſters: Shall we, who were born free, ſtand ſtill, and patiently ſuffer the Yoke to be put about our Necks? But pray let us conſider a little what ſort of Men theſe are, who have thus ſeiz'd upon the Government? Why, they are Men of evil Principles, and worſe Practices, Deſigning, Proud, Rapacious, Violent and Unforgiving; determin'd by all Methods to proſecute their Intereſt, and poſtpone to that all Regards to Religion and Honour. And this Society, what ſhall I cal it? this *Cabal* are firmly and ſtrongly united by that wicked Tye, of having all been involv'd in the ſame, or in equal Crimes! However, if we had been as careful to preſerve our Liberties, as they have been induſtrious to wreſt 'em from us, our Conſtitution had not been ſo ſhock'd and unſettled, as 'tis now; nor would ſo many great Poſts of the Commonwealth have been in the hands of the moſt Forward, inſtead of the moſt Deſerving. Our Anceſtors ventur'd their Lives and their Fortunes to preſerve their Privileges, and to keep up a proper Ballance in the Government; and ſhall we not ſtir one ſtep, not dare to run the leaſt riſque, to deliver down thoſe Privileges to our Poſterity, which we have received from thoſe Anceſtors? Surely, we ought the more reſolutely to contend for 'em, as 'tis more diſhonourable to loſe 'em, than never to have had 'em. But, perhaps, it may be ask'd, What is it proper for us to do in this Situation? Shall we addreſs? Shall we impeach? I will not take upon me to preſcribe to you a particular Method of Proceeding; but I will be bold to ſay, That ſome Stand ought immediately to be made, ſome Stop, if poſſible, to be put to the growing Tyranny of this Cabal; that the Commons of *Rome* may never have this Reproach, That they who uſed to oppoſe and condemn the leaſt irregular Step or Encroachment, even in their *Kings*, now lie down eaſy and ſatisfy'd, under the heavieſt and moſt arbitrary Oppreſſion of *Five* or Six of their own *Fellow-Subjects!* If we have not Spirit enough to rouze ourſelves upon this important Occaſion, our Condition is very wretched, and almoſt deſperate: for whilſt we are ſubdu'd at Home, faſter than we conquer Abroad; whilſt no Man is allow'd a Place in the *Senate-Houſe*, that is not thought, by theſe

(*f*) The *Hague* Account ſays 3 or 4000.
(*g*) The foreſaid Aocount ſays between 6 and 7000, and the Enemy between 23 and 24000.

Maſters,

Maſters, leſs likely to defend the People's Liberties, than to give up his own; whilſt hardly any one can be ſecure from Puniſhment, but he who deſerves it; whilſt we give ſuch immenſe Taxes without Appropriation, and let them be diſtributed without Account; whilſt we have not Courage enough even to own our Fears; whilſt we are forc'd to magnify ſucceſsful Blunders: in a word, whilſt we laviſh our Treaſure, and husband the War, a Man may venture to propheſy, That, unleſs the Gods are pleas'd to work a Miracle for us at home, as they have done many abroad, the time is not far off, in which this antient and noble Frame of Government will be totally demoliſhed; and we, that have been ſo often *Conquerors*, ſhall be no longer Freemen.

## NUMBER VII.

*An Account of a Dream at* Harwich, *in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, about the Camiſars. Publiſhed in* 1708.

*SIR,*

IT being common for People at this time to ſend New-Years Gifts to their Friends, I beg you will accept from me what I have to give you, which is only a very odd Dream that happened to me, while we lay waiting for our Paſſage at this Place. But, inſtead of making you any Excuſe for what ſome would call a wild and impertinent Preſent, I muſt be ſo free with you, to tell you, I think it extremely proper, and what may do you a real Service, if you make a right Uſe of it. For this being an Inſtance of the Power of wild Fancy, may ſerve to convince you how much I was in the right in my thoughts of thoſe mad Prophets among the Refugees, (the Camiſars) who always pity'd them as Fools and miſtaken People, while you, with an outrageous Zeal, were for their being puniſhed as Knaves and Raſcals. You will ſee by it, it is not ſingular to them to have whimſical Dreams; and how eaſy one that has not a ſteady Contempt for them, may be led by ſuch a Dream, to imagine ſtrange things. So that, though I have had as odd a Dream as any of theirs, without thinking, far leſs concluding any thing from it, I may yet ſee enough by it, to pity thoſe, who by another way of thinking, are by ſuch Accidents miſtaken.

The Day after we came hither, I was on a ſudden taken with a Drouzineſs ſo inſupportable, that, though it was not an Hour of Reſt, I was forced to ſubmit to it; and ſleeping, ſoon found myſelf in a Croud of People, holding their Fingers in their Ears, and moſt of them had their Eyes faſt, but all half-ſhut; and was with them carry'd into, and mixed with another Croud, where I ſaw nothing but Diſorder and Confuſion, Treachery and Violence, every one complaining of his Neighbour, but none ſo much as attempting to put a ſtop to the Miſchief. Some were undermining Foundations, others plucking up Fences; ſome were untiling Churches, others forcing the Town-Houſe to maintain the Riot.

To increaſe the Diſtraction, there were running about among them, a great Number of Men with impudent Faces, ſome of them ſhabby, others very well dreſſed, and many with Coronets on their Heads; theſe were ſometimes whiſpering, and others talking aloud, and chewing in their Mouths ſome Shillings and Sixpences, the better ſort Guineas and Lewidores. They had written on their Backs, in pretty plain Characters, (*The Lyars*), which I did not perceive they were in the leaſt uneaſy at. The Tumult and my Amazement increaſing, I jogg'd one of my firſt Companions, who being very numerous, and ſeeming civil Perſons, I thought might put ſome ſtop to the Miſchief: But what I thought wonderfully ſtrange, there were a ſort of Fellows among them, with great Bags of Sugar-Plumbs; and if one of them did but open an Eye, or lift a Finger from an Ear, one of theſe preſently popped a Sugar-Plumb into his Mouth, and he ſprung immediately into his old Poſture. At laſt, wondering what could be the meaning of all this profligate Crew, I look'd about till I ſaw one, who, by the Diſſatisfaction of his Looks, I gueſſed did not belong to them; and taking courage, I begged him to be ſo charitable to a Stranger, as to guide me ſafe out; and farther, if I might be ſo bold as to ask him, what was the Occaſion and Deſign of that Variety of Wickedneſs before us, and the ſtupid Neglect of thoſe, who ſeem'd yet to be ſober orderly People, when, to my Apprehenſion, all was going to Deſolation: (for by this time room was made for ſome of the chief Magiſtrates of the Town to come in, which had rais'd my Hopes it had been to take the Offenders to task; but I was baulk'd, by ſeeing ſome Tables brought in, and a part of them being ſat down at one, burſt out a laughing at all they ſaw; and calling for Bottles of Wine, minded no more what was doing about them. Another Sett of them ſat down at another, and went to play: Thoſe that ſat down at the third, calling for Clerks and Papers, I thought they would do ſomething; but, to my Surprize, it was only to order a Collection for the better Maintenance of a Puppet-Shew.) He with great Humanity anſwered my Requeſt, and told me, The great Deſign of theſe Wretches was to ſet the Town on fire, and to deliver the Spoil, with the Inhabitants, to a Sett of Robbers, who were waiting at ſome diſtance to receive the Prey: That thoſe I ſaw would neither ſee nor hear, were the Owners of the Houſes in the Town, and the Fields about it.

I anſwered with begging he would excuſe my Belief, that any Number of Mankind, however extravagant and thoughtleſs, could intend ſo barbarous a thing; or that if any were ſo wicked, that the Owners being ſo many, and having no Force put on them, would be willingly deaf and blind, if that were the Caſe. But he told me, 'twas my want of Judgment or Reflection made the firſt Objection; for I ſhould find it a certain Truth, that when Men had once loſt their Virtue, and were grown profligate, they are capable of any thing their Intereſt or Pleaſure ſhall prompt them to do; and that thoſe I had ſeen had not any left to hinder them, their infamous Behaviour made evident. The other Objection he anſwered, by bidding me look up to two ſteep Hills on the Weſt of us, and I ſhould ſee the Owners were under the Force of a ſtrong Inchantment.

I then caſt my Eyes up, and ſaw on one of the Hills a Horſeman in Golden Armour, all ingrav'd with divers Figures; what they were, at the diſtance I was, I could not diſcern: only the Sun ſhining on his Shield, I clearly ſaw on that was the Figure of *Judas Iſcariot*. He was at the Head of great Numbers, facing the Robbers, as if he meant to deſtroy them all in a moment: But though his Followers were all furious, and ſeem'd in earneſt to intend their Deſtruction, and often burſt out, and made ſad havock among them; though the Robbers look'd in terrible fear of them, and gave way whenever they advanc'd, he always reſtrain'd them when they went too far or were like totally to ſuppreſs them. (My Guide told me, it had happened to ſeveral of thoſe who had been too forward, that he ſtamp'd a Mark on their Forehead, and ſent them down immediately into the Croud, where every one found fault with them.) On his Right-Hand ſtood one in Armour of poliſh'd Steel, and of an extraordinary Brightneſs: His Countenance was open and bold, and his Eyes flamed with Fire. He had on his Right Arm a heavy Cramp, yet with his Left (as my Guide inform'd me) he had ſeveral times almoſt routed the Enemy. The other could never look him full in the Face, but when (as he often did) he bow'd to him; though he ſmiled and careſſed him, yet when he met the Fire of his Eye, he look'd askance, and turn'd pale. While we were gazing, I ſaw advance at the Head of a ſmall Number, and ruſh down the Hill on a Band of the Robbers, a ſhining Youth, on whom every Eye was fixed; wherever he came, they fell before him, until we ſaw his Horſe killed under him: but before the Enemy had time to expreſs their Joy, or his Followers their Fear, we ſaw him remounted, and having totally routed all before him, he rode up to the Man in Golden Armour, who, with all his Followers, ſaluted him, with a Reſpect that made me very curious to know what he was; but my Guide would not tell me. The Horſeman in Golden Armour, with a diſordered Countenance, muttered ſomething to him, on which the Youth, with a diſdainful Look, return'd anſwer in a haughty and threatning Tone, and galloped out of ſight, leaving the Horſeman with his Teeth all ſhattering in his Head for fear. He had a thouſand *Mercuries* hovering continually about him, flying backwards and forwards from him to the Croud. Theſe had power, whoever they whiſper'd to, to make all they ſaid believ'd, though a flat Contradiction. One of them flew near my Guide, who no ſooner look'd on him and frown'd, but his Wings flutter'd, and with difficulty he recovered, and flew up to the other Hill. My Eyes following his Flight, I ſaw there

An old ſwarthy Man, his Countenance peeviſh and ſcornful, ſitting on a round Ball, on the Edge of a Precipice, his Seat ever tottering. But, which ſurprized me the moſt, was five or ſix Jugglers, who only with their Breath ſhook and faſten'd it at their pleaſure. He had a Stick in his Right Hand, in his left a Pack of Cards; before him was a Table, one end of which was filled with Dice, and all ſorts of Coin, and the other with Heaps of Papers and Accounts: At each end was a great Number of Attendants; only I thought thoſe at the end I firſt nam'd (though much the beſt dreſs'd) moſt of them looked very fooliſh, and were ever putting up their Perukes, and ſcratching their Heads. Down this Hill were many crooked Paths; one among the reſt, juſt at the Back of the old Man, where all the Meſſengers paſs'd muffled; and when they had in haſte whiſper'd ſomething in the old Man's Ear, and in the ſame manner received their Anſwer, ran down again: Their Way led to a Village at ſome diſtance, where all the Fields were covered with Lillies.

The other Paths led all to the Croud where we were, to the other Hill, and to ſome neighbouring Villages, in all which were People conſtantly paſſing. I was diverted from ſeeing any more on theſe Hills, by a Noiſe and Outcry in the Croud, that the Town was already on fire, at the North end, and a Band of the Robbers broke in: But this was ſoon over, and they retired; however, it recovered many from their Blindeſs, and made them think of their Danger. But preſently I ſaw the old Man on the Hill ſhake his Stick, and theſe mounted up to him by ſeveral Paths in a trice, kneel'd down, receiv'd his Bleſſing, and ſwore they would never ſee nor hear again while they liv'd. There ſtood by me half a dozen pert young Fellows, who ſwore they would ſee things mended, and bring down the Conjurer. I was pleas'd with them; but in a moment ſome cunning Whipſters came down the Hill, pick'd their Pockets, and carry'd them up to him, where being touch'd with his Stick, they came down again, and ran about the Croud, ſwearing all was well.

Hearing a great Buſtle, ſome laughing and mocking, and pointing with their Fingers, others curſing, ſwearing, and ſtamping, I look'd what it might be, when I ſaw a Set of grave Perſons paſs by, ſhrugging their Shoulders, and making Signs of Diſcontent.

No Inchantment had power over theſe: There were ſome of them in ſquare Caps, others in Habit and Mien ſeem'd Perſons of Quality; ſome were in Gowns like our Judges, others like our Clergymen; ſome dreſſed like Gentlemen, and ſome few in long Cloaks and little Bands. I ask'd my Guide who theſe were, being ſuch a Mixture of all ſorts of People? He told me, theſe were the true Friends of the Town, whoſe Vertue had preſerv'd them from the Conjurer's Power. I obſerv'd them all the way they paſſed, and that all the Meſſengers from the Hills left all their Works to watch every Step they made; and the *Mercuries* flew about whiſpering Scandal. I look'd up the two Hills, the Horſeman in Golden Armour ſmiled, and bow'd as they paſſed; but when they were gone, bit his Fingers for Rage, ſtamp'd and curs'd them all. The old Man that ſat on the other Hill, frown'd, and held down his Head, trembling, till they were out of ſight. I would fain have followed them, but my Guide ſtopt me; when hearing a great Rejoicing and Shouting, I turn'd my Head, and ſaw another Set of Men paſs by, in Habit and Semblance like the former: But, to my wonder, theſe ran among the Croud, and embraced the greateſt Miſcreants; thoſe of them who ſhut their Eyes, and ſtopt their Ears, and were grown weary of the Poſture, theſe ſtopt their Ears with Wax, and put out their Eyes: They worſhipped the Horſeman in Golden Armour, run up the Hill to the Enchanter, kneel'd down before him, receiv'd his Bleſſing, came down among the Croud, encourag'd every Diſorder, and paſſed on, murmuring againſt them that had gone before, and curſing them and their Supporter. I was now more aſtoniſhed than ever, to ſee Men of ſuch fair Appearance, as they were all, and of ſuch Habits as ſome of them, do theſe things, partaking of their impious Feaſts, and winking at the moſt enormous Crimes; and I would have fain ſpoke to one of them, but my Guide would not ſuffer me, aſſuring me, if I did, he could not protect me

from

from their Rage, giving me for a Rule, that thoſe that know they do ill are never to be meddled with.

I then begg'd he would be ſo charitable to let me underſtand the meaning of what I had ſeen: But he made me no anſwer; but told me, if I was weary of the Croud, he would ſhow me a new Scene.

I followed him through many Places, till we came to one all in Mourning; there I ſaw thoſe Perſons, who had firſt paſt the Croud, all looking up to a Place like a Throne.

And there ſat under a Purple Shade, one, whoſe every Look and every Motion ſpoke Majeſty and Goodneſs, Juſtice and Truth; ſad and dejected was the Poſture, yet calm and ſerene: none that look'd that way but bleſſed, and every Tongue praiſed this Appearance; ſome few from the Croud excepted, who with envious Eyes paid a forced Homage, while they whiſpered Curſes; and their Looks, diſordered with various Paſſions, diſtinguiſh'd them from the reſt.

On the Right-Hand ſat an oldiſh Woman, of a fair Countenance, in youthful Dreſs; her Chin and Noſe turning up, her Eyes glaring like Lightning, blaſted all ſhe had power over with ſtrange Diſeaſes. Out of her Noſtrils came a ſulphurous Smoak, and out of her Mouth Flames of Fire. Her Hair was frizled, and adorn'd with Spoils of ruin'd People. Her Neck bare, with Chains about it of Dice, mixed with Pieces of Gold, which rattling, made a horrid noiſe; for her Motions were all fierce and violent. Her Garment was all ſtained with Tears and Blood. There hung about her ſeveral Pieces of Parchment, with Bits of Wax at the end, with Figures engraved on them. She caſt her Eyes often with Rage and Fury on that bright Appearance I have deſcribed; over whom, having no force, ſhe toſſed her Head with diſdain, and glared about on her Votaries, till we ſaw ſeveral poſſeſſed with her. One was a bulky Figure, in white, from the Altar, who lay a while convulſed, then run diſtracted among a *Bacchanalian* Crew, followed by many in like ſort, and ſuch Habit. I asked my Guide where they went: he told me, ir was to a Temple ſhe had cauſed to be erected, and dedicated to her Pride, where ſhe had Prieſts and Prieſteſſes maintain'd, to ſing her Praiſes, to worſhip her, and teach Diſorder and Vice; giving ſuch Rules as might for ever raze out all Notions of Sobriety, Modeſty, Juſtice, or Truth.

The Aſſembly now broke up, and finding myſelf alone with my Guide, I again earneſtly begged him to explain what I had ſeen; to which he made me this Anſwer:

The laſt Scene is enough to ſatisfy you, ſince there you have ſeen the Authors of all the Good and Evil that has happened to our Town. The firſt you ſaw, under the purple Shade, is the Guardian Angel of the Town, and all the neighbouring Villages, and is deſigned by Fate to be their Preſerver and Deliverer: But for the Puniſhment of ſome Crimes, committed by the Inhabitants, that other Figure you ſaw, and which is indeed a Fury, (as much diſguiſed as a Fury can be) has Permiſſion, for a determin'd time, to fix her Seat, with audacious Impudence, hard by the Angel, and with Darkneſs to obſcure its Light, intercepting every good Influence; and has Power to cauſe all the Diſtractions you have ſeen: for all the Villanies, both in the Croud and on the Hills, are contrived and acted by Fiends, under her Direction; yet her Power is limited, and the Angel has hitherto ſaved the Town from the laſt Deſolation; without whoſe Controul this Peſt had long e'er now burnt it to Aſhes, and delivered the Spoil to the Robbers.

The Sadneſs you ſee in the Countenance, and the mourning Poſture of the Angel, proceed from Compaſſion to the Inhabitants, and Grief for the Miſchiefs occaſion'd by the Fury, with a juſt Indignation at her Power and Inſolence: yet calm and ſerene, from knowledge, that a Day is written in the Book of Fate, (and, by a clearer Sight, diſcerning on the Forehead of the Fury, what you could not perceive, thoſe Letters M. M. T. V. knows it not far off) when all theſe Evils ſhall be diſſipated: Then ſhall ſhe be burnt in Flames, kindled by her Breath on the Parchment hung about her; all Inchantments ſhall ceaſe: The Jugglers ſhall no more preſerve the Conjurer from falling down the Precipice, and being daſhed in a thouſand pieces, the Horſeman in Golden Armour ſhall no longer reſtrain thoſe behind from totally deſtroying the Robbers: Every body will then ſee and hear, and bring the Miſcreants and Deceivers to their deſerv'd Puniſhment. The People ſhall riſe with one conſent, and pull down the Temple, and all the Palaces of the Fury, and with loudeſt Acclamations bleſs the Angel, who then ſhall diſpenſe benign Influences of Health, Safety, and Proſperity to the Town, and every adjacent Village. At this Word my Guide vaniſhed, and I awaked with the Surprize in ſo much diſorder, that, to make my confeſſion to you, Sir, had *Facio* been with me, he might eaſily, for ſome Hours, have perſuaded me I had ſeen a Viſion, (for, without any ſuch Help, it was with difficulty, and ſome Hours, before I could perſuade myſelf, there was not ſomething extraordinary in the matter) and, with ſuch Impreſſions, I might perhaps in a Day or two have come to Extaſies. But my Good-Fortune, in having wiſer Company, and Reſolution to overcome theſe Imaginations, I think I uſe well, when it makes me pity, and not inſult thoſe, who falling into ſuch Accidents, are leſs happy. No, Sir, you have certainly been in the wrong to theſe poor People; their Error is unavoidable, and they are Objects of Pity, not Severity; and, till you can convince me, a Man can dream at pleaſure, you ſhall never perſuade me, he can reaſonably be blamed for any Extravagance in a Dream.

When the Houſe riſes, you will, I imagine, have leiſure to oblige me with your Thoughts of this; which, if you pleaſe to direct for me, to be left at Mr. *Lilly's* at the *Hague*, it will come ſafe to him, who is with Truth,

SIR,

*Your Humble Servant,*

Harwich, *Dec.* 21. 1708. A. M.

My Fellow-Travellers give you their Service.

## NUMBER VIII.

### *The* French *King's Circular* LETTER *to all the Governours of his Provinces. Written in the Year* 1709.

COUSIN,

THE Hopes of an approaching Peace were ſo generally ſpread in my Kingdom, that out of Regard to the Loyalty my People have expreſs'd during the whole Courſe of my Reign, I think myſelf obliged to give them the Comfort of acquainting them with the Reaſons which ſtill hinder their enjoying the Repoſe I deſign'd to procure to them.

In order to reſtore the ſame, I would have accepted Conditions very oppoſite to the Security of my Frontier Provinces; but the more Facility and Deſire I have ſhewn to diſſipate the Umbrages of my Power and Deſigns, the more have they multiply'd their Pretenſions: inſomuch that, by degrees, adding new Demands to the firſt, and making uſe either of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Name, or of the Intereſt of the Princes of the Empire, they have at once let me ſee, that they had no other Intention than to increaſe, at the Expence of my Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themſelves eaſier Ways to penetrate into the Heart of my Kingdom, as often as it would ſuit with their Intereſt to begin a new War. Nor would the War I now maintain, and was willing to have ended, have ceaſed, had I conſented to the Propoſals they have made to me: for they fixed within two Months the Term wherein I was on my part to execute the Treaty; and, during that Interval, they pretended to oblige me to deliver up to them the Places they demanded of me, in the *Low Countries* and *Alſace*, and to raze thoſe, on the demoliſhing whereof they inſiſted: refuſing, on their part, to enter into any other Engagements, than the Suſpenſion of all Acts of Hoſtility, till the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, and reſerving to themſelves the Liberty of acting then by Force of Arms, in caſe the King of *Spain*, my Grandſon, perſiſted in the Reſolution of defending the Crown God has given him, and rather to periſh than abandon faithful People, who for nine Years have acknowledg'd him as their Lawful King. Such a Suſpenſion, more dangerous than War itſelf, would rather put off than forward Peace, for it would not only have been neceſſary to continue the ſame Expence for the Maintenance of my Armies, but as ſoon as the Term of the Suſpenſion of Arms would have expir'd, my Enemies would have attack'd me, with the new Advantages they would have taken from the Towns into which I ſhould have introduced them myſelf, at the ſame time that I ſhould have demoliſh'd thoſe that are Bulwarks to ſome of the Frontier Provinces. I paſs over in ſilence the Propoſals they have inſinuated to me, of joining my Forces with thoſe of the Confederates, and to compel my *Grandſon* to deſcend the Throne, if he did not voluntarily conſent to live for the future without Dominions, and to reduce himſelf to the Condition of a private Man. It is againſt Humanity to believe, that they had even the Thought of engaging me in ſuch Alliance with them: but altho the Tenderneſs I have for my People be as hearty as for my own Children; altho I bear a part in all the Ills which the War makes ſuch faithful Subjects undergo; and I have ſhewn to all *Europe*, that I ſincerely deſir'd to make 'em enjoy Peace; I am perſuaded they would themſelves oppoſe the Acceptance of it, on Conditions equally oppoſite to Juſtice, and to the Honour of the *French* Name.

It is therefore my Intention, That all thoſe who, for ſo many Years paſt, give me Demonſtrations of their Zeal, by contributing with their Labours, Fortunes, and Blood, towards the maintaining of ſo heavy a War, may know, That the only Value my Enemies pretended to ſet on the Offers I was willing to make them, was a Suſpenſion of Arms; which being ſtinted to the Space of two Months, would have procur'd to 'em more conſiderable Advantages than they may expect from the Confidence they put in their Troops. As I repoſe mine in the Protection of God, hoping that the Purity of my Intentions will draw the Divine Bleſſing on my Arms; ſo I write to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of my Kingdom, to excite again the Fervency of Prayers in their reſpective Dioceſes; and at the ſame time, I order you to acquaint my People within the Extent of your Government, That they would enjoy Peace, if it had been in my Power, as it was in my Will, to procure to them a Good they wiſh for with Reaſon, but which muſt be obtain'd by new Efforts, ſince the exorbitant Conditions I would have granted are uſeleſs towards the reſtoring of the publick Tranquillity. I therefore leave it to your Prudence to make my Intentions known, in ſuch a manner as you ſhall judge convenient: And ſo, *Couſin*, I pray God to have you in his Holy Keeping.

## NUMBER IX.

### *A* LETTER *from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Mr. Secretary* Boyle, *about the Battel of* Blaregnies *or* Malplaquet.

*From the Camp at* Blaregnies, *Sept.* 11. 1709. N. S.

AS ſoon as I had diſpatch'd my Letter to you on *Saturday* from *Havre*, we were alarm'd with the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*, upon which the whole Army was immediately put in motion; but it was next Day at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a Detachment of 400 Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince

Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attack'd, and took the Colonel who commanded, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon notice of our Army's lying on this ſide the *Hayne*, the Enemy ſtretch'd out their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they continued to do the next day; and yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of *Dour*, and *Blaugies*, where they immediately began to intrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as ſoon as the Twenty-one Battalions and Four Squadrons we were expecting from *Tournay* were come in reach, it was reſolved to attack them: And the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began at Eight this Morning. The Fight was maintain'd with great Obſtinacy till near Twelve a clock, before we could force their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn up, and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engaged, and fought with great Fury till paſt Three in the Afternoon, when the Enemy's Horſe began to give way, and to retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Condé*. We purſu'd them to the Defile by *Bavay* with great Slaughter, all our Troops behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamped on the Field of Battel. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both ſides. We have a good Number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham*, who carries a Letter to the Queen, I muſt refer you to my next for further Particulars. In the mean time, I heartily congratulate you upon this great Succeſs, and am truly,

*Sir, Your moſt Humble Faithful Servant,*
MARLBOROUGH.

*P. S.* I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that we took *St. Guiſlain* yeſterday in the Evening, Sword in hand, and made the Gariſon, conſiſting of Two Hundred Men, Priſoners of War.

## *A Relation of the ſaid Battel printed at* Bruſſels, *contains the following remarkable Particulars.*

THE 11th the Detachment which arrived the Evening before from *Tournay*, march'd towards *Sart*, and was placed in the Wood on the right Wing, where the Enemies left Wing was poſted. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the States Deputies, went together along the Lines, between the Enemies Army and ours, in which ſeveral Soldiers were kill'd by the Cannon in their preſence. Some time after, that is, about Eight a clock, the Signal for the beginning of the Fight was given, by a general Diſcharge of all the Artillery, and the Enemy were at once attack'd in three different places. It is not poſſible to expreſs the Violence of their Fire or ours. Beſides the advantageous Situation of their Army, they defended themſelves like brave Men, and made all the Reſiſtance that could be expected from the beſt Troops. Who will then hereafter believe, that our Infantry could ſurmount ſo many Obſtacles, reſiſt ſo great a Fire, force the Intrenchments? All this was however done in five hours by the Valour of our Troops, the Conſtancy of our Generals, and the continual Preſence of our Commanders in chief. The Battalions who attack'd firſt, were intirely defeated: nevertheleſs being ſtill ſuſtain'd by freſh Troops, the Enemy were forced every where out of their Intrenchments, and puſh'd from the Wood into the Plain. Hereupon we ſaw their Horſe and Foot draw up behind a third Intrenchment more reſolute and firm than ever, making a dreadful Fire on our Men, who came to form themſelves out of the Wood. But here the Enemy were again ſenſible of the ſuperiour Valour and Bravery of our Troops, and of the conſummate Experience of our Generals: For after they had ſeveral times repuls'd our Battalions, Prince *Eugene* Sword in Hand having put himſelf on foot, at the Head of the *Dutch* Infantry, this laſt Intrenchment was carried on all ſides, and the Infantry that defended it purſued by ſeveral of our Battalions. The Regiments of *Daniſh* Cavalry falling at the ſame time on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter, till having gain'd a ſecond Wood, they found means to eſcape; nor was it in our power to inſult them any more. In the mean time our Horſe attack'd the Enemy's right Wing; but ſome of our Squadrons were at firſt put into ſome Diſorder by the King's Houſhold, which my Lord Duke perceiving, his Grace repair'd thither immediately, rallied thoſe Squadrons, and brought them himſelf to the Charge with ſo good Succeſs, that the Enemy gave ground, and were intirely broken, retiring in Confuſion towards their Infantry, which had gain'd the little Wood, by the favour whereof they retreated with precipitation, abandoning to us the Field of Battel, their Wounded, Artillery, and Ammunition, having no Baggage with them. Hereupon 18 Squadrons were detach'd to diſperſe the Enemy, who retired towards *Quievrain*, and whoſe left Wing they met a League on this ſide the little River *Haiſne*, conſiſting of above 100 Squadrons commanded by the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* in Perſon. Our Squadrons perceiving only at firſt the Enemy's Rear poſted at the Corner of a Wood, our Dragoons made up to them, and drove them without Reſiſtance; but Colonel *de la Lippe* and a Cornet advancing too far, were taken, without being perceiv'd by our Men. The Wood being forc'd, our 18 Squadrons advanced into the Plain, and ſaw before them all the Enemies left Wing in three Columns, one of which retreated in good Order, and the other two in Confuſion. At the ſight of ſo great a number of Enemies, our Men made a ſhort Halt, being ſurpriz'd to ſee them face about, and draw up in Battalia. However we kept our ground, and poſted ourſelves on the Height, with the Wood of *Elouge* on our Right; but we eaſily perceiv'd that the Enemy made a ſtand with no other deſign, than to paſs a Gutter that was in their way. Hereupon we advanc'd towards them full Gallop, but it was not poſſible for us to overtake them on this ſide the Defile; and having paſſed the Gutter, we purſued them ſtill as far as the Village of *Quievrain*, where they had a Brigade of Foot, who obliged us to ſlacken our Pace, and give them time to paſs the Rivulet. Nevertheleſs, they did not ſlacken their March till they came within a Quarter of a League from the Rivulet, where the Squadrons that had fled before 18 of ours drew up on a Height. Thus the Right, Left, and Center of the Enemies Army were diſpers'd in three different Bodies, and driven two Leagues beyond their Intrenchments. We lay on the Field of Battel, full of Joy at this Glorious and Compleat Victory, which however coſt us Abundance of Men.

## NUMBER X.

### October *the First*, 1711.

### *Her Majesty's Instructions to the Earl of* Strafford, *Ambassador*, &c. *to the* States-General.

UPON your Arrival in *Holland* (whither you are to repair with all possible Diligence) you shall take the first Opportunity of conferring with the Pensionary, and of informing him, that We have sent you back as soon as some Matters of the greatest moment were ripe, and fit to be laid before our Good Friends and Allies, the States-General.

You are to represent to this Minister, and to such others as shall be appointed to confer with you, That when We received, in the Month of *May* last, by your Dispatches to Us, an Account of the Sense which those among them, who were at that time in the Secret, had of Overtures made by *France* for setting a General Negotiation of Peace again on foot, and of the Answer which it was desir'd might be return'd to the Propositions sign'd by Monsieur *de Torcy*; We did immediately acquaint the Enemy, that their Offers were thought by Us, and by the States-General, neither particular nor full enough, and therefore We did insist, that they should form a distinct Project of such a Peace as they were willing to conclude.

You are further to inform the *Dutch* Ministers, that this Affair being transacted by Papers sent backward and forward, and much Time being lost in this dilatory Method, We did at last think fit to send to the Court of *France*, in order to have from thence some more certain Account of the Dispositions towards Peace, and of the Terms on which they might be willing to make it.

That the *French* did hereupon send over a Person with Powers to treat, and to settle some Preliminary Articles to a General Negotiation, but that this Person being neither fully instructed, nor sufficiently empower'd, a still further Delay was created; and it became absolutely necessary to allow him to send to his Court for more ample Instructions: We being determin'd on our part, according to the Desire of the Pensionary, and of the other Ministers, to leave nothing undone, which might bring the *French* to be more direct and particular in their Overtures.

You are to communicate to the Pensionary, and to the Ministers you confer with, the Paper herewith deliver'd to you, sign'd by Monsieur *de Mesnager*, an old Acquaintance of theirs, and one with whom they had formerly treated; representing to them, That though the several Articles do not contain such particular Concessions as *France* must, and to be sure will make, yet they are, in our Opinion, a sufficient Foundation whereupon to open the Conferences.

That we were unwilling to take upon ourselves to determine the several Interests of our Allies, and did therefore resolve to content ourselves with such General Offers as might include all the particular Demands proper to be made in the Course of the Negotiation; during which it must be the most careful Endeavour, and the fix'd Principle of all the Confederates, to hold fast together, in order to obtain from the Enemy the Utmost which can be hoped for in the present Circumstances of Affairs. And this Rule, you may assure them, that we shall on our part firmly adhere to.

If upon this, or upon any other Occasion, the Ministers of *Holland* shall express their Uneasiness, lest we should have settled the Interests of these our Kingdoms, in a future Peace, by any private Agreement; you are to say, That we have refused to suffer the Treaty to be carry'd on in our own Country, and that we shall still continue to do so, unless they constrain us to take another measure: That by this means the *Dutch*, and all our Allies, will have the Opportunity and Conveniency of treating and adjusting their different Pretensions; in promoting of which, We shall exert all that Zeal for the common Good, and for their particular Advantage, which We are sure they do Us the Justice to confess, that We have shewn through the whole Course of our Reign.

You will further say, that you can take upon yourself to assure them, That We have made no Stipulations for ourselves, which may clash with the Interest of *Holland*; That those Articles which We expect should be inserted in the future Treaty of Peace, for the patticular Interest of *Great Britain*, are for the most part such as contain Advantages, which must either continue to the Enemy, or be obtain'd by Us. And also, That no Concessions whatsoever can tempt Us to embrace the Blessing of Peace, unless our good Friends and Allies, the States-General, have all reasonable Satisfaction as to their Barrier, as to their Trade, and in all other Respects.

These Assurances being given in our Name, you are to insinuate strongly to the Ministers of *Holland*, how just Reason We should have to be offended, and to look on the Proceeding between them and us as very unequal, if they should pretend to have any further Uneasiness upon this Head: And We being determined to accept of no Advantages to ourselves, repugnant to their Interests, nor of any Peace which may not be to their reasonable Satisfaction; That the Figure which We have made through the whole Course of this War, and the Part which We have acted in it, superior to what any of the Allies, even those who are nearest to the Danger, and in Interest most deeply concern'd, have done, might justly entitle Us, if We should so think fit, in the first place, to adjust and settle the particular Concerns of *Great Britain*, before We should consent to set the General Negotiation on foot.

If those Engagements, which We are under by our Treaties, of making no Peace, but in Concert with them, or the particular Obligations of the Barrier Treaty, are objected to you, you are to say, as to the first, That We have not in any sort acted contrary thereto; That We are so far from making a Peace without their Concurrence, that We have declared our firm Resolution not to make it without their Satisfaction; and that all that has pass'd between *France* and Us, amounts to no more

than

than an Introduction to a General Negotiation. As to the latter, you will repreſent very earneſtly to them, how much it is for the Intereſt even of *Holland* itſelf, rather to compound the Advantages of the Barrier-Treaty, than to inſiſt upon the whole, ſince it is notorious, the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and ſeveral other of the Allies, are, and muſt neceſſarily continue utterly averſe to it; and ſince you may yourſelf aſſure them upon the Obſervation which you have made during your Stay here, that nothing can be more odious to the People of theſe Kingdoms, than many Parts of this Treaty; and that nothing has prevented that National and Univerſal Indignation, which would have broke out upon this Occaſion, but the great Care and Induſtry which has been uſed to calm the Minds of thoſe who are acquainted with the Terms of this Guarantee, and to keep the ſame as ſecret as poſſible from thoſe who are not yet apprized of them. You will expoſtulate further with the Miniſters of *Holland*, by ſhewing the abſolute Neceſſity of entertaining a good Harmony between the two Nations, upon which not only their mutual Safety in a great meaſure depends, but without which there can at no time be form'd a Strength ſufficient to reduce any exorbitant Power, and to preſerve the Balance of *Europe*; and upon this Foundation you will argue, That it is the true Intereſt of neither Country to inſiſt on any Conditions which may give juſt Apprehenſions to the other.

You are to acquaint them, That *France* propoſes *Utrecht*, *Nimeghen*, *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Liege*, as Places in any one of which the Conferences may with Conveniency be held; That We have refuſed to let the General Treaty be carry'd on in our own Country, and that We are ready to ſend our Plenipotentiaries to ſuch of theſe four Towns as may be moſt agreeable to them.

You are to conclude your Conference, by deſiring that they will give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Choice of a Place of Treaty, and that the Paſſports to the *French* Plenipotentiaries may be haſtned, it being in our Opinion of Importance ſo to forward the Progreſs of this great Affair, that, on one hand, We may not be expoſed to begin too late the Preparations for the next Campaign; nor, on the other, to put ourſelves to an Expence, which, in caſe the General Treaty proceeds, will be unneceſſary.

And whereas not only the *Dutch*, but the Imperial and other Miniſters, may perhaps deny the Paper herewith deliver'd to you, to be a ſufficient Ground for opening the Conferences upon, and may inſiſt, that *France* ſhould conſent to Preliminary Articles in the nature of thoſe form'd, and on the part of the Allies ſign'd in 1709: You are, in the firſt place, beſides what is in theſe your Inſtructions before directed, to inſinuate, that the *French* might very probably have been brought to explain themſelves further, had they not perceived the extraordinary Uneaſineſs, Impatience, and Jealouſy, which, during their Tranſactions with Us, diſcover'd themſelves amongſt our Allies.

You are afterwards, in our Name, to declare to them, That if they are deſirous to carry on the War, and determined to accept of no Terms of Peace inferior to thoſe which have been formerly demanded, We are, on our part, ready to concur with them, and to continue to ſacrifice the Blood and Treaſure of our Subjects, as We have hitherto done, for their greater Advantage and Security: but that We are in Juſtice bound, neither to deceive ourſelves nor them; and do therefore, by you our Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary, ſolemnly declare, That We can no longer bear that diſproportionable Burden which has every Year been encreaſed upon us, nor that Deficiency which our Allies in every part of the War are guilty of. That it is evident, that the common Effort muſt be ſtill greater againſt the Enemy than it is, or that there will remain no Proſpect of arriving at thoſe Ends which are propoſed; That therefore it is incumbent on them, if the War be continued, to furniſh for the future ſuch Quota's of Ships and Forces, as they are at this time wanting in, and to encreaſe their Expence, whilſt We reduce ours to ſuch a Proportion, as in reaſon and in juſtice both ſhould be ſettled at.

If on the part of the Miniſters of *Vienna* and of *Holland*, their Inability to do more than they have hitherto done, be urged in anſwer to you, our Pleaſure is, that you finiſh by ſaying, That We think that We may juſtly inſiſt, that they ſhould comply with Us in War, or in Peace, ſince in the former Caſe We require nothing but what it belongs to them to perform, and what is eſſential to the Succeſs of our Arms; and ſince in the latter We have done, and to the laſt ſhall continue to do, all that is in our power towards obtaining ſuch a Peace, as may be to the Satisfaction of all our Allies.

*A. R*

## October *the Second*, 1711.

### *Additional Inſtructions to the Earl of* Strafford.

WHereas by an Article in your Inſtructions, bearing Date the firſt Inſtant, you are to conclude the Conference which you ſhall have, upon your Arrival at the *Hague*, with the Miniſters of the States-General, by deſiring all poſſible Diſpatch may be given to the Choice of a Place of Treaty, and that Paſſports for the *French* Plenipotentiaries may be haſtned: It is our further Will and Pleaſure, That as ſoon as the ſaid Paſſports ſhall be promiſed, you do immediately give notice thereof, by a Courier, to the Court of *France*; or if the States-General ſhall deſire it of you, that you do ſend the ſaid Paſſports to the Marquiſs *de Torcy*.

*A. R.*

## NUMBER XI.

### *The Queen's Letter to the Allies, ſettling the Time and Place of the Congreſs.*

THE moſt Chriſtian King having acquainted Us, with his Deſire to ſee the Quiet of *Europe* reſtored, by a ſafe and honourable Peace for Us, and for all our High Allies; and having offer'd ſome Propoſitions to induce Us to ſet on foot Conferences for that end, which Propoſitions have been communicated to all the Allies; and the States-General having thereupon declared, that they were inclined and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a Good and General Peace, and to join with us to invite the Potentates concern'd with Us in the preſent War, to ſend their Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs; the Place and Time of which have been concerted with the Miniſter of the ſaid States-General: We have judged it proper to give you notice, without loſs of Time, that We have agreed to fix the opening of the ſaid Congreſs to the 12th of *January* next, *N. S.* in the City of *Utrecht*. As We have no other View than to put an end to this War by a firm Peace, in which every one of the Allies may find their reaſonable Satisfaction, We doubt not you will likewiſe agree to contribute to the forwarding of ſo pious and wholeſome a Work. Wherefore We deſire you to ſend forthwith the Miniſters whom you ſhall chuſe for this purpoſe, that by the Time above-ſpecified they may repair to the ſaid City of *Utrecht*.

We think it further convenient to acquaint you, That We, with the Lords the States-General, have unanimouſly agreed to ſend our Miniſters to the Congreſs only in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries, and that they ſhall not take on them the Character of Ambaſſadors, till the Day of ſigning of the Peace; thereby to avoid, as much as poſſible, Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and the Delays that the ſame might occaſion, *&c.*

## NUMBER XII.

### *Baron* BOTHMER's *Memorial.*

HIS Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh* having ſent back his underwritten Miniſter of State, and of his Privy-Council, the Baron *de Bothmer*, to the Court of the Queen of *Great Britain*, has principally ordered him moſt humbly to thank her Majeſty for the Honour ſhe has done him, in communicating to him what has lately paſſed touching the Negotiation of Peace, by a Perſon of ſuch Diſtinction and Truſt as the Earl of *Rivers*, and for the new Proof of the *Honour* of her Friendſhip, which on this Occaſion ſhe has been pleaſed to give him and his moſt Serene Family, by her generous Cares for its Intereſts.

His Electoral Highneſs refers himſelf particularly to the Sentiments which he declared to my Lord *Rivers*, and to the Anſwer which he cauſed to be given to him in Writing on his Propoſitions. He thinks he ſhould be wanting to the Reſpect due to the Confidence with which her Majeſty has honoured him, if he ſhould not anſwer it with that Sincerity which ſhe has reaſon to expect from her true and moſt zealous Servant and Friend, who is more concerned for her Glory and Intereſt than any Perſon in the World. He hopes her Majeſty will do him the Honour to accept in that Senſe, and in that Intention, as well what he has taken the Liberty to cauſe to be reported to her of his Sentiments by the aboveſaid Lord *Rivers*, as what he has ordered his underwritten Miniſter to repreſent further to her Majeſty's Miniſters.

The Sentiments of his Electoral Highneſs on the Peace, and on its Negotiation, are, That the Allies have need not only of poſitive Declarations, but likewiſe of real Securities, eſpecially having to do with an Enemy, whoſe Methods of acting are well known. This the former Preliminaries provided for, by obliging *France* to give up previouſly ſome Places of Security. In theſe there is neither any real Security, nor any clear and diſtinct Declaration. All is couched in indefinite general Terms, which in reality expreſs nothing, and upon which Years might be ſpent in negotiating. 'Tis left to be conſider'd, which is the ſureſt Way to put a ſpeedy End to the War, whether by previouſly inſiſting on ſuch Conditions from *France*, that nothing may remain to be done in a General Aſſembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty, or to open that Aſſembly upon Articles that are captious and obſcure, which leave an open Field for *France* to put in practice her uſual Intrigues and Chicanes?

Nothing but a perfect Union between the Allies, while the General Peace ſhall be treating, and the mutual Guaranty they ſhall give each other upon what ſhall therein be concluded, can ſecure them for the future. Without this, all *Europe* will fall into Confuſion, and ſooner or later into Slavery; eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* be left in the Poſſeſſion of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. We cannot flatter ourſelves, that after a Peace concluded, even in this manner, *Great Britain* can be in ſafety, and maintain itſelf in a quiet and flouriſhing Condition, unleſs it continue with the States-General and the other Allies, in an Union that may defend all of them together againſt the Enterprizes of *France*. All their Forces united, have hardly been ſufficient to ſave them: whence it may be judged what would happen, if that Crown ſhould have the Fortune to divide them, and what it would be able to put in execution after having taken Breath ſome Years, and reinforced itſelf

ſelf by *Spain*, and the Riches of the *Indies*. 'Tis not doubted therefore, that her *Britannick* Majeſty propoſes to act in this whole Affair jointly, and in concert with her Allies, conformably to the Aſſurances which ſhe has given them. But to baniſh all Diſtruſt, it would be neceſſary that there ſhould be no ſecret Negotiation, which might give ground for Suſpicion, that one or other of the Allies might make their own Treaty ſeparately.

All the Allies will gladly concur to conclude the Peace, provided they may have their Security in it; there not being any one among them who is not weary of the Expence and Inconveniencies of the War, or would be willing to continue it when it ſhall ceaſe to be neceſſary. Further, not one of them but would take pleaſure to contribute with all his Power to obtain for *Great Britain* ſuch Conditions and Advantages as it can demand from *France*. His Electoral Highneſs, in particular, will take it on him as a Duty, to employ all the means conducing thereto, which can be deſired of him: Nothing in Nature being more juſt, after the many great things which her *Britannick* Majeſty has done, with her Triumphant Nation, for the Common Cauſe from the Beginning of her Glorious Reign. And this Way appears to his Electoral Highneſs to be more ſure for procuring this End, and for preſerving ſuch Advantages, than if *Great Britain* ſhould endeavour it, without the Concurrence of the Allies, by a ſeparate Negotiation. Nor could any thing be more advantageous to *France*, than if by her Dexterity ſhe could dazzle the Eyes of one of the Maritime Powers, ſo as to induce ſuch Power to accept of ſome Advantages ſo much to the Prejudice of the other, that the Jealouſy thence ariſing might become an Obſtacle to their Union for the future; which Union conſtituting their reciprocal Security, is looked upon by *France* as the grand Hindrance of its vaſt Deſigns.

His Electoral Highneſs can anſwer for it, that the Imperial Court never formed the Deſign imputed to them, of entring with *France* into a Secret Negotiation, to the prejudice of the Intereſts of *Great Britain*: But for removing all Cauſe of Umbrage on that account, as well with reſpect to the Emperor, as to the States-General of the United Provinces, new Engagements may be entered into with thoſe two Potentates, and it may be firmly depended on, that they will make no difficulty to promiſe the Queen, in the moſt binding and moſt ſolemn manner, never to enter into any Negotiation with the Common Enemy, or ever to receive any Offer or Propoſition from him, without her Majeſty's Participation, and without taking common Meaſures in concert with her. It has been alledged, that the Imperial Court will make no difficulty to renounce *Spain* and the *Indies*, provided the Dominions in *Italy* and in the *Netherlands* be given them: But upon this 'tis but juſt to hear the Mind of the new Emperor, who 'tis known has intirely at heart the Affairs of *Spain*.

'Tis eaſy to ſee the pernicious Conſequences which there would be ground to apprehend, if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to the Duke of *Anjou*. Her Majeſty herſelf has delivered her own Opinion clearly upon it, in her Speech at the opening of the very laſt Seſſion of her Parliament, recommending the War in *Spain*, as that which moſt particularly concerned the *Britiſh* Nation, who will in no wiſe find amends for it by the Trade to the *South Sea*, with which they are flatter'd; which Trade, if given them in reality, (as may juſtly be doubted it will not) would however be but precarious, and laſt no longer than *France* and *Spain* ſhould pleaſe to permit.

Thoſe two Crowns cannot in that caſe be conſidered otherwiſe than as one Potentate: All the World knows that 'tis *France* that governs the *Spaniards* in their Councils, in their Finances, in their Military Affairs, and even carries on their Commerce with the *Indies* by her Ships. *France* has already made herſelf ſo much the Miſtreſs of all theſe, that if the *Spaniards* would re-aſſume their Independence, either after the Peace, or after the Death of the preſent King of *France*, 'tis no longer in their power; nor can any Treaty be of force ſufficient to oblige *France* effectually to quit theſe Advantages. Beſides, 'tis to be conſider'd, that if the Deſcendants of the Duke of *Anjou*, or the Male Line of the Dauphin his Brother, ſhould ſooner or later come to fail, thoſe two Crowns would be abſolutely united under one Head: No Treaty, no Renunciation could be ſtrong enough to hinder that Union in ſuch a Caſe, of which the Renunciation made at the Peace of the *Pyrenees*, and the Treaty of Partition, are, among many other Examples, Evidence ſufficient. 'Tis very certain likewiſe, that the King of *France*, who notwithſtanding the Peace, and his Engagements with King *William* III. of glorious Memory, acknowledged in his Life-time another for King of *England*, as ſoon as he thought himſelf, by his Grandſon, Maſter of *Spain*, will no ſooner ſee this Grandſon of his ſettled on that Throne, but he will endeavour alſo to place his Creature upon that of *Great Britain*; and will accompliſh it, having augmented his Power with that of *Spain*, and his Riches by thoſe of the *Indies*. 'Tis eaſy to foreſee the Danger the Queen's Perſon would then be in, and what would become then of the Liberty of *Great Britain* under a Maſter educated in the Maxims of *France*, and in hatred to the beſt *Engliſhmen*, who have abjured him according to Law: There would then, in conſequence, be an end of the Liberty of all *Europe*, and of the Proteſtant Religion, by a League founded on Obligation, Neceſſity, and Gratitude, between three Kings of an oppoſite Religion, and of ſo great Power by Sea and Land, under the Direction of that of *France*. Theſe are Conſequences in which his Electoral Highneſs is too nearly intereſted and concerned to look upon them with Indifference.

As to the Barrier in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, it cannot be ſaid that the Security of the United Provinces only is concern'd in it. On the contrary, it is full as much the Concern of *Great Britain*, which would find itſelf in no leſs Danger than the ſaid Republick, if *France* become Miſtreſs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. This Truth has at all times been acknowledged by the *Engliſh*, even in the Reign of *Charles* II. who notwithſtanding his cloſe Engagements with that Crown, would not ſuffer it to conquer them. So that the Barrier which excludes that dangerous Enemy from the *Netherlands*, is the common Intereſt of the two Maritime Potentates, as well as of the Empire of *Germany*; and beſides, *Great Britain* has at preſent, in lieu of her Guaranty of that Barrier, a reciprocal Guaranty for the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Whatever be done, and whether the Aſſembly for Peace be forthwith opened, or deferred to another time, that is to ſay, till *France* has made more ſatisfactory Declarations; his Electoral Highneſs thinks, that it is abſolutely neceſſary not to be any way remiſs in the Preparations for the enſuing Campaign: there being no hope of obtaining good Conditions of Peace, but by getting into a Poſture to purſue the War vigorouſly, and begin the Campaign early with conſiderable Forces, ſeeing *France*

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on her Part is already making great Preparations for it. 'Tis with regard to this, that his Electoral Highneſs will not make uſe of the Permiſſion which her Majeſty has had the Goodneſs to grant him, in ſo friendly a manner, of taking this Winter ſome of his Regiments of Dragoons home to his own Country, having reſolved to leave them all in the *Netherlands*: Notwithſtanding which, his Electoral Highneſs will bear the ſame Acknowledgment to her Majeſty, as if he had actually made uſe of her ſaid Permiſſion. 'Tis not to be doubted, the Emperor will make greater Efforts than formerly, and that the States-General will furniſh what they are obliged to by the Treaties; his Imperial Majeſty being ready to concert new Agreements thereupon with her *Britannick* Majeſty. But above all, it will be eſſentially neceſſary to avoid the Snare of a Ceſſation of Arms, which 'tis very probable *France* will propoſe, as ſoon as the Aſſembly for Peace ſhall be opened; which Ceſſation keeping the Maritime Potentates in the Neceſſity of making the ſame Efforts, and the ſame Expence for the War, for maintaining the ſame Fleets, and the ſame Armies, will deprive them of the means of making uſe of them, and ſtop the Progreſs of their Glorious Arms.

There is ground to hope, that by remaining firmly united, the Allies may ſoon oblige *France* (with the Bleſſing of God) to agree to reaſonable Conditions; the extreme Indigence that Crown is in, and the need ſhe has of Peace, being very certain, and confirmed from all Parts. The Almighty has bleſſed the Arms of the Queen and of her Allies, with ſo many Triumphs over their Powerful Enemy, to the end they may ſecure themſelves by a ſafe and advantageous Peace, from all they have to fear from him; and it cannot be his Pleaſure, that an Enemy ſo exhauſted, and vanquiſhed, as he has been on all Occaſions, ſhould at laſt carry his Deſigns by this War, and get out of it by a Peace Glorious to him, to the Ruin of the Victorious Allies, and to the Deſtruction of the Liberty of all *Europe*; in acquiring by this Peace the Power of giving a King to *Spain*, of impoſing one upon *Great Britain*, and of making the Validity of the Election of the Head of the Empire depend on his Approbation.

*Done at* London, *the* 28*th of* November, ——— 9*th of* December, 1711.

*The Baron* de BOTHMER.

## NUMBER XIII.

St. James's, *December* 23. 1711.

### *The Queen's Inſtructions to my Lord* Privy Seal *and the Earl of* Strafford, *her Plenipotentiaries, for a General Peace.*

UPON your Arrival at *Utrecht*, you are to begin by concerting with the Miniſters of our Allies, in what manner it may be moſt proper to open the Conferences, and what Method to obſerve in the Progreſs of the Treaty. You will upon this, and upon all other Occaſions, earneſtly repreſent to theſe Miniſters the great Importance of appearing United; and for that reaſon, recommend to them, That if any Difference or Diſpute ſhould ariſe, the ſame ſhould be accommodated amongſt yourſelves, that *France* may have no hold to break in upon you; but on the contrary, whenever you meet the Enemies Miniſters in the Congreſs, every Opinion that is deliver'd, and every Inſtance that is made, may be back'd by the concurrent Force of the whole Confederacy.

In order to bring this great Work to a ſpeedy Iſſue, and to prevent, as much as poſſible, any Advantage which the Enemy might take by a long Negotiation, of dividing the Allies, or of ſlackning their Preparations for another Campaign, you are to propoſe, that a time be fix'd for the Concluſion, as was done for the Commencement of theſe Conferences.

If it ſhall be thought proper to begin by the Diſpoſition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, you are to inſiſt, That the Security and reaſonable Satisfaction which the Allies expect, and which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has promiſed, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. And in caſe the Enemy ſhould object, as the Imperial Miniſters have done, That the ſecond Article of the ſeven ſign'd by the Sieur *Meſnager*, implies, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall continue on the Throne of *Spain*; you are to inſiſt, that thoſe Articles, as far as they extend, are indeed binding to *France*, but that they lay neither Us, nor our Allies, under any poſitive Obligation; that they were received only as Inducements for opening of Conferences; and that an Agreement to take Meaſures for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united upon one Head, cannot be conſtrued by any means to imply, that the latter ſhould remain to the preſent Poſſeſſion, ſince by the ſixth Article of the Preliminaries made in 1709, this very Point was inſiſted upon, although in the ſame Preliminaries it was agreed, That the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould abandon the Throne of *Spain*. In treating therefore upon this Head, you are to conſider, and ſettle, in conjunction with our Allies, the moſt effectual Meaſures for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united upon one Head; and the Conditions which ſhall be agreed as neceſſary to this Effect, you are peremptorily to inſiſt upon.

Whether the great Article of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhall be in the firſt place adjuſted, or whether it ſhall be thought expedient to defer the Conſideration thereof; you are, in behalf of our Allies, to demand of *France* the following Terms, with ſuch Extenſions and Alterations, as the ſeveral Parties concern'd may be deſirous of, and as ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable. And for your better Information and Guidance, as well in reſpect to theſe Articles, as to others, the ſeveral Memorials and Repreſentations which we have received from divers Princes and States, concerning their Intereſts in the Treaty of Peace, are herewith deliver'd to you.

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In the firſt place, with reſpect to the Intereſts of our good Brother the Emperor, and of the Empire, you are to inſiſt, That the Town and Citadel of *Strasbourg* be reſtor'd to them in the ſame Condition they are at preſent, together with the Fort of *Kehl*, and the Dependencies thereof, ſituated on both ſides of the *Rhine*, without the Repayment of any Demand of Charges under any Pretext whatſoever, with one hundred Pieces of Braſs Cannon, of different Sizes, and Ammunition in proportion. That the ſaid Town of *Strasbourg* be likewiſe reſtored to the Rank, Prerogatives, and Privileges of an Imperial City; and do enjoy the ſame, in ſuch manner as they were enjoy'd before it was brought under the Dominion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Rights: And you are to demand, that the ſaid Town and Forts be effectually evacuated in ſuch time and ſuch manner, as ſhall be agreed upon by you in concert with our Allies.

You are further to inſiſt, That the Town of *Briſac* with its Territory be reſtored to his Imperial Majeſty, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with all the Cannon, Artillery, and Ammunition that are therein, to be held and enjoy'd by his ſaid Imperial Majeſty in ſuch manner as he ought to have held and enjoy'd the ſame, purſuant to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

You are to endeavour to procure, That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may hereafter have the Poſſeſſion of *Alſatia*, in ſuch wiſe only as appears to be according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; and by virtue thereof, that he be contented with the Right of Prefecture over the ten Imperial Cities, lying in the ſaid County of *Alſatia*, without extending the ſaid Right to the Prejudice of the Prerogatives, Rights, and Privileges which belong to them, as to other Free Cities of the Empire: but that his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may enjoy the aforeſaid Right, together with the Prerogatives, Revenues and Demains, in like manner as he ought to have enjoy'd them at the time of the Concluſion of the Treaty above mention'd.

You are to demand, That the Fortifications of the ſaid Ten Towns be put in the ſame Condition they were in at the time aforeſaid, except the Town of *Landau*, the Poſſeſſion and Propriety whereof you are to procure to the Emperor and the Empire, with liberty to demoliſh the Fortifications of that Place, if they ſhall think fit.

You are likewiſe to inſiſt, That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in purſuance of the ſaid Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, do cauſe to be demoliſhed in ſuch time as ſhall be agreed on, and at his own Expence, the Fortreſſes which he has at preſent on the *Rhine*, from *Baſle* to *Philipsburg*; namely, *Huningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort-Lewis*, with the Works belonging to the ſaid Fort, on both ſides the *Rhine*, without ever rebuilding the ſame.

You are further to demand, That the Town and Fortreſs of *Rhinfelt*, with its Dependencies, be put into the hands of our good Couſin the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſle*, until that matter be otherwiſe ſettled.

The Clauſe inſerted in the fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, relating to Religion, being contrary to the Honour of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, you are accordingly to inſiſt, That the ſame be revoked and annulled, and that the State of Religion in *Germany* be reſtored to the Tenour of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* aforeſaid.

You are likewiſe to inſiſt, That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty do acknowledge our good Brother the King of *Pruſſia* in that Quality; and that that he do promiſe not to give to his ſaid *Pruſſian* Majeſty any Diſturbance in the Poſſeſſion of the Principality of *Newſchatel*, and of the County of *Valengin*; and that he do reſtore the Principality of *Orange*, to thoſe to whom it ſhall appear by Law to appertain; and ſuch other Eſtates as did belong to our late dear Brother King *William* III. which are now in the Hands of *France*.

You are alſo to demand the acknowledging of the Electorate, which has been erected in favour of the Duke of *Hannover*, now Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenberg*.

And if any Difficulty ſhall ariſe, concerning the time of acknowledging his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and the Elector of *Hannover*, the Miniſters of *France* inſiſting not to do it until the Peace be ſign'd; and the Miniſters of theſe Princes inſiſting to be received as the Miniſter of a Crowned Head, and of an Elector, at the firſt opening of the Congreſs, you are in ſuch caſe, to endeavour by ſome Expedient, to reconcile the Diſpute. You may, in the firſt place, propoſe, that the ſeveral Miniſters ſhould confer, and treat together, without exchanging or producing their full Powers, until they come to conclude and ſign. You may, in the next place, offer, That the full Powers of the *Pruſſian* and *Hannover* Miniſters be accepted with a Declaration, That this ſhall be of no conſequence, unleſs the general Peace enſue. Thirdly, you may endeavour to terminate the Difference, by preſſing to have the full Powers of all the Miniſters put into the Hands of ſuch Plenipotentiaries, as ſhall be agreed upon by the Parties preſent.

As to our good Brother the King of *Portugal*, you are to inſiſt, that he have and enjoy all the Benefits and Advantages granted him by the Treaties made between us, our Allies, and his ſaid Majeſty.

As to what relates to the particular Intereſts of our good Friends and Allies, the States-General, you are to inſiſt, that the moſt Chriſtian King do yield, towards forming a ſufficient Barrier to them, *Furnes*, *Fort-Knock*, *Menin*, *Ipres*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*; as likewiſe *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, and *Bouchain*, with their ſeveral Dependencies; and the Cannon, and Artillery, and Ammunition now being in ſuch of the aboveſaid Towns as are ſtill in the Hands of the *French*, to be gariſon'd in ſuch manner as is, or ſhall be agreed on between us, and the ſaid States-General, or others concerned. You are farther to inſiſt on that Head, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty do reſtore all the Towns, Forts, and Places belonging to *Spain*, which he at preſent poſſeſſes, or has been in poſſeſſion of, during the Courſe of this War, in the *Spaniſh Low Countries*, together with the Cannon, Artillery, and Ammunition, now being, and remaining therein; to the end, that ſuch part of them, that have been, or ſhall be thought fit, may alſo be allotted for a Barrier to the States-General.

You are to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours, that the Tariff of 1664 be granted by *France* to the ſaid States-General, with the Suppreſſion of all other Tariffs made ſince that time, revoking and annulling all Edicts, Declarations, and Decrees contrary thereunto; that the Advantages of the Treaty of

*Ryſwick* be likewiſe given to the States; and that the Exemption of fifty Pence *per* Tun be allowed to all *Dutch* Veſſels trading to the Ports of *France*.

You are however to take eſpecial Care not to ſuffer theſe Articles of the States-General to be concluded, until the Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier be ſo explained, as to remove thoſe Apprehenſions which we have as to the conſequence of it in ſome Points; concerning which you are already inſtructed, and ſhall hereafter be more fully inform'd of our Pleaſure.

As to our good Brother the Duke of *Savoy*, you are to demand, that he be put again into poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, County of *Nice*, and all his hereditary Countries and Places yielded to him by the Treaties made with the Emperor, and other of the Allies; and that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty do likewiſe yield to the ſaid Duke of *Savoy*, the Towns of *Exilles*, *Fenejtrelles*, and *Chaumont*, together with the Valley of *Pragelas*, and all the Tract of Land lying between *Piedmont* and *Mount Genevre*; ſo that the ſaid Mountain may ſerve hereafter as a Barrier between the Kingdom of *France*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*.

When the Barrier of our good Friends and Allies the States-General ſhall be under Conſideration, or at any other time, which in the Courſe of this Negotiation ſhall to you appear moſt proper, you are to preſs the explaining, extending, and ſettling the ſixth Article, ſign'd by the Sieur *Meſnager*, which relates to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

As to our own Intereſts, you are to be particularly attentive to them in the whole Courſe of this Negotiation, to make uſe of every Accident which may happen, and of every Occaſion which the ſeveral Allies may have of our Aſſiſtance, in order to promote and ſecure the ſame with each of them.

Whereas by the Treaty of Barrier, the Commerce of theſe our Kingdoms to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and to ſuch Places as by virtue of the ſaid Treaty accrue to the States-General, is expoſed to be loſt, or at leaſt to become precarious: And whereas the Sieur *Buys*, their Envoy Extraordinary to us, has himſelf acknowledg'd the Reaſonableneſs of our Apprehenſions, and the Juſtice there is that we ſhould be ſecured againſt any Prejudice, which we have reaſon to fear may ariſe to us from thoſe great Acceſſions which they have, at the Expence of the Blood and Treaſure of our Subjects acquired:

You are therefore at the ſame time as you uſe your Endeavours with the Enemy, and ſuch of the Allies as may be concern'd therein, to procure to the States-General the Effect of the aforeſaid Treaty, to inſiſt, that *Nieuport*, *Dendermonde*, the Caſtle of *Ghent*, and ſuch other Places as may rather appear to be a Barrier againſt us than againſt *France*, be either not put into the Hands of the *Dutch*, or that ſuch Expedients be found for the doing thereof, as may ſecure the Ingreſs and Egreſs of our Subjects in all the *Low-Countries*, as fully and effectually as if the ſaid Barrier had not been granted to the States-General.

The ſeventh Article of the Barrier Treaty giving a Power to the States-General, in caſe of an apparent Attack, or of War, to put ſo many Troops as they ſhall judge neceſſary into all the Towns, Places, and Ports of the *Low-Countries*, you are to endeavour to have this Article ſo explain'd, as to be underſtood for the future only of an Attack from, or of a War with *France*; ſince nothing can be more unreaſonable, than to leave it in the power of the States-General to make uſe of the Ten Provinces againſt thoſe to whom the Sovereignty of theſe Provinces may belong, or againſt the *Britiſh* Nation.

It muſt be your further Care, that a ſpecial Proviſion be made, that our Subjects may not ſuffer in their Commerce by any Omiſſion in the fifteenth Article of the ſaid Barrier-Treaty; and that it be expreſly ſtipulated, that the Subjects of theſe our Kingdoms ſhall trade as free, with the ſame Advantages and Privileges, and under the ſame Impoſitions and no other, as they uſed to do when thoſe Places were in the hands of *France* or *Spain*, or as the Subjects of the States-General themſelves have done, or ſhall at any time hereafter do.

Purſuant to what is before mention'd, you are to make theſe Inſtances, and ſuch others as ſhall be hereafter directed upon theſe Heads, wherein the Intereſts of our Kingdoms and of the Dominions of the States-General may interfere, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner, that our Satisfaction may go hand in hand with the Settlement of their Barrier.

You are to inſiſt, That the moſt Chriſtian King do not only in the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt Terms acknowledge the Succeſſion to the Crown of theſe our Kingdoms, as the ſame is limited by Law to the Houſe of *Hannover*, but alſo the Perſon pretending a Right thereunto ſhall be immediately obliged to retire out of the Dominions of *France*; and that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall further promiſe and engage for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, never to acknowledge any Perſon to be King or Queen of theſe Realms beſides Ourſelf, and ſuch as ſhall ſucceed to us by virtue of the Acts of Settlement now in force.

You are to demand, That a Treaty of Commerce may be as ſoon as poſſible commenc'd between Us and *France*; and that in the mean time ſuch Points may be ſettled, as ſhall appear neceſſary to prevent the Doubts and Difficulties which may otherwiſe ariſe in the future Negotiation of this Matter.

The joint Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher* having been the Occaſion of frequent Diſputes between our Subjects and thoſe of the moſt Chriſtian King, as well as of the Effuſion of much Blood, you are to demand and inſiſt, that the Right to and Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Iſland do for the future remain to Us, and that the moſt Chriſtian King do renounce all Right, Title, Claim, or Intereſt, which he or any of his Subjects may have, or pretend to have, to or in the ſaid Iſland, or any part thereof.

As to our Intereſts in the North Parts of *America*, you are to be particularly careful; and to demand in the firſt place the Reſtitution of the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, together with ſuch further Security for the Trade, and Recompence for the Loſſes of this Company, as you ſhall be able to obtain.

You are in the next place to inſiſt, that *Placentia* and the whole Iſland of *Newfoundland* be yielded to Us by the *French*.

Thirdly, You are to demand that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall quit all Claim or Title, by virtue of any former Treaty or otherwiſe, to the Country call'd *Nova Scotia*, and expreſly to *Port Royal*, otherwiſe *Annapolis Royal*, which is now in our Poſſeſſion.

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You are, in the fourth place, to endeavour in the beſt manner you poſſibly can, to deſcribe and fix the Bounds of the *Britiſh* and *French* Settlements in theſe Parts.

Beſides thoſe Advantages and Privileges which by virtue of any former Treaty or Agreement our Subjects are entitled to in any part of the Dominions of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, you are to inſiſt in the future Treaty upon the following Articles.

*Firſt*, That *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, with the Iſland of *Minorca*, be for the future annex'd to the Crown of theſe Realms.

*Secondly*, That the Contract call'd the *Aſſiento* for furniſhing Slaves to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, be made for the Term of thirty Years, with ſuch of our Subjects as ſhall be by us nominated and appointed; who ſhall enjoy all the Prerogatives, Privileges, and Advantages, which were yielded to the *French* by a Contract made with them in the Year 1702, or which ſhall appear neceſſary and reaſonable. Particularly you are to inſiſt, that ſome Extent of Ground on the River of *Plate* may be aſſign'd, upon which our Subjects may not only refreſh their Negroes, but keep them in Security until they ſhall be diſpoſed of to the *Spaniards*.

*Thirdly*, You are to take care that a general Article be inſerted, by virtue whereof all Advantages, Rights and Privileges which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted by *Spain* to the Subjects of any Nation whatſoever, ſhall be in like manner granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

*Fourthly*, In ſettling the Trade of our Subjects to the *Spaniſh* Dominions, you are to endeavour to obtain ſuch Exemptions of Duties upon all Goods and Merchandizes of the Product or Manufacture of theſe Kingdoms, as ſhall amount to an Advantage of at leaſt 15 *l. per Cent.*

You have herewith delivered to you ſuch Propoſals and Obſervations, relating to our Intereſts in Commerce, as have been prepared and made by our Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations; together with the Petitions and Repreſentations of our *Turkey* and *Eaſt-India* Companies, and of other our Subjects: of all which, and of ſuch others as ſhall hereafter be tranſmitted to you, you are to make the beſt Uſe you ſhall be able, for the Relief of our Subjects, and for the Improvement of Commerce.

And whereas we have directed a State to be prepared of ſuch Demands as we may juſtly make, not only on account of the Expences which we have been at for our good Friends and Allies the States-General, but alſo on account of thoſe immenſe Sums which we have furniſh'd for the Uſe of our good Brother the Emperor; you are hereby required, as ſoon as this State ſhall be tranſmitted to you, to inſiſt upon Satisfaction for as much as ſhall thereby appear to be due to us.

And whereas we think ourſelves obliged on all Occaſions to exert our Zeal in behalf of the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt, we cannot conclude theſe our Inſtructions without directing you to concert with the Miniſters of the States-General, and our other Proteſtant Allies, the moſt proper and effectual Methods for reſtoring to their Religious and Civil Rights the Proteſtants of *France*, and particularly for the immediate Relief of ſuch as may at this time be in the Gallies.

Our Will and Pleaſure is, in the laſt place, That you do from time to time obſerve and follow ſuch further Inſtructions and Directions as you ſhall receive from us, or one of our Principal Secretaries of State, with whom you are conſtantly to correſpond, and give us, by him, an Account of all your Proceedings in theſe important Affairs, and of all other material Occurrences, which may come to your Knowledge, during the Courſe of this your Employment for our Service abroad.

*A. R.*

## NUMBER XIV.

### *A Letter from the States-General to the Queen of* Great Britain, *&c. Dated* Hague, *June* 5. 1712. N. S.

MADAM,

AFTER all the Proofs which your Majeſty has given during the Courſe of your glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the publick Good, and of your Adherence to the common Cauſe of the High Allies; after ſo many Marks you have had the Goodneſs to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendſhip to our Republick; and after the repeated Aſſurances you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions, *That your Troops ſhould act againſt the common Enemy*, until the War was concluded by a General Peace: It is impoſſible we ſhould not be ſurprized and afflicted by two Declarations we have lately receiv'd, one after another, in the Name of your Majeſty; the firſt by the Duke of *Ormond* your General, that *he could undertake nothing without* new *Orders from you*; the other by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, your Plenipotentiary to the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, That *your Majeſty perceiving that we did not anſwer as we ought, the Propoſals which you had made us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Miniſters on the Subject of Peace, you would take your Meaſures apart: And that you did not look upon yourſelf to be now under any Obligation whatever, with reſpect to us.*

As ſoon as we had notice of thoſe Declarations, we ſent Orders to our Miniſter who has the Honour to reſide at your Majeſty's Court, to repreſent to you the Reaſons of our Surprize, and the Conſequences of thoſe Declarations; and to requeſt you with that Reſpect which we always had, and which we ſhall for ever entertain for your Royal Perſon, that you would give other Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, that he may act with all poſſible Vigour, according to the Exigency of the War; and that your Majeſty would have the Goodneſs to entertain other Sentiments of us, than thoſe which the Biſhop of *Briſtol* has declared to our Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*.

But the more we conſider thoſe Declarations, the more important we find them, and the more we apprehend their Conſequences: Therefore we could not forbear applying our ſelves by this Letter directly to your Majeſty, hoping that you will conſider it, as we promiſe our ſelves you will, both from your

your great Prudence and Wiſdom, and from your ſo much famed Zeal for the publick Welfare; particularly from your uſual Friendſhip and Affection for us and our Republick.

We proteſt before all things, that as we ever had a true Friendſhip, as well as the higheſt Reſpect for your Majeſty, and a ſincere Affection to all your Intereſts, with an earneſt Deſire to live in a perfect good Underſtanding and Union with you; we have ſtill the ſame Sentiments, and ſhall always preſerve them, wiſhing for nothing more, than to be able to give your Majeſty the moſt convincing Proofs of it.

After this, we pray your Majeſty to conſider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not juſt Ground to be ſurpriz'd, when we ſee a ſtop put, by an Order in your Majeſty's Name, *without our Knowledge*, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the fineſt and ſtrongeſt which perhaps has been in the Field, during the whole Courſe of the War, and provided with all Neceſſaries to act with Vigour; and this, *after they had march'd, according to the Reſolution taken in concert with your Majeſty's General, almoſt up to the Enemy*, with a great Superiority, both as to the Number and Goodneſs of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themſelves bravely; ſo that, in all human Appearance, and with the Divine Aſſiſtance, which we have experienced ſo viſibly on ſo many other Occaſions, we ſhould have been able, either by Battel or Sieges, to gain great Advantages over the Enemy, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

We flatter ourſelves indeed with the Hopes which the Duke of *Ormond* has given us, That in a few Days he expects other Orders; but in the mean time, we are ſorry to ſee *one of the fineſt Opportunities loſt*, being uncertain whether we ſhall have another ſo favourable, ſince the Enemy have time given them to fortify themſelves, and take their Precautions, while the Army of the Allies lies ſtill without Action; and, conſuming the Forage all round, deprive themſelves of the Means of ſubſiſting for time to come, in thoſe Places where, by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign were deſign'd; which may make ſuch Enterprizes impoſſible hereafter, as were practicable now, and conſequently render *the whole Campaign unſucceſsful*, to the ineſtimable Prejudice of the common Cauſe of the High Allies.

Certainly when we conſider the Army as it really is, compos'd of the Troops of your Majeſty and the other Allies, join'd together by common Concert, to act for the greateſt Advantage and Furtherance of the common Cauſe, and the Aſſurances which your Majeſty had given us by your Letters, by your Miniſters, and laſt of all by your General the Duke of *Ormond*, of *your Intentions that your Troops ſhould be ordered to act with their uſual Vigour*, as well as the Engagements into which your Majeſty is entered, not only with reſpect to us, but alſo ſeparately and jointly with us, in reſpect to the other Allies; 'tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive, how an Order ſo prejudicial to the common Cauſe, given ſo ſuddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can agree and conſiſt with the Nature of an Alliance, and with thoſe Aſſurances and Engagements juſt now mentioned. For though, according to the Declaration of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, your Majeſty holds yourſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with regard to us, 'tis plain, that the Matter now in queſtion is not our particular Intereſt or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will ſuffer by the Prejudice, which an Order ſo little expected muſt needs bring to the common Cauſe.

But, Madam, we cannot forbear telling your Majeſty, that the Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at *Utrecht*, has no leſs ſurpriz'd us, than that of the Duke of *Ormond* in the Army. It appears to us ſo extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodneſs and Kindneſs which your Majeſty has alwas honoured us with; and not being able to conceive how ſuch a *ſudden Change* could happen, with reſpect to us, we are not only ſurprized, but afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given ground to that Diſſatisfaction which your Majeſty expreſſes with us, by this Declaration.

From the very firſt Day that your Majeſty aſcended the Throne, we teſtify'd all the Deference that you could deſire from a State in Friendſhip and Alliance with you. We carefully ſought after your Amity and Affection, and conſidering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony, and Union between your Majeſty and us, and the two Nations, might produce, and have really produced, and the Advantage which reſulted from thence to both, as well as to the common Cauſe of all the Allies, we made it our Buſineſs heartily to cultivate 'em, and more and more to gain your Majeſty's Confidence, and to conform ourſelves to your Sentiments as much as poſſibly we could.

We think that we gave a ſignal Proof of this, particularly with regard to the Negotiations of Peace; ſince not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that your Majeſty would give us an account of them; having this firm Confidence in your Friendſhip for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the common Cauſe, that nothing would be done to prejudice us, nor the other Allies: but alſo when your Majeſty communicated to us the preliminary Articles ſigned by M. *Meſnager* in *England*, and when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congreſs for a General Peace, and required of us to grant for this End neceſſary Paſports for the Enemies Miniſters, we conſented to it, though we had many Reaſons, which to us ſeem'd very well grounded, not to enter into ſuch a Treaty without a better Foundation, or at leaſt without the Concurrence of the other Allies; but we preferred your Majeſty's Sentiments to our own, in order to give you a new Proof of our Deference.

We did no leſs, with reſpect to the Difficulties which were ſtarted on the Subject of the TREATY of mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE *PROTESTANT* LINE to your Majeſty's Kingdoms, and for our BARRIER; a TREATY of *ſuch Importance to the two Nations*, that we look upon it *as the ſtrongeſt Tye that could be thought on to unite for ever the Hearts and Intereſts of both*, concluded after the matureſt Deliberation, and ratify'd on both Sides in the moſt authentick Form: For though we might have ſtood to the Treaty as it was, yet we entered into a Negotiation upon thoſe Difficulties, and particularly on the Point of the *Aſſiento*, concerning which, we gave our Plenipotentiaries ſuch Inſtructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been adjuſted to mutual Content, and that we ſhould thereby have entirely regain'd your

Majeſty's

Majeſty's Confidence; and the rather, becauſe, in the firſt place, when the *Meeting of a Congreſs for a General Peace was in hand*, your Majeſty declared to us by your Ambaſſador, *That you deſired no more than our Concurrence in that ſingle Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence, and that then you would give us ſtrong and real Proofs of your Affection towards us, and of your upright Intentions, with reſpect to the common Cauſe of all the Allies*; and that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the *Succeſſion* and the *Barrier* were rais'd, *Your Majeſty did likewiſe aſſure us, that if we would remit ſomething upon the moſt eſſential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the* Aſſiento, it would be the true Way to re-eſtabliſh a mutual Confidence; which being once reſtored, your Majeſty would take particularly to heart the Intereſts of this State, and *act in Conjunction with us in the whole Negotiation*, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure Peace.

But we find ourſelves very much out in our Expectation, ſince at the very ſame time, when we made the greateſt Advances towards your Majeſty, and that we did verily believe we ſhould come to an Agreement about the Points in difference, *we ſee the Earl of* Strafford *gone, without finiſhing that Affair; we ſee the Army ſtopped in the Beginning of its Career; and we hear a Declaration, by which your Majeſty looks upon yourſelf to be diſengaged from all Obligations* with us; for which the Reaſons alledged are, *That we have not anſwered as we ought, the Advances which your Majeſty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Miniſters about the Peace.*

If your Majeſty will be pleaſed to look with a favourable and equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter ourſelves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it which can give you ſuch diſadvantageous Ideas and Thoughts of us; but that you will rather find, that we have perform'd and do ſtill perform all that we are bound to, as good and faithful Allies; and particularly to your Majeſty.

What we have ſaid already, might perhaps be ſufficient to perſuade you of it; but we muſt add, that having always eſteem'd your Majeſty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the two Nations, as one of *the ſtrongeſt Supports of our State, and of the* Proteſtant *Religion, and as one of the moſt effectual Methods to maintain and advance our common Intereſts, and thoſe of the whole Confederacy*; and this ſincere Opinion being firmly imprinted on our Hearts, we were never backward to communicate and conſult in all Confidence with your Majeſty and your Miniſters, upon the Affairs of the Peace, according to the Foundations laid down in the Grand Alliance and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it; and are ſo ſtill, as far as we can, *without Prejudice to the other Allies, and without departing from, or acting againſt the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have entered into.*

But, Madam, all the Propoſals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, *were couch'd in very general Terms, without communicating to us the Reſult of the Negotiations betwixt your Majeſty's Miniſters and thoſe of* France, *nor even your Majeſty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together.* 'Tis true, that in ſome of the laſt Conferences, your Majeſty's Miniſters demanded to know whether ours were furniſhed with a full Power, and authoriz'd to draw up a Plan for the Peace; but it had been juſt, before ſuch a thing was demanded of us, *That they ſhould have communicated the Reſult of the Negotiations, ſo long treated of betwixt your Majeſty's Miniſters and thoſe of the Enemy; or at leaſt they ſhould have told us your Majeſty's Thoughts.*

Had that Plan *related only to your Majeſty's Intereſt and ours, we ſhould perhaps have been in the wrong not to have forthwith come into it*, though even in that Caſe the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, *ſince the leaſt Notice of it which ſhould have come to the Enemy, muſt have been very prejudicial*: But as the *Plan in queſtion concern'd the Intereſt of all the Allies, and almoſt all* Europe, we had very ſtrong Apprehenſions, *That as the particular Negotiations betwixt your Majeſty's Miniſters and thoſe of* France, *and the Readineſs with which we conſented to the Congreſs at* Utrecht, *and to the giving of Paſſports to the Enemy's Miniſters, had already occaſioned abundance of Suſpicions, and much Uneaſineſs to his Imperial Majeſty, and the other Allies:* We ſay, we apprehended, that his Imperial Majeſty, and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt Your Majeſty's Miniſters and ours, for a Plan of Peace, and that before the Miniſters of *France* had given *a ſpecifick Anſwer to the Demands of the Allies, their Suſpicions and Uneaſineſs would have increas'd*, and *that Way of Proceeding might have given them ground to entertain prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been* the Intention of your Majeſty and us, to abandon the Grand Alliance and the Common Cauſe, *or at leaſt that we alone* took upon us to determine the *Fate* of all the *other Allies*; by which his Imperial Majeſty and the other Confederates might have been *puſhed on to* ſeparate Meaſures, and to take *ſuch Steps* as would be no ways *agreeable to your Majeſty's Intereſt.*

We thought theſe Reaſons ſtrong enough to juſtify our Conduct to your Majeſty on this Head; and if we did not enter with all the Readineſs which you might have wiſhed for, into the Concert propoſed, we hope that at moſt, your Majeſty will look upon our Backwardneſs, only as an *Exceſs of Prudence, or of Scruple*, and not in the leaſt as a *Want of Confidence in your Majeſty*; while the Allies might have conſidered it as a departing from *the Treaties, and particularly from the eighth Article of the Grand Alliance.* We alſo hope that your Majeſty, for the Reaſons here alledged, will lay aſide thoſe hard Thoughts of us, *as if we had not anſwered as we ought, the Advances which your Majeſty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Miniſters, upon the Subject of the Peace.* But, Madam, though your Majeſty ſhould not acquieſce in our Reaſons (of which however we cannot doubt) we pray your Majeſty to conſider, *Whether that be ſufficient for your Majeſty to think that* you are diſengaged *from all Obligations with reſpect to us?*

Had we acted againſt, and *contravened the Engagements and Treaties* which we had the Honour to conclude with your Majeſty, we might have expected from your Goodneſs and Juſtice, that you would have *repreſented thoſe Contraventions to us*, and not have looked upon yourſelf to be *diſengaged*, till ſuch time as we had *refuſed* to give all *neceſſary Redreſs.* But *as we did no ways* engage to enter *with your Majeſty into a* Concert to draw up a *Plan of Peace, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance*, the Backwardneſs we have ſhewn upon that Head, cannot be looked upon as a *Contravention of our Engagements*, and therefore cannot ſerve to *diſengage your Majeſty from yours, with reſpect to us*, ſince we are verily perſuaded, that we have fully anſwered all our Treaties, and all

our Alliances, both with your Majeſty, and with the High Allies in general; *and that we have done more in this preſent War than could in Juſtice and Equity have been expected from us.* All the Difference betwixt your Majeſty and us in this point, is no more, if rightly conſider'd, than a *Diſparity of Sentiments.*

In truth, Madam, if for *ſuch a Cauſe betwixt Potentates, ally'd and united together by the ſtrongeſt and ſtricteſt Ties of Alliance, Intereſt, and Religion, any one of thoſe Potentates could* quit *all their Engagements, and* diſengage *themſelves from all their Obligations,* there's no *Tie ſo ſtrong which mayn't be broke at any time; and we know of no Engagements* that could be rely'd *on, in time to come.*

We aſſure ourſelves, that when your Majeſty conſiders the Conſequences, you will not *perſiſt in the Declaration which the Biſhop of* Briſtol *has made: We beſeech you, with all the Reſpect and all the Earneſtneſs of which we are capable, that you would not; and alſo that you would be pleaſed to revoke the Order given to the Duke of* Ormond, if it be not revoked already; and that you would authorize him to act according to Occurrences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the common Cauſe ſhall require.

We alſo requeſt you, Madam, to *communicate to us the* Reſult *of the Conferences betwixt your Miniſters and thoſe of the Enemy,* or at *leaſt your Thoughts* upon the Peace, and we will endeavour to give your Majeſty all imaginable Proofs of our Deference for your Sentiments, and of our ſincere Deſire to preſerve your valuable Friendſhip *as much as we can, without acting contrary to the Faith* of the Engagements into which we have enter'd, by Treaties and Alliances with your Majeſty, and other Potentates.

We are firmly perſuaded, that it is not your Majeſty's Intention in any manner to break them, ſince you have always been of the ſame Opinion with us and the other Allies, *That a* good Union *betwixt the Allies, not only* during the preſent War, *but alſo after the* Peace *ſhall be concluded,* is, *and always will be the moſt ſolid, and even the only Method* to preſerve the Liberty *and Independency of all together, and of every one in particular, againſt the* Great Power of *France.*

We expect alſo, that after having given ſuch great and ſignal Proofs of your Wiſdom, of your Firmneſs, and of your Zeal for the Support of the common Cauſe, your Majeſty *will not now take* ſuch Reſolutions *as may be prejudicial to us and to the other Allies; but that, in order to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General Peace, you will purſue the ſame Methods, and keep to the ſame* Maxims *which you formerly held,* and which Almighty God hath bleſſed *in ſo remarkable a manner, by Victories and great Events,* which *will render the Glory of your Majeſty's Reign immortal.*

We again renew to your Majeſty the Aſſurances of our high and perfect Eſteem for your Perſon and Friendſhip, as alſo of our Intentions and ſincere Deſires to entertain with your Majeſty the ſame good Correſpondence, Harmony, and Union, as before; and to cultivate the ſame betwixt the two Nations, as far as it ſhall lie in our power: And we pray your Majeſty, to preſerve likewiſe for us and our Republick, your former Affection. We refer for the reſt to what the Sieur *Van Borſele,* our Envoy Extraordinary, has further to ſay to your Majeſty on this Subject: And pray the Almighty, *&c.*

*Hague, June* 5, 1712, N. S.

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## *The* QUEEN's *Anſwer.*

*High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies, and Confederates,*

THERE is nothing dearer to us than the Preſervation of a good Underſtanding and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the principal Object of our Care; and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe ourſelves of having in the leaſt contributed to the leſſening of the ſame, that we reflect with pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amicably determined, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reſerve upon thoſe of the Publick: for in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both ſides, and a mutual Confidence.

We ſuppoſe the Alarms which you took on account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Biſhop of *Briſtol,* are now over; and we repeat to you what we have ſo often declared, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in time paſt, if all our Meaſures about War or Peace, be not taken in Concert with your State.

The Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Inſtructions concerning our Intentions. Our Miniſters will be diſpoſed and authorized to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent for the future ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſo much Artifice, and ſo little Foundation.

But we cannot paſs over in ſilence our great Surprize, to ſee that your Letter of the 5th Inſtant *N. S.* was printed and publiſhed almoſt as ſoon as we received it from the Hands of your Miniſter; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency: 'Tis a Remonſtrance inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. We hope you will not ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to any Letters or Memorials which ſhall be publiſhed in that manner. For the reſt we pray, *&c.*

*Kenſington* } 9th.
*June* the } 20th. 1712.

*Your Good Friend,*

ANNA *Regina.*

NUMBER

## NUMBER XV.

### *The Lord* Oxford's *Letter to the Queen,* June *the* 9th. 1714.

*May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,*

I Preſume, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, to lay before your Majeſty a State of your Affairs. Though I have very much contracted it from the Draught I made, and the Vouchers from whence it is taken, yet I find it ſwell under my Pen in tranſcribing, being willing to put every thing before your Majeſty in the cleareſt Light my poor Underſtanding can attain to. It was neceſſary to lay it before your Majeſty in the Series of Time, from the beginning to this preſent Time; and when that is compleatly laid before you, it remains only for me to beg God to direct your Majeſty.

And as to myſelf, do with me what you pleaſe; place me either as a Figure or a Cypher; diſplace me or replace me, as that beſt ſerves your Majeſty's Occaſions, you ſhall ever find me, with the utmoſt Devotion, and without any Reſerve,

MADAM,

*Your moſt Dutiful, moſt Faithful, moſt Humble, moſt Obedient Subject, and Unworthy Servant,*

OXFORD.

### *A Brief Account of Publick Affairs, ſince* Auguſt *the* 8th, 1710, *to this preſent* 8th *of* June, 1714. *To which is added, the State of Affairs abroad, as they relate to this Kingdom; with ſome humble Propoſals for ſecuring the future Tranquillity of her Majeſty's Reign, and the Safety of her Kingdoms.*

HER Majeſty on the 8th of *Auguſt*, 1710, was pleaſed to alter her Treaſury, and two Days after, in a new Commiſſion, *Robert Harley*, by her Majeſty's great Favour, was made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

The State of Affairs at home and abroad are freſh in every one's Memory.

The Condition of the Treaſury at that time was laid before her Majeſty in a large Repreſentation.

I beg leave to touch ſome few Heads. The Army was in the Field, no Money in the Treaſury; none of the Remitters would contract again; the Bank had refuſed to lend a hundred thouſand Pounds to Lord *Godolphin*, on very good Security; the Navy, and other Branches of Service, eleven Millions in Debt, which enhanc'd the Price of every thing proportionably; the Civil Liſt in Debt about ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, and the yearly Income too little for the current certain Expence, by the loweſt Computation, one hundred twenty four thouſand, four hundred ninety five Pounds, two Shillings, and four Pence.

In a few Days this new Commiſſion made proviſion for paying the Army by the greateſt Remittance that had ever been known: Though the Oppoſition from every Office, which was full of Perſons who were Enemies to the Change made by the Queen, was very ſtrong, and very troubleſome, and vexatious: And ſuch was the Situation of Affairs, that nothing but great Patience could ever have overcome theſe Difficulties; it being impoſſible, as well as unavoidable, to make Removes, but by degrees.

As ſoon as it was poſſible (and notwithſtanding the Clamours then raiſed, it was the only proper time) a new Parliament is call'd.

Its firſt meeting was *November* the 27*th*, 1710. *Robert Harley* had prepared the Funds ready (before the Parliament met, as he had done every Seſſion to this Day) not only for the current Service of the Year, both by Sea and Land, but alſo for eaſing the Nation of above nine Millions of Debt. This was thought ſo chimerical, when *Robert Harley* did begin to open it, that it was treated with Ridicule, until he ſhow'd how practicable it was. It is true, this gave great Reputation abroad, and enabled to treat advantageouſly of a Peace. It raiſed ſinking Credit at home; but at the ſame time, as it drew Envy upon *Harley* from ſome, and the Rage of others, ſo it gave offence to ſome of his Fellow-Servants, who told him plainly, that he ought to have told his Secret, and if he would not get Money himſelf, he ought to have let his Friends ſhare a hundred thouſand Pounds, which would not have been felt, or found out, in ſo vaſt a Sum as nine or ten Millions.

To this Principle was owing the ſetting on foot at this time the unhappy Voyage to *Canada*; to all which Meetings *Harley* avoided coming, and gave Lord *Rocheſter* his Reaſons; and after he deſired his Lordſhip to be a Means to the Queen, to hinder that Expedition, but it happen'd to be too late. But Lady *Maſham* knows how much *Harley* was concern'd at it, though he did not know the true Spring of that Voyage, which will appear after in this Paper.

The beginning of *February*, 1710-11, there began to be a Diviſion among thoſe called *Tories* in the Houſe, and Mr. Secretary *St. John* thought it convenient to be lifting a ſeparate Party for himſelf.

To prevent this, Lord *Rocheſter* and *Harley* deſired to have a Meeting, and to cool ſuch raſh Attempts; and it was contrived Mr. Secretary *St. John* ſhould invite us to Dinner, (which was the laſt time he ever invited *Robert Harley*, being now above three Years) where was Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Earl *Poulet*, Lord *Rocheſter*, and others; and Lord *Rocheſter* took the pains to calm the Spirit of Diviſion and Ambition.

*Harley*

*Harley* was at this time ſeiz'd by a violent Fever; and on his firſt coming abroad, *March* 8. met with a Misfortune which confin'd him many Weeks. The Tranſactions during that time are too publick, as well as too black, for *Harley* to remember or to mention.

In the End of *May* 1711, the Queen, out of her abounded Goodneſs, was pleas'd to confer undeſerv'd Honours on *Robert Harley*; and on the 29th of the ſame Month, was pleas'd to put the Treaſurer's Staff into his Hands: A Poſt ſo much above *Harley*'s Abilities to ſtruggle with, that he had nothing but Integrity and Duty to recommend him to her Majeſty's Choice; ſo he muſt have recourſe to her Majeſty's tranſcendent Goodneſs and Mercy to pardon all his Faults and Failings, both of Omiſſion and Commiſſion, during the whole Courſe of his Service.

But to return and reſume the Thread of this Diſcourſe. The 4th of *June* 1711, three Days after the Treaſurer was ſworn, he was ſurprized with a Demand of Twenty Eight Thouſand Thirty Six Pounds and Five Shillings, for Arms and Merchandize, ſaid to be ſent to *Canada*. When the Treaſurer ſcrupled this, Mr. Secretary *St. John* and Mr. *Moor* came to him with much Paſſion upon this Affair; and about a Fortnight after, the Secretary of State ſignified the Queen's poſitive Pleaſure to have that Money paid: and accordingly her Majeſty ſign'd a Warrant *June* 21. and the Treaſurer not being able then, with all his Precaution, to diſcover further Light, the Money was paid *July* the 4th, 1711.

Since the Return from that Expedition, the Secret is diſcover'd, and the Treaſurer's Suſpicion juſtified: For the Publick was cheated of above Twenty Thouſand Pounds.

There is Reaſon to be more particular upon this Head, becauſe it is one of the Things never to be forgiven the Treaſurer; and Lord Chancellor told him more to that purpoſe, that they told him no Government was worth ſerving, that would let them make thoſe Advantages, and get ſuch Jobs.

One thing more is crav'd leave to be added, That the Treaſurer was forc'd to uſe all his Skill and Credit to keep the Houſe of Commons from examining this Affair laſt Parliament.

*June* the 12th, 1712. The firſt Seſſion of laſt Parliament ended.

From this time, to the beginning of the next Seſſion, *the Treaſurer's Hands were full of Negotiating the Peace in all Courts abroad*; and beſides the ordinary and neceſſary Duty of his Office at home, he had frequent Occaſion of calming the Quarrels and Grudges Mr. Secretary had ſometimes againſt Lord *Dartmouth*, ſometimes againſt Lady *Maſham*, and ſometimes againſt the Treaſurer himſelf.

The ſecond Seſſion of the laſt Parliament began *December* the 7th, 1711.

This was attended with great Difficulties and Dangers, as well from the Practices of the Diſcontented here, as the Deſigns carry'd on by Mr. *Buys*, Prince *Eugene*, and *Bothmer*; in which Deſigns concur'd the Emperor, and other States and Princes who gain'd by the War.

This put her Majeſty under a ſort of Neceſſity to preſerve the Whole, and to take a Method which had been uſed before, *to create ſome new Peers.*

So many having been brought formerly out of the Houſe of Commons, of thoſe who uſed to manage Publick Affairs, it was propoſed to Mr. Secretary, That if he would be contented to ſtay in the Houſe of Commons that Seſſions, her Majeſty would have the Goodneſs to create him a Peer, and that he ſhould not loſe his Rank.

The ſecond Seſſion ended the 21ſt of *June* 1712. and notwithſtanding *Bothmer*'s Memorial, and all other Attacks both from abroad and at home, Supplies were provided, and every thing relating to the Publick put upon a good foot, and the Malecontents began to deſpair, as appear'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s retiring abroad, and other Particulars.

After the Seſſion was ended, the Queen, as ſhe had promiſed, order'd a Warrant for Mr. Secretary *St. John* to be a Viſcount: This happen'd to put him in the utmoſt Rage againſt the Treaſurer, Lady *Maſham*, and without ſparing the Greateſt.

It did avail very little to tell him how much he had got in Place; for had he been created with the other Lords, it would have fallen to his ſhare to have come next after Lord *Trevor*: but the *Treaſurer* with great Patience bore all the Storm, of which Lord *Maſham* was often a Witneſs of the outrageous Speeches; and Mr. *Moor* very lately told the *Treaſurer*, that Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid very lately to him, that he ow'd him a Revenge upon that Head.

This Diſcontent continued, until there happen'd an Opportunity of ſending him to *France*; of which there was not much Occaſion: but it was hoped, that this would have put him in good Humour; which it did, until in *October* 1712, there were Knights of the Garter made. This created a new Diſturbance, which is too well remembred, and breaks out now very often in outrageous Expreſſions publickly againſt all then made.

In *November*, on the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, he was much againſt Duke *Shrewsbury*'s going, for Reaſons very plain, which then were in Negotiation: for before the laſt Seſſion of that Parliament began, a new Model was framed, or a Scheme of Miniſtry; which how they afterwards came to fall out, will appear in its due place.

The third and laſt Seſſion began *April* the 9th, 1713; which was as ſoon as the Peace was concluded, and could be proclaim'd.

It is not decent to take notice, *That during this whole Negotiation, the Treaſurer was obliged by his own Hand, and his own Charge, to correſpond in all the Courts concern'd in the Negotiation; and very often he had the good Luck to ſet right ſeveral Miſtakes, and to obtain ſome things very little expected: but the only Merit of this belongs to her Majeſty, the Credit of whoſe Favour brought it about, and gave Power to the Treaſurer to act with Succeſs.*

During this Seſſion, the Lords of the Cabinet, and others, met every *Saturday* at the Treaſurer's in order to carry on the Queen's Buſineſs, as they had done the Year before on *Thurſdays*. Many Offers were made, and repeated by the Treaſurer, in order to attack former Offenders, and quiet the Minds of the Gentlemen, and of the Church-Party; and the only Reaſon for this Failing, was becauſe of the Project laid for their new Scheme, and putting themſelves at the Head, as they call'd it, of the Church-Party.

This being the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and ſome Gentlemen fearing their Elections, and ſome for other Reaſons, dropt the Bill of Commerce.

The

The Treaſurer ſaw this Opportunity, and immediately took it, and prevail'd with Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and others, to come into the Payment of the Civil Liſt Debts, incurr'd before the Change of the Treaſury, tho' the preſent Treaſurer was rail'd at, and malign'd; which he choſe to bear patiently, rather than own the true Reaſon, that there was no Money to do it with, which would have ruin'd all at once.

This Step of paying the Debts, put the Malecontented into the utmoſt Rage, which they did very publickly expreſs in both Houſes.

This laſt Seſſion of that Parliament, and the Third ſince the Change of the Miniſtry, ended *July* the 16th, 1713.

The Peace with *France* being over, and it growing neceſſary to put her Majeſty's Affairs into a further and more ſettled Regulation, and to eaſe the Treaſurer of the Burthen, as well as Envy, of ſuch a Bulk of Buſineſs; Her Majeſty was pleas'd to approve of the Scheme of the Duke of *Ormond*'s ſtaying here to attend the Army-Affairs, which was neceſſary at the time of Disbanding; Duke *Shrewſbury* to go to *Ireland*, upon his Return from *France*; Lord *Findlater* to be Chancellor of *Scotland*; Lord *Mar* Third Secretary; Lord *Dartmouth* Privy-Seal, and Mr. *Bromley* Secretary of State, and Sir *William Wyndham* Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am ſure the Queen very well remembers the Rage this caus'd, as perfectly defeating their Scheme, and ſhewing that her Majeſty would put her Affairs upon a ſolid Foot: the Lord Chancellor ſaid it was againſt Law, and to this day will not treat Lord *Findlater* with Decency; and Lord *Mar* has met with many ill Treatments as well as Mr. Secretary *Bromley*.

But that the Treaſurer might leave them without Excuſe, and make her Majeſty's Affairs, if poſſible, eaſy with and to thoſe in her Service; as ſoon as he was recover'd enough to write, he wrote a large Letter to Lord *Bolingbroke*, containing his Scheme of the Queen's Affairs, and what was neceſſary for Lord *Bolingbroke* to do, as belonging only to his Province. This Letter was dated *July* the 25th, 1713. and was anſwer'd *July* the 27th, by Lord *Bolingbroke*; the Copy was ſhown to Lady *Maſham*, who came to viſit the Treaſurer then confin'd to his Chamber; and ſhe then thought it was a very good one, and what was proper for the Occaſion. I believe the Whole would be of Uſe to give Light to her Majeſty into the Ground and Foundation of the Follies and Madneſs which have ſince appear'd; the Whole is ready for her Majeſty's Peruſal when ſhe pleaſes.

In this Letter the Treaſurer gives an account to Lord *Bolingbroke* of the Occaſions, or rather the Pretences for giving diſturbance to the Queen's Servants. He propoſes the Remedy, and what was requiſite to be done by him as Secretary in his own Province, and alſo Aſſurance of the Treaſurer's Aſſiſtance to the utmoſt, and of his Deſire to conſult with him (Lord *Bolingbroke*) how to unite the reſt of our Friends.

Being then ſick, the Treaſurer took the liberty to put Lord *Bolingbroke* in mind of the ſeveral Particulars which then requir'd Diſpatch, and were ſolely belonging to his Province, without any other Interpoſition than that of taking your Majeſty's Direction.

Amongſt others, that of a Circular Letter upon the Addreſſes of both Houſes relating to the Pretender.

This was not done in three Months. His Lordſhip wrote word it was done *July* the 27th.

In the ſame Letter the Treaſurer propos'd, that (according to the Treaty of Peace) Care ſhould be taken of the following Particulars, *viz. Newfoundland*, *Hudſon's-Bay*, *Acadia*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Aſſiento*, and other things contain'd in the Treaties of Commerce.

Theſe Particulars the Treaſurer thought to have been executed, until within a few Weeks he heard the contrary by Accident, and that the time in the ſeveral Treaties was elaps'd. Upon this, the Treaſurer on *Wedneſday*, *June* the 2*d*, told Mr. *Moor* of this, and that every body would be liable to blame who are in the Queen's Service. *Thurſday*, *June* the 3*d*, 1714. Lord *Bolingbroke* writes to the Treaſurer a Letter, which begins thus:

'Mr. *Moor* has been this Morning with me, and has put into my hands a Paper, which he calls, I 'think not improperly, a Charge upon me.'

This Paper contains the Neglect above-mention'd in the Treaſurer's Letter, of *July* 25th, 1713. and yet theſe Faults are now charg'd upon the Treaſurer.

# ANNUAL LIST

Of the Moſt

# EMINENT PERSONS

Who DIED in

# Queen *ANNE*'s Reign.

## YEAR *Firſt*, 1702.

IN the Firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction died in *England*, particularly (a) *William Charleton* of the *Middle Temple* Eſq; a Perſon eminenlly known, by his curious Collection of Rarities, and his great Skill in Ancient Coins and Medals; Dr. *Thomas* (b) *Smith*, Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*; *Thomas* (c) *Gale*, Doctor of Divinity, who having been Head-Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School for 25 Years, was made Dean of the Metropolitan Church of *York* in 1697, and was a Learned Divine, a great Hiſtorian and Antiquary, one of the beſt *Grecians* of the Age, and had publiſhed ſeveral Works. *Penelope* Counteſs of (d) *Peterborow*, Daughter to *Barnabas Obrian* Earl of *Thomond*, who left only one Daughter behind her, *viz.* *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. *Anne Brudenell* (e), Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*, and married to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who was many Years before kill'd in a Duel by the late Duke of *Buckingham*, and by whom ſhe had a ſurviving Son, the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*: Since her Husband's Deceaſe, ſhe was married to Mr. *Bridges*. *John Jeffreys*, Baron *Jeffreys* of *Wem* (f), Son to the late Chancellor *George Jeffreys*; a Perſon of very good Parts: He was married to the only Daughter of the late Earl of *Pembroke*, but having no Male Iſſue, his Honour was extinguiſh'd with him. *Robert Cary*, Baron *Hunſdon* (g), whoſe Anceſtor, Sir *Henry Cary* Knight, in regard of his near Alliance to Queen *Elizabeth* (being her Mother's Siſter's Son) was advanc'd to the Dignity of Lord *Hunſdon* in 1558. This Family was ſince that time fallen into ſuch Decay, that the Lord now deceas'd was put Apprentice to the mean Trade of a Weaver; but then conſidering the Poſſibility of his becoming one day Lord *Hunſdon*, he betook himſelf to a military Life; and having rode ſome time in the Guards, as a private Gentleman, he had got a Commiſſion before the Honour devolv'd on him. His ſmall Eſtate was ſupply'd by a Penſion from Court. He was never married, ſo that his Title and Eſtate devolv'd upon his firſt Couſin *William Cary* Eſq; born in *Holland*. *Anthony Grey* (h), the tenth Earl of *Kent*, Chief of the Antient and Illuſtrious Houſe of *Grey*; who was eminent for his excellent Morals, being nicely juſt, of a ſedate Temper, and rather affecting a retired Life than the Hurry of Courts, and Diſtraction of Publick Employments: but, however, whenever he thought he had a juſt Call, he ſhew'd himſelf a good Patriot. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by

(a) March 7. 1701-2. Wil. Charleton *Eſq*;

(b) March 1702. *Dr.* Smith *Bp of* Carliſle.

(c) April 8. 1702. *Dr.* Gale.

(d) April 1702. *Counteſs of* Peterborow.

(e) April 20. *Counteſs of* Shrewsbury

*The Lord* Jeffreys.

(f) May 9.

*Lord* Hunſdon.

(g) Aug. 1702.

*The Earl of* Kent.

(h) Aug. 1702.

by his Son *Henry*, commonly call'd Lord *Ruthin*. *Robert Spencer* (*i*), Earl of *Sunderland*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the greateſt Politicians of the Age; whoſe Character has been touch'd upon in another place. He was ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtate by his only Son *Charles* Lord *Spencer*, a Peer of great Literature and excellent Parts. The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Richmond* and *Lenox* (*k*), the Relict of *Charles Stewart*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who died in 1672, in his Embaſſy to *Denmark*; after which the Dutcheſs continued a Widow. She was a Roman Catholick, and very devout in her way. The Lady *Catherine Obrian* or *Williamſon* (*l*), Baroneſs *Clifton* of *Leighton Bromſwould*, Wife to Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* Knight, and Relict of *Henry* Lord *Obrian*, Siſter and ſole Heir to *Charles* late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*. The Honour of Baroneſs *Clifton*, upon her Deceaſe, deſcended to her Daughter the Lady *Cornbury*, Wife to *Edward* Lord *Cornbury*, then Governour of *New-York* in *America*. *Robert Sidney*, Earl of *Leiceſter* (*m*), Viſcount *Sidney*, and Baron of *Penſhurſt*, Son to *Philip* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Viſcount *Liſle*, and Nephew both to *Henry*, the then Earl of *Romney*, and to the Learned and Valiant Colonel *Algernoon Sidney*, who, by the Iniquity of the Times, loſt his Head in 1683. The deceas'd Earl of *Leiceſter* was a Perſon of exemplary Morals, and a great Admirer of Liberal Arts, particularly PAINTING, but had an Averſion to Publick Buſineſs. Sir *Edward Sherburn* Knight (*n*), a Perſon of great Literature, who publiſhed ſeveral Tranſlations, and left ſeveral Pieces in Manuſcript. He turn'd Roman Catholick in King *Charles* II's Time. Admiral *Bembow* (*o*), of whom a Character has been given in the Body of this Hiſtory. *William Stanley* (*p*), Earl of *Derby*: By his Wife, Daughter to the late Duke of *Ormond*, he had but one Son, the Lord *Strange*, who died ſome Years before in his Travels, at *Venice*; ſo that the Earl of *Derby* was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his own Brother Colonel *James Stanley*, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Bravery. Dr. *Boyle* (*q*), Lord Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and Primate of *Ireland*: He was the eldeſt Branch of the moſt Honourable Family of the *Boyles*. His Real Eſtate he beſtow'd upon his Son, the Lord Viſcount *Bleſſington*, and contented himſelf with the Revenue of the Archbiſhoprick, upon which he lived as became his Station and Quality, being both Hoſpitable and Charitable. And laſtly, in this diſmal Catalogue we muſt reckon the Marquiſs of *Blandford* (*s*), the only Son of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and a Youth of a Comely, Beautiful Form, Affable Temper, and Excellent Parts; who died of the Small-Pox at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

A. C. 1702.

*E. of* Sunderland.
(*i*) Sept. 28.

*Dutcheſs of* Richmond.
(*k*) Octob. 15.

*Lady* Cath. Williamſon.
(*l*) Nov. 1702.

*E. of* Leiceſter.
(*m*) Novemb.

*Sir* Edward Sherburn.
(*n*) Nov. 4.

*Admiral* Bembow.
(*o*) Nov. 4.

*E. of* Derby.
(*p*) Nov. 5.

*Dr.* Boyle *ABp of* Armagh.
(*q*) Dec. 10.

*The Marquiſs of* Blandford
(*s*) Febr. 20. 1702-3.

## YEAR *Second*, 1703.

ABOUT the middle of *February* 1702-3, died Dr. *Thomas Hyde*, Doctor in Divinity, *Hebrew* Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. That he was a very Learned Perſon, manifeſtly appears by his Book, entitled, *Veterum Perſarum, Parthorum, & Medorum Religio*. He was ſucceeded in his Place of *Hebrew* Profeſſor, by *Roger Altham* D.D. Canon of *Chriſt Church*, &c.

*Dr.* Hyde *dieth.*

On the 16th of the ſame Month died .....*Car*, Marquiſs of *Lothian*, one of the *Scotch* Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty to treat of an Union between *England* and *Scotland*.

*The Marq. of* Lothian *dies.*

On the 21ſt died *George Oxenden*, Doctor of Laws. He was Dean and Official Principal of the *Arches Court* of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General and Principal Official to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

*Dr.* Oxenden's *Death.*

On the 25th of *February* died *Marmaduke Langdale*, Lord *Langdale* of *Holme* in *Spalding-Moor* in *Com. Ebor.* ſometime one of the Generals of King *Charles* the Firſt's Northern Armies; who, for his ſignal Services in that unhappy War, was created Baron *Langdale* of *Holme* by Patent dated at *Bruges* in *Flanders* the 4th of *February* 1648. 1 *Car.* II. This Lord was bred up in the Proteſtant Religion, but turn'd *Roman Catholick*; and his Son now deceaſed, lived and died in that Religion.

*The Lord* Langdale's *Death.*

On the 3d of *March* died Dr. *Robert Hooke*, Geometry Profeſſor, and Fellow of the Royal Society, *London*. He was born in the Iſle of *Wight*, had a Liberal Education, and became very Eminent in ſeveral Parts of Mathematical Learning, as his Works teſtify. He was the firſt Inventor of *Pendulums* for Watches, and writ that uſeful Book of *Micography*, the firſt that ever was publiſhed of that kind, beſides a great many other excellent Pieces.

*As alſo* Dr. Hooke.

On the 12th of *March* died *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Baron *Pulbeck*, *Sunford*, and *Badleſmere*, Colonel and Captain of her Majeſty's Regiment of Horſe-Guards, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* for the ſaid County; one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and the oldeſt Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. This Noble Lord, whoſe Family were Earls of *Guiſnes* in *France* before the Conqueſt, was the firſt Earl of *England*; he being the Twentieth Earl of *Oxford*, and deſcended from *Aubrey de Vere*, who was honoured with the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* (to hold in Fee to him and his Heirs) by King *Henry* the Firſt, and from *Aubrey* his Son, who was made Earl of *Oxford* in King *Stephen*'s Time, by *Maud* the Empreſs, *Anno* 1137. as alſo from *Hugh de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, his Grandſon, who in the 30th of *Henry* the Third was one of the Lords who ſubſcribed that Letter ſent to the Pope, whereby they complain'd of his Exactions upon this Realm. *Robert de Vere*, the ninth Earl of *Oxford*, was by *Richard* the Second created Marquiſs of *Dublin*, in the ninth Year of his Reign, (which Title of Marquiſs had never till then been heard of in *England*) and afterwards advanced to the Title of Duke of *Ireland*: but he died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1392. As the legal Earl now deceas'd was a great Sufferer for the Royal Cauſe in the late Civil Wars, ſo he was a great Promoter of the Happy Revolution. He lived to the Age of about Fourſcore, and left behind him *Diana*, Dutcheſs of *St. Albans*, and two other Daughters: So that that Antient and Noble Family being now extinct in the Male Line, the Honour is extinguiſh'd with it. He was ſucceeded in the Command of his Regiment by *George* Duke of *Northumberland*. In

*The Earl of* Oxford *dies.*

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*The Marquiſs of* Athol *dies.*

In the Month of *May* died —— *Murray*, Marquiſs of *Atkol* in *Scotland*, being ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son, the Earl of *Tullibardin*, Lord Privy Seal, ſince made Duke of *Athol.*

*And the Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.

On the 10th of *May* died *Edward Jones* D. D. and Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph.* He lived for ſome Years in *Ireland*, and had a Living there; but the Troubles of that Kingdom beginning in 1688. forced him to fly for Shelter into *England.* He was by King *William* preferred to the Biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph*, and was ſucceeded in his See by the Reverend Dr. *George Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury.*

Samuel Pepys *Eſq; dies.*

On the 16th of *May* died *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; Secretary of the Admiralty of *England* to King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, and one of the greateſt Ornaments of his Age. He was deſcended of the antient Family of the *Pepys* of *Cottenham* in *Cambridgeſhire*, born in *London* in 1632. and had his Education at *Paul*'s School there, and *Magdalen-College* in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; from whence, by the Intereſt of General *Montague*, (afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, to whom he was related) he was eaſily introduced into Publick Buſineſs, and ſucceſſfully employ'd by that Great Man in divers ſecret Negotiations for the Service of King *Charles* the Second, and attended him as Secretary in the Expedition for bringing over his Majeſty from *Holland.*

*The Earl of* Orrery's *Death.*

Towards the end of *Auguſt* died *Lionel Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery* in the Kingdom of *Ireland.* This is the ſecond Branch of the Family of the *Boyles*, the firſt being that of *Burlington* and *Cork*; and the Grandfather of this Earl, whoſe Name was *Roger*, was the firſt dignified with the Honour of Earl of *Orrery*, by King *Charles* the Second. He was a Perſon famous for his Dramatick Writings, but more eſpecially for the celebrated Play call'd *Muſtapha*; and beſides many other excellent Endowments, he was a good *Mathematician*, and the new Fort of *Kinſale*, which is a regular piece of Fortification, eſpecially to the Seaward, was built under his Direction and Management. The Honour and Eſtate upon the Death of this laſt Earl, for want of Iſſue Male of his Body, devolved upon his Brother, the Right Honourable *Charles Boyle* Eſq; who imitated his noble Grandfather in his learned Accompliſhments; and on whom her Majeſty, about this time, beſtow'd the Command of a Regiment of Foot.

*M.* de St. Evremond *dies.*

*Charles de St. Dennis*, Seigneur *de St. Evremond*, a *French* Gentleman, famous for his Polite Learning, died at *London*, on the 9th of *Auguſt*, above Ninety Years old. He was deſcended from an antient Family in *Normandy*, where he was born. Being a younger Brother, he ſerved in the Army, and having on ſeveral Occaſions ſhew'd a particular Bravery and Conduct, was in great Eſteem with the late Prince of *Condé*, the Mareſchals *de Turenne*, *de Clerambault*, *de Crequy*, and other great Generals. In 1652. he was made a Major-General, and no doubt had been raiſed to a higher Degree, had not a Letter (in which he made very ſevere Reflections upon Cardinal *Mazarin*'s Management at the *Pyrenean* Treaty) expoſed him to the *French* King's Diſpleaſure. Upon that account Monſieur *St. Evremond* was in 1661. obliged to leave his native Country. He went firſt into *Holland*, and after two or three Years Stay at the *Hague*, was invited by King *Charles* the Second to come over into *England.* Here he improved his natural Parts by Study, Philoſophy, and the *Belles Lettres*; and by his witty Converſation, made himſelf very acceptable to the prime *Engliſh* Nobility. 'Twould be needleſs to add any thing in Commendation of his Works, ſince they have met with ſo univerſal Approbation.

*Dr.* Wallis *dies.*

On the 27th of *September* died *John Wallis* D. D. *Savilian* Profeſſor of Geometry in the Univerſity of *Oxford*: He was a great Scholar, and particularly famous for his vaſt Skill in Mathematick Learning. He was ſucceeded by Captain *Halley* in his Place of Profeſſor of Geometry.

## YEAR *Third*, 1704.

*Sir* Thomas Millington *dies.*

ON the 5th of *January* died Sir *Thomas Millington*, firſt Phyſician to her Majeſty, and Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, in the 74th Year of his Age.

*Dutcheſs of* Buckingham's *Death.*

On the 7th of *February* died the Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, a Lady of exemplary Goodneſs and Virtue. She was of the Family of the Lord *Brook*, and firſt married to *Baptiſt Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*; but ſince, after his Deceaſe, to *John* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby.*

*Earl of* Burlington's *Death.*

On the 9th of the ſame Month died *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, alias *Bridlington*, and *Cork*, Viſcount *Dungarvan*, Baron *Clifford* of *Lansborough*, and Baron *Boyle* of *Youghall. Richard Boyle*, the Grandfather of this noble Earl, in conſideration of his Aſſiſtance to King *Charles* the Firſt, in the unhappy Civil Wars, and by reaſon of his Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth Clifford*, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, and Baron *Clifford*, &c. was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Clifford* of *Lansborough* in the County of *York*; and afterwards, in reſpect of his own faithful Services both in *England* and *Ireland*, and the great Merit of the ſame *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, was created Earl of *Burlington* in the County of *York*; he being Son and Heir of Sir *Richard Boyle* Kt. who was promoted to the Degree of a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Stile of Lord *Boyle* of *Youghall* in the Fourteenth Year of King *James* the Firſt; and farther honoured with the Dignity of Viſcount *Dungarvan*, and Earl of *Cork*, in that Kingdom, in 1620. The Earl now deceaſed left a Son, a Minor, to inherit his Honours and Eſtate.

*Lord* Longueville's *Death.*

About the end of *March* died *Henry Yelverton* Viſcount *Longueville*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, and Baronet, Brother and Heir of *Charles Grey* of *Ruthin*, and Son to Sir *Henry Yelverton* of *Eaſton-Manduit* in the County of *Northampton*, Baronet. He left a Son behind him to inherit his Honour and Eſtate, who was then a Minor of about twelve Years of Age.

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*Earl of* Romney's *Death.*

On the 8th of *April* died *Henry Sidney* Earl of *Romney*, Viſcount *Sidney* of *Sheppey*, and Baron of *Milton*. He was the third Son of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, was ſome time Envoy Extraordinary from King *Charles* the Second to the States-General of the United Provinces; and upon the Revolution 1688. (wherein he was highly inſtrumental) was made one of the Privy Council; and for his faithful Services preferred to the Dignity of Baron of *Milton* in the County of *Kent*, and Viſcount *Sidney* of *Sheppey*, an Iſle of the ſame County, Firſt of *William* and *Mary*, two Days before their Majeſties Coronation. Some time after, he was conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State; next, made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and afterwards created Earl of *Romney* in *Kent*, (one of the Cinque-Ports) on the 14th of *May* 1694. He was, when the late King died, *March.* 8. 1701-2. Groom of the Stole, and Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, Captain and Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Conſtable of *Dover*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Kent*, and City of *Canterbury*, and County of the ſame City, Vice-Admiral of *Kent*, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the ſaid County of *Kent*. He was diveſted of all theſe Places in her preſent Majeſty's Reign, except that of the Regiment of Guards, wherein, upon his Deceaſe, he was ſucceeded by the Duke of *Marlborough*. He died unmarried, and left the Bulk of his Eſtate to his great Nephew, Mr. *Sidney*, a younger Brother of the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

*Lord* Petre's *Death.*

On the 4th of *June* died *Thomas Petre*, Baron *Petre* of *Writtle*, whoſe Anceſtor, Sir *John Petre*, Son and Heir to Sir *William Petre*, Doctor of Laws, who had been Secretary, and of the Privy-Council, to four Kings and Queens, and ſeven times Ambaſſador in Foreign Parts, was created Lord *Petre* of *Writtle* in the County of *Eſſex*, in the firſt Year of King *James* the Firſt. He was a *Roman* Catholick.

*Dr.* Bathurſt's *Death.*

On the 8th of the ſame Month died *Ralph Bathurſt*, Doctor of Phyſick, Preſident of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Wells*. Some *Latin* Verſes, writ many Years before his Death, diſcover he had a good Taſte of Poetry.

*Dutcheſs of* Buckingham's *Death.*

In the Month of *November* died the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Buckingham*: She was the only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax*, ſome time General of the Parliament's Forces againſt King *Charles* the Firſt, and married, before the Reſtoration, to *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom ſhe had no Children. She was a Lady of great Virtue and Goodneſs, and left what Perſonal Eſtate ſhe had to the Lady *Hickman*, Siſter to the Earl of *Plimouth*, her Kinſwoman.

*Mr.* Locke *dies.*

On the 21ſt of the ſame Month died *John Locke* Eſq; at *High-Laver* in the County of *Eſſex*. He was born at *Penſford*, in the Pariſh of *Publoe*, in the County of *Somerſet*, being the Son of Mr. *Locke* (ſome time Steward or Court-Keeper to Colonel *Alexander Popham*, in the ſaid County) who left him a real Eſtate of 200 *l. per Annum*. He was educated in *Weſtminſter* School, from whence he was ſent to *Chriſt-Church* College in *Oxford*, in 1651, where he became one of the Students in that College, and took the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, *Febr.* 14. 1655. He entred on the Phyſick Line, run through a Courſe of Chymiſtry, and in 1672 was made Secretary to the Lord Chancellor *Shaftesbury*; but quitting that Place in 1674, when that Lord was put out, he went to *Oxford*, and on *Febr.* 6. 1674. he took the Degree of Batchellor of Phyſick, and practiſed there: but there being a high Ferment in the Nation, and a Plot (or a ſuppoſed one) breaking out in 1683, he left *Oxford*, withdrew to *Holland*, and was ſome time employed there by the *Engliſh* Reſident, to tranſact Buſineſs between him and the Earl of *Middleton*, Secretary of State in *England*; tho' before this, *viz.* in 1684. he was put out of the Student's Place in *Chriſt-Church*. However, he had Leave to return home in King *James*'s time; and after the Succeſſion of King *William* to the Throne, he was firſt made Secretary at War, 1689. then one of the Commiſſioners of Appeal, and afterwards, upon that Prince's erecting Lords Commiſſioners of Trade, Mr. *Locke* was one of thoſe appointed to officiate by virtue of that Commiſſion; wherein he continued till towards the latter end of 1698. when he voluntarily reſigned it, by reaſon of his Age and bodily Infirmities. The Bulk of his Study he divided between Mr. *Peter King* of the *Middle-Temple*, and Mr. *Francis Cudworth* Merchant; to which laſt he bequeathed 3000 *l.* He wrote ſeveral excellent Treatiſes, particularly, *An Eſſay upon Human Underſtanding*; *Thoughts of Education*; *A Collection of Letters concerning Toleration, Coin and Trade*; *The Treatiſes of Government*; *The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, as delivered in the Scriptures*; *A Vindication of the Reaſonableneſs from* Mr. Edwards's *Reflections*; *A ſecond Vindication of the Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity*; *Several Anſwers to Dr.* Stillingfleet, *late Biſhop of* Worceſter; *Some Annotations on St.* Paul's *Epiſtle to the* Galatians; *and Occaſional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Chriſtian Life*: both which laſt were printed after his Death, without his Name.

As for his Character, take it from a Gentleman who knew him very well, in theſe words: 'His Name will laſt as long as our preſent Language is underſtood, or *Engliſhmen* have a Reliſh 'for good Senſe. His Literature was univerſal, his Notions uſeful, and his Obſervations critical and juſt. He knew how to write Controverſy, and differ in Converſation with equal 'Strength and Manners. He was as much a Maſter of the firſt, as if he had been always immured amongſt Books; and yet had ſo decent and winning a Behaviour, that no Courts could 'have added to the Complaiſance of his Temper. How much he could improve our Underſtandings, may be found by thoſe who read what he wrote with that Intent; but this Nation 'can ſcarce pay regard enough to his Memory, for his making ſeveral, who were ſo much in 'the wrong, judge rightly of Toleration and Recoinage. What he hath written about Trade, 'beſpoke him adequate to the Commiſſion he once had, and conſcientiouſly laid down, becauſe 'his infirm Body would not admit of his attending upon it. Indeed, upon whatever Occaſion 'he employed his Pen, he wrote in a maſterly Strain, ſhew'd Compaſs of Thought, and the 'utmoſt Penetration, beſides a Perſpicuity ſcarce to be met with. He had himſelf a large 'Mind, and yet was the fartheſt Man alive from ridiculing Men of a lower Form; from 'being aſſuming and magiſterial in his Diſcourſe; and, in ſhort, he was as well a good-natur'd 'and well-bred Gentleman, as a finiſh'd Scholar and profound Philoſopher. This being but a

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'little part of what might be ſaid in his Praiſe, it is eaſy to imagine he is infinitely lamented 'by all who had the Happineſs of his Acquaintance, tho by his own great Inſight into Nature, 'and a conſtant Temperance, he preſerved a very weak Conſtitution to an Age very few attain 'to; and at laſt was brought to his End by a meer gradual Decay, which made him for ſome 'time, without Conſternation, expect his Change.'

*Sir* Roger L'Eſtrange's *Death.*

The 12th of *December* died Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* Kt. in the 88th Year of his Age. He was the ſecond Son of Sir *Hammond L'Eſtrange*, of *Hunſton* in *Norfolk*, Kt. Having in 1644. obtain'd a Commiſſion from King *Charles* the Firſt, for reducing of *Lynn* in the County of *Norfolk*, then in the Poſſeſſion of the Parliament, his Deſign was diſcover'd to Colonel *Walton*, the Governor, and his Perſon ſeized; upon which he was tried by a Court-Martial at *Guildhall*, *London*, and condemned to die for a Spy: but upon Prince *Rupert's* Interpoſition, he was reprieved, and continued in *Newgate* ſeveral Years. After his Enlargement, he found means to ingratiate himſelf with the Protector, and having once or twice play'd before him on the Violin, he was by ſome nick-named *Cromwell's Fidler*. Being a Man of Parts, and Maſter of an eaſy humorous Stile, but withal in narrow Circumſtances, he began upon the Reſtoration to ſet up a confuſed ſort of News-Paper, which at length was put down by the *Gazette*, firſt ſet on foot by Mr. *Williamſon* (ſince Sir *Joſeph*) Under-Secretary to Mr. Secretary *Nicholas*; for which, however, the Government allow'd Sir *Roger* a Conſideration. Some time after the *Popiſh* Plot, when the *Tories* began to gain ground over the *Whigs*, Sir *Roger*, in a Paper call'd the *Obſervator*, became a mighty Stickler for the former, and deſcended to very mean and trifling Stories to expoſe the latter. He ſerv'd for *Winchester* as a Member in the Parliament call'd by King *James*, 1685. but things taking a quite different Turn in that Prince's Reign in point of Liberty of Conſcience, than moſt People expected, his *Obſervators* were diſuſed, as not at all ſuiting with the Times: However, Sir *Roger* ſtill continued Licenſer of the Preſs till King *William*'s Acceſſion, in whoſe Reign he met with ſome Trouble, upon account of his being ſuppoſed to be a diſaffected Perſon: Nevertheleſs, he went to his Grave in Peace, tho' he had, in a manner, ſurvived thoſe Intellectuals, which for many Years he enjoy'd to an uncommon Perfection, as appears by his various Compoſures. Beſides his *Obſervators*, he wrote many other Political Treatiſes and Pamphlets; but his Abilities and maſterly Stile were chiefly diſplay'd in ſeveral excellent Tranſlations from the *Latin*, *Spaniſh* and *French*; particularly, *Seneca's Morals*; ſome of *Eraſmus's Colloquies*; *Æſop's Fables*, with *Moral Reflections*; *Don Quevedo's Viſions*; the *Works of Joſephus*, &c.

*Col.* Titus's *Death.*

Towards the end of the Year 1704. Colonel *Silus* or *Silius Titus*, departed this Life. He was deſcended from a Family call'd *Tito* in *Italy*: He became a Commoner of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, in 1637. and having continued there three Years, he removed into one of the Inns of Court. When the Civil Wars broke out, he became a Captain in the Parliament's Army, but afterwards adhered cloſely to the King's Intereſt. After the Beheading of King *Charles* the Firſt, he follow'd the Fortune of *Charles* the Second, in the Quality of Groom of his Bed-Chamber. He was at the Battle of *Worceſter*, and after the Defeat of the Royal Army, made his Eſcape. Some time after *Cromwell* aſſuming the Protectorſhip, he wrote a very ſhrewd Pamphlet againſt him, entitled, *Killing no Murder*, under the borrow'd Name of *Allen*; wherein he would have perſuaded him, by way of recompence, for what he had done to the Nation, to make away with himſelf, or proved it lawful for any body elſe to kill him. After the Reſtoration in 1660. he was in much favour with K. *Charles* II. and made Groom of the Bed-Chamber. He was choſen Burgeſs for *Leſtwithiel* in the Parliament of *May*, 1661. When the Popiſh Plot broke out, he became a zealous Stickler againſt the Favourers of that Deſign and Intereſt; quitted his Place of Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and being choſen Knight of the Shire for the County of *Huntingdon*, in the Parliament held in 1680. he made ſeveral ſmart Speeches for the Bill of *Excluſion*. However, he grew in favour with King *James*, being in *November* 1687. introduced to that Prince by Mr. *William Pen*, with whom he join'd Intereſt for taking away the *Penal Laws and Teſt*, &c. It was reported alſo, that he had finiſhed a Book to ſhew the Uſe and Advantage of it. He was in *June* 1688. ſworn of the Privy-Council to King *James*, together with *Chriſtopher Vane* Eſq; and Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls. After the Revolution, he ſerv'd Burgeſs for the Town of *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, in one or two Parliaments. He lived retiredly the latter part of his Time, under the Preſſures of an advanced Age, which, at length, brought him to his Grave. He was buried at *Buſhy* in *Hertfordſhire*, the Place of his Nativity.

## YEAR *Fourth*, 1705.

*Lord* Lucas *dies.*

ON the 31ſt of *January* died *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Baron *Lucas*: He ſucceeded his Brother *Charles* Lord *Lucas*, who was Heir to his Uncle Sir *John Lucas*; a Perſon verſed in divers Languages, and who, for his Loyalty and Valour in the Civil War, was in 1644 created Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield* in *Eſſex*. Upon the Revolution, the Cuſtody of the *Tower* was committed to this Lord by the City of *London*; the ſame, with the Title of Governor, was continued to him all King *William*'s Reign, but Queen *Anne* made the Earl of *Abingdon* Conſtable: However, the Lord *Lucas* had the Command of a Regiment of Foot to his Death, being a Perſon of great Honour and Integrity.

*And the Earl of* Huntingdon.

The 22d of *February* died *George Haſtings* Earl of *Huntingdon*; a young Peer of a comely Perſon, excellent Temper, and pregnant Parts, which he had improved by Travel: And as he was like to be a great Honour and Ornament to his Country, ſo his immature Death was generally lamented. Having never been married, his Title and Eſtate devolved upon *Theophilus Haſtings*, his Half-Brother by the Father's ſide, a Minor, under the Tutelage of his Mother, the Counteſs *Dowager*.

In

In the Month of *February* died alſo Mr. *John Ray*, a Perſon moſt famous for his great Knowledge of Plants, about which he has publiſh'd a great many Tracts. He took his Degree of Maſter of Arts in *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*.

*Mr.* Ray's *Death.*

On the firſt of *March* died Dr. *James Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and was ſucceeded in that See by *William Wake*, Doctor in Divinity.

*The Biſhop of* Lincoln's *Death.*

The 11th of the ſame Month put a period to the Life of the Counteſs Dowager of *Northumberland*, Relict of *Algernoon* Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord High Admiral of *England* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. She reach'd a very advanc'd Age, being 97 Years old when ſhe died. Her large Jointure devolv'd on her Grandaughter, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*.

*Counteſs of* Northumberland's *Death.*

This Month died alſo *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. He was eldeſt Son of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, who being attainted in Parliament in 1685, the Son loſt the Honours in *England*, which otherwiſe he ſhould have inherited; but had he ſurviv'd the Dutcheſs his Mother, he would have been Duke of *Bucclugh* in *Scotland*, where the Attainder did not reach. He was married to a Daughter of *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, by whom he left two Sons, and as many Daughters. This Nobleman was a Perſon of a very ſweet, affable Temper, and was much lamented by all that knew him.

*Earl of* Dalkeith's *Death*

On the 2d of *April* died Mr. *John How*, a famous Presbyterian Miniſter.

*Mr.* How's *Death.*

About the End of *July* died *Philip* Earl of *Leiceſter*, without Iſſue, and ſo the Honour and Eſtate devolved on his Brother, the Honourable *John Sidney*, whoſe Father died in 1702.

*Earl of* Leiceſter's *Death.*

The ſame Month (*July*) *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, died in *Wales*, where he had lived retiredly. He was bred a Proteſtant, but the Misfortunes of his Bed putting him into a Vein of Travelling, he turn'd Roman Catholick, beyond Sea; which Change of Religion occaſion'd him ſome Trouble. In the time of the *Popiſh Plot* he was impriſon'd in the *Tower*, but diſcharg'd afterwards without any Tryal. King *James* II. ſent him, in 1687, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the *Pope*, to tender that Prince's Obedience to the *Roman* See, with great hopes of extirpating what they call the *Northern Hereſy*: But this Embaſſy had not the hoped-for Succeſs. In the time of the Aſſaſſination Plot againſt the Perſon of King *William*, he was impriſon'd in *Newgate*, but diſcharg'd again without Tryal. He was a Learned Perſon, well vers'd in the Mathematicks: for he was the Inventor of an *Horizontal Globe*, and wrote a Book of the Uſe of it. His Eſtate, upon his Deceaſe, deſcended to Mr. *Palmer*, his Kinſman.

*E. of* Caſtlemain's *Death.*

About the middle of *July* died Dr. *Titus Oates*. He was the Son of a *Baptiſt* Preacher; and bred for ſome time at *Cambridge* under the Tutorage of Dr. *Watſon*, late Biſhop of *St. David's*. As for his taking any Degree at *Salamanca*, from whence he was, by way of Ridicule, call'd *Salamanca Doctor*, I ſhall not enquire into the Truth of it. It's certain he was, for ſome time, abroad, and turn'd *Papiſt*. He was the Diſcoverer of the *Popiſh* Plot in 1678, for which he was firſt mightily careſs'd, and had a Penſion of 500 *l. per ann.* granted him by K. *Charles* II. but maliciouſly interweaving Improbabilities and Falſities with Truth, in his Depoſitions, and the *Popiſh* Intereſt prevailing, by degrees, in that Reign; the Doctor had not only his Penſion taken from him, but was diſcountenanc'd, ridiculed, and put under a moſt exorbitant Fine, for ſaying, *That the Duke of* York *was a Papiſt*. In King *James*'s Time, he was try'd upon an Information of Perjury, convicted, pillory'd, whip'd after the moſt unmerciful manner imaginable, and impriſon'd in the *King's Bench*, where he continu'd till the Revolution. The Daringneſs and Courage of the Man was beyond example, he having been often heard to ſay, *He did not queſtion but he ſhould live to another Turn, and triumph over his Enemies*; which, indeed, came to paſs upon the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, when part of his Penſion (200 *l. per ann.*) was reſtored to him. Many who would not allow him to be a good Evidence, were forced to own he prov'd a good Prophet, by ſome things that afterwards came to paſs, which concurred very well with his Depoſitions. He was of a fiery Temper, and violent Humour, variable in his Religion, and run the Circle of it in *England*, except that of Quakeriſm. He wrote his Narrative of the Popiſh Plot, a Sermon or two, and ſome Years after the Revolution there came out, under his Name, three Volumes in Octavo, full of Scurrility and undecent Language, towards that unfortunate Prince, King *James* II. then in Exile.

*Dr.* Oates *Death and Character.*

Towards the beginning of *Auguſt* died Sir *Edward Nevil*, one of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of *Common Pleas*; wherein he was ſucceeded by *Robert Dormer* Eſq;

*Judge* Nevil's *Death.*

On the 7th of the ſame Month died Dr. *Edward Young*, Dean of *Salisbury*. This worthy Divine lived long without any conſiderable Preferment, and tho recommended by the late Queen *Mary* a little before ſhe died, to the Care of ſome Reverend Prelates, was not made a Dean till juſt before the Death of the late King *William*. He wrote two Volumes of Sermons in Octavo.

*Dr.* Young *dies.*

On *Sunday* the 2d of *September*, Lieutenant-General *Ramſey* died ſuddenly at *Edinburgh* (at the ſame Hour with the Earl of *March*) after a Debauch. He was Son to the Earl of *Dalhouſie*, born at *Dalhouſie* in *Scotland*, and carried Arms in *Holland* and the *Low Countries*, where he roſe gradually to be Enſign, Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of a Regiment, which was after his Death Sir *Charles Graham*'s, and afterwards Major-General *Walter Collier*'s, in the Service of the States-General. In the Year 1690, he was made Brigadier, after the Action of *Walcourt*, and Colonel of the *Scotch* Regiment of Guards. In the Year 1693, after the Battle of *Landen*, he was made Major-General. In the firſt Year of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, he was made Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*. He was a Perſon of great Military Merit, and who had made his Valour, Intrepidity and Conduct conſpicuous, on many Occaſions; particularly at the memorable Attack of the Fort *Coquelet* before *Namur*, in the Year 1695, in which, together with the Lord *Cutts*, he commanded five Battalions of the Foot-Guards, *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Dutch*. The only Action he was ever cenſur'd for, was ſuffering the *Dutch* Guards to take the Poſt of Honour before the *Scotch* Guards, while he was their Colonel; which was highly reſented, not only by the Officers, but by the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*.

*General* Ramſey's *Death.*

The

A. C. 1705.

*The Prince of* Heſſe-Darmſtadt *dies.*

The next Day after the Death of General *Ramſey* (*viz.* the 3d of *September*) *George* Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt* was kill'd at the Attack of Fort *Montjuich*. He was Brother to the *Landgrave* of that Name, whoſe Illuſtrious Family has often mix'd Blood with the moſt Noble in *Germany*, and has produced Men who have been thought worthy of the Imperial Crown. He gave early Proofs of his Valour in the Wars againſt the *Turks*, in the Years 1685, 1686, 1687, and 1688; particularly at the famous Siege of *Negropont*. His next Campaign was on the *Rhine*, where he was wounded at the Sieges of *Bonn* and *Mentz*. After this, he was invited over into *England*, and had as great a ſhare as any General, in the Reduction of *Ireland*. The Day before the Battle of the *Boyne* he was wounded with the ſame Cannon-Ball that graz'd on the Shoulder of King *William*. At the Siege of *Athlone*, he was the moſt forward in the Council of War, in adviſing the paſſing of the River, in ſight of the Enemies Army, and contributed moſt to the Succeſs of that bold Enterprize. At the Battle of *Aghrim* he charg'd with his uſual Courage, and receiv'd a Wound; which, however, did not hinder him from diſtinguiſhing himſelf at the Siege of *Limerick*. Theſe great Services undoubtedly merited a high Reward, which King *William* not knowing how he could, conveniently, beſtow on the Prince of *Heſſe*, in his own Dominions, his Majeſty, by his Intereſt in the Court of *Madrid*, advanc'd his Highneſs to the eminent Station of Viceroy of *Catalonia*, where he had, ſome time before, ſignaliz'd his Courage, Conduct, and Experience, in the vigorous Defence of *Barcelona*. Upon the *French* King's Invaſion of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt* return'd into *England*, where being moſt kindly receiv'd by King *William*, and admitted to his Majeſty's Confidence, he gave ſeveral Schemes for the Reduction of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Heaven reſerving the Honour of purſuing thoſe glorious Deſigns to Queen *Anne*, the Prince of *Heſſe* accompany'd the Duke of *Ormond* in the Expedition of *Cadiz*, in Quality of the Emperor's Plenipotentiary; and if there had been the ſame Concurrence of Counſels and Diſpoſitions in all the other Generals, as was between his Highneſs and his Grace, 'tis more than probable, that that Undertaking had been attended with Succeſs. The Prince's Spirit did not ſink under this Diſappointment. He attended King *Charles* III. into *Portugal*, and then embarking on board the Confederate Fleet, did earneſtly ſollicit the Attempt upon *Gibraltar*, which ſucceeded beyond Expectation: Nor did his Courage, Conduct, and unwearied Vigilance, contribute leſs to the Preſervation of that Conqueſt. That he did not lead, this Year, King *Charles* III. and the Confederate Fleet in the Purſuit of Chimerical Projects, plainly appears by the Inſurrection in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the taking of *Denia*, and the great Number of *Catalans* that came over to King *Charles* before *Barcelona*. As his Intrepidity, Wiſdom, and Preſence of Mind gain'd him the Affection and Reſpect of all Martial Men; ſo his Moderation, Juſtice, Complaiſance and Affability, recommended him to the Love and Eſteem of all ſorts of People.

*Dr.* Berwick *dies.*

The ſame Month (*September*) died Dr. *Berwick*, an Eminent Phyſician, who was in great Favour and Eſteem with King *Charles* II.

*Dutcheſs of* Norfolk's *Death.*

The 16th of *October* died *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. She was the only Daughter and Heir to the late Earl of *Peterborow*, and married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, to whom ſhe bore no Children, and from whom, after ſhe had been married for near 20 Years, ſhe was divorced in Parliament in 1700, upon an Accuſation of Adultery. Some time after the Duke's Death, ſhe married Sir *John Germain*, a *Dutch* Gentleman; but, upon her Deceaſe, a good Eſtate ſhe had, devolv'd upon her firſt Couſin, the brave Earl of *Peterborow*.

*Dr.* Aglionby's *and* *Dr.* Syke's *Death.*

On the 28th of *November* died Dr. *Aglionby*, her Majeſty's late Envoy to the Laudable Cantons of *Swiſſerland*.

On the 14th of *December* died Dr. *Syke*, Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, *Margaret*-Profeſſor of Divinity, of the ſame Univerſity, and who in 1704 ſucceeded Dr. *Bathurſt* in the Preſidentſhip of that College.

*And the Queen Dowager.*

*Her Pedegree and Character.*

*Catherine* Queen Dowager of *England*, who died at *Lisbon* the 31ſt of *December* N. S. was born at *Villa-Vicoſa*, the 14th of *November* 1638. N.S. being Daughter of Don *Juan* VI. then Duke of *Braganza*, and ſoon after King of *Portugal*; and only Siſter of Don *Alphonſo* VI. and Don *Pedro* King of *Portugal*. Her Marriage with *Charles* II. King of *Great Britain* was ſolemniz'd in *May* 1662; but ſhe had the misfortune to bear no Children. She lived and died a very devout Roman Catholick: Yet for full 30 Years ſhe ſtaid in *England*, ſhe carried herſelf with that Prudence, that ſhe never gave a juſt Occaſion of Jealouſy or Complaint to this Proteſtant Nation. For when Dr. *Oates* maliciouſly endeavour'd to involve her in the *Popiſh* Plot, her Majeſty's Innocence did ſo evidently appear, that his Information redounded to his Confuſion, and ſerv'd only to render the other Parts of his Evidence ſuſpected. Upon the Revolution, her Majeſty behav'd herſelf with her uſual Temper; but about three Years after, fearing her Roman Catholick Attendants might give ſome Umbrage to the Government, ſhe diſcreetly reſolv'd to retire to her native Country: and ſo left *Somerſet-Houſe*, her uſual Reſidence, on the 30th of *March* in the Year 1692, and embarking at *Dover* for *Calais*, proceeded thro' *France* and *Spain* to *Portugal*. There ſhe ſpent the Remainder of her Life in Acts of Charity and Devotion; and when, upon her Brother's Indiſpoſition, the Regency of that Kingdom was, in a manner, forc'd upon her, ſhe diſcharg'd the ſame with great Wiſdom, unwearied Application, and hearty Affection for the Common Cauſe.

## YEAR *Fifth*, 1706.

ON the 29th of *January* 1705-6, died at *Bath*, *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Baron *Buckhurſt*, Lord *Cranfield* of *Cranfield*, and Knight of the *Garter*, being near 70 Years of Age. His Paternal Anceſtors came into *England*, at the *Norman* Conqueſt, and their Deſcendants, throughout all Ages ſince, have been Men of great Note in their ſeveral Times. He was the ſixth Earl of that Name in Deſcent, and the Delicacy and Sprightlineſs of his Wit, recommended him to the Eſteem and Intimacy of King *Charles* II. inſomuch that he was a conſtant Sharer of that Monarch's Pleaſures. As he was a great Lover of Poetry, and made Verſes himſelf, which had particular Graces, ſo he was a Bountiful Patron and Encourager of Men of Parts; and, in particular, was a great Benefactor to Mr. *Prior*. In the Reign of King *James* II. he atoned for the Licentiouſneſs of his Youth, by his firm Adherence to the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt: and as he was not a little inſtrumental in the late Revolution, ſo upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion, he was made Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold; which Place he reſign'd (upon a valuable Conſideration) in 1697, and was ſucceeded by the Earl of *Sunderland*, who did not keep it long. The Earl of *Dorſet* had beſides, the Honour and Truſt of being conſtituted one of the Lords Juſtices of *England* in 1695, 1696, 1697, and 1698. He married in the Life-time of his Father, *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Harvey Bagot* Eſq; and Widow of the Earl of *Falmouth*; and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his only Son *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*.

*The Earl of* Dorſet's *Death and Character.*

On the 27th of *February* died *John Evelyn* Eſq; being about 84 Years of Age. He was an Ornament to this Nation, and to the Commonwealth of Learning, having made his Name famous by the following Compoſures, which he publiſh'd in his Life-time, *viz.* 1. *Sylva*, a Diſcourſe of Foreſt-Trees. 2. *Kalendarium Hortenſe*, or the Gardiner's Almanack. 3. *Sculptura*, the Hiſtory of *Calcography*, and Engraving in Copper. 4. The Parallel of *Architecture*. 5. The Idea and Perfection of *Painting*. 6. *Navigation* and *Commerce*, their Original and Progreſs. 7. Publick Employment prefer'd to Solitude. 8. *Terra*, a Philoſophical Diſcourſe of the Earth. 9. *Numiſmata*, a Diſcourſe of Medals: And, 10. *Acetaria*, or a Diſcourſe of Sallets: Beſides many things in Manuſcript. He was a Member of the *Royal Society* upon the firſt Inſtitution of that Learned Body; and before the End of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, he was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Privy Seal. When *Greenwich* Hoſpital was erected in King *William*'s Reign, he was made Treaſurer of it. His Anceſtors are ſaid to have been the firſt that made Gunpowder in *England*.

John Evelyn *Eſq; dies.*

In the Month of *April* died *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Berkſhire*, Viſcount *Andover*, and Baron *Howard* of *Charlton*, Brother and Heir to *Charles* Earl of *Berkſhire*, a Branch of that renown'd and Ducal Stock of the *Howards* of *Norfolk*. He lived to a great Age, and at his Death his Eſtate and Honour devolved upon his grand Nephew, then about 18 Years old.

*The Earl of* Berkſhire *dies.*

About the Beginning of the Month of *June*, died at *Bath*, Dr. *Fuller*, an Eminent Phyſician, who was the Author of an excellent Treatiſe, call'd, *Medicina Gymnaſtica*.

*And Dr.* Fuller.

On the 20th of *June* died *Ralph* Lord *Grey*, Baron of *Werk*. He was the only Brother of *Ford* Earl of *Tankerville*, who dying in 1701, and with him the Earldom and Viſcountſhip, the Barony and Eſtate devolved upon this Lord, who was Governour of *Barbadoes* when his Brother died. He dying unmarried, and the Honour alſo with him, a conſiderable part of his Eſtate devolv'd upon the Lord *North* and *Grey*; but what lay in his power to diſpoſe of, he gave to his Siſter's Son, Mr. *Neville*, who was to change his Name into *Grey*.

*And the Lord* Grey.

On the 2d of *July*, *John Methuen* Eſq; her Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the King of *Portugal*, died in that Country of the Gout, and a Rheumatiſm. He was a Perſon of great Parts, much improved by Study, Travel, and Converſation. His manly, yet eaſy Eloquence, ſhin'd in the Houſe of Commons upon many important and nice Occaſions; which induced the late King *William* to advance him to the Office of Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; which Poſt he fill'd with Dignity and Applauſe, as he did that in which he died, and in which he was ſucceeded by his worthy only Son.

*Mr.* Methuen's *Death and Character.*

On the 25th of *Auguſt*, the Lord *John Hay*, Son to the Marquiſs of *Tweedale*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of *Scotch* Dragoons, and Brigadier-General, who acquir'd immortal Honour at *Schellenberg* and *Ramelies*, died at *Courtray* of a Fever, after a Fortnight's Illneſs, being univerſally lamented.

*The Lord* John Hay *dies.*

On the 27th of *Auguſt* died *William Montague* Eſq; Brother to the late Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, and Uncle to *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*. He was, during the nine laſt Years of King *Charles* II. Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and continued in that Station till the ſecond Year of King *James* II. when the Judges being to give their Opinions about the taking off the *Teſt* and *Penal Laws*, he was one of the firſt that declared, *It could not be done but by the King and Parliament*: Whereupon he had his *Quietus* ſent him. He was not only eminent for his great Knowledge of, and inviolable Adherence to the Laws of this Land, but likewiſe for his Integrity, extenſive Charity, and other Chriſtian Virtues. The Groſs of his Eſtate was left to his Daughter the Lady *Drake*, and after her Deceaſe to the Marquiſs of *Monthermer*, only Son to the Duke of *Montague*. He was 89 Years old.

*And* W. Montague *Eſq;*

The 24th of *September* died *John Arundel*, Lord *Arundel* of *Trerife*, in the Flower of his Age.

*And the Lord* Arundel.

About the middle of *September* died *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Viſcount *Hatton* of *Gretton*, and Baron *Hatton* of *Kirby*, *Cuſtos Rotulorum* for the County of *Northampton*, and Governour of the Iſle of *Guernſey*.

*And the Lord Viſcount* Hatton.

A.C. 1706.

*And Sir* Bevill Granville.

On the 6th of *November* News was brought to *Whitehall*, that Sir *Bevill Granville*, her Majesty's Governour of *Barbadoes*, having obtain'd leave to come for *England*, died in his Voyage on board the *Kinsale* Man of War.

*And the Lord* Dungannon.

On the 8th of *November* died *Mark* Lord *Dungannon* at *Alicant*, very much lamented. He was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in her Majesty's Service, and descended from a warlike Family; his Ancestor, Colonel *Mark Trevor*, and the first Lord *Dungannon*, being the Person that charg'd *Cromwell* singly at *Drogheda*, and went near to cut off the Thred of that Life, which afterwards occasion'd much Blood-shed in the three Nations: which Valour and Constancy to the Royal Cause, *Oliver* some Years after generously rewarded, by restoring him to his sequestred Estate, at a time when he stood most in need of it.

*Dr.* Mew *Bp of* Winchester's *Death and Character.*

*Peter Mew*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, died at *Farnham*-Castle the 9th of *November*, in the 89th Year of his Age. He was educated at *Merchant-Taylors* School by the Care of his Uncle Dr. *Winiff*, then Dean of *St. Paul's* (and afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*) from whence he was elected Scholar of *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*; and when he was chosen Fellow, the great Rebellion breaking out, he took up Arms in King *Charles* I's Defence. He was an Officer in that King's Army till the fatal Year 1648, when the Royal Martyr was beheaded. Then he went into *Holland*, was beyond Sea in King *Charles* II's Service till the Restoration, and then return'd to his College, and took the Degree of Doctor of the Civil Laws. He was Rector of *Southwarborough* in *Hampshire*, and of St. *Mary*'s in *Reading*; Canon of *Windsor*, and Arch-Deacon of *Berks*; and upon the Death of Dr. *Baily* (Dean of *Sarum*) he was made President of St. *John*'s College. He was chosen Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* in the Year 1669; was some time Dean of *Rochester*; and in the last Year of his Vice-Chancellorship, *viz.* Feb. 9. 1672-3. he was made Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, where he continued about twelve Years, living very hospitably. On the 22d of *November* 1684, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, which then became vacant by the Death of Bishop *Morley*: And in *June* following, King *James* confiding much in his Loyalty and Zeal for the Royal Family and Cause, and in compliance with the Request of the *Somersetshire* Gentlemen, commanded him to go against the Duke of *Monmouth* then in Arms in the *West*, where he did eminent Service. He was some Months after succeeded in the See of *Winchester* by Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*.

*The Countess of* Pembroke *dies.*

On the 17th of *November* died the Countess of *Pembroke*, a most Virtuous and Pious Lady, the only Daughter of Sir *Robert Sawyer* Knt. Attorney-General in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. She left a very numerous and hopeful Issue behind her, by *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

*Sir* Robert Thorold *dies.*

On the last Day of *November*, Sir *Robert Thorold* Bart. a Roman Catholick, died at his House in St. *James*'s Place. He had a very solid Judgment, improv'd by Travelling, and adorn'd by an entire Mastery of several Languages. In his Temper he was Generous, Compassionate, and Hospitable; and in his Conversation Affable and Easy.

## YEAR *Sixth*, 1707.

*The Earl of* Stair *dies.*

ON the 8th of *January*, *John* Earl of *Stair* died at *Edinburgh* of an Apoplexy, generally lamented for his great Parts, and eminent Zeal for the Liberties and Welfare of *Great Britain*. He was one of the Commissioners of the Union, and very desirous to see that good Work brought to Perfection; for which he labour'd indefatigably, even the Day before he died. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrymple*, formerly President of the Sessions, and afterwards created Viscount and Earl of *Stair*. He was Advocate to King *James* II. and Secretary of State in *Scotland* to King *William* III.

*The Lord* Cutts *dies.*

Towards the latter end of *January* 1706-7, the Lord *Cutts*, one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and General of the Forces of that Kingdom, died in *Dublin*. He was a Person of eminent Natural Parts, well cultivated by Study and Conversation; of a free, unreserv'd Temper, and of undaunted Bravery and Resolution. As he was a Servant to the late Queen *Mary*, when Princess of *Orange*, and learnt the Trade of War under her Consort, so he was early devoted to both their Majesties, had a great share in, and ever warmly stickled for the late Revolution. He gave signal Proofs of his Intrepidity on many Occasions, particularly at the Siege of *Venlo* in 1702; but not being so obsequious to the General as some other Officers were, he was honourably laid aside, and sent to command in *Ireland*.

*The Bishop of* Chester *dies.*

On the 12th of *February* died Dr. *Stratford*, Bishop of *Chester*.

*Dr.* Waller *dies.*

Dr. *Stephen Waller*, a Civilian, died at his Seat at *Beconsfield*, on the 22d of *February*. He was a Person of an excellent Life, good Learning, singular Probity, and great Ability and Eminence in his Profession.

*Dr.* Drake *dies.*

On the 2d of *March* Dr. *James Drake*, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the College of Physicians, *London*, died of a Fever in *Westminster*. He was a Man of quick pregnant Parts, well stored with Learning, and improv'd by good Conversation: he had a great Mastery of the *English* Tongue, and wrote with Ease and Fluency, in a manly Stile. He had of late Years been principally famous for some Political Treatises, which, according to People's different Humours, Passions, and Interests, underwent various Judgments, as to the Subject Matter and Positions; tho all agreed in commending his Way of Writing. But besides his State-Treatises, and a Translation of *Herodotus*, (not yet printed) he had, for several Years past, been compiling a new compleat System of *Anatomy*, to which he put the finishing hand, some time before he was taken ill. It was the general Opinion, that the severe Prosecution he underwent, on account of his *Mercurius Politicus*, occasion'd the Distemper of which he died.

*The Bishop of* Ely *dies.*

On the 1st of *June* died Dr. *Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

On

A. C. 1707.

On the 15th died Signior *Vario*, a famous Hiſtory Painter, whoſe Works are chiefly admired for the Nobleneſs of the Deſign. His principal Performance is in *St. George's* Hall, in *Windſor-Caſtle.* *And Signior* Vario.

Three Days after, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, died at *Hampſtead*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was a Perſon of great Parts, deep Learning, and Maſter of an eaſy, clear, and manly Stile, as appears by ſeveral Treatiſes he publiſh'd in his Life-time, on various Subjects; among which, none gain'd him more Reputation than his *Diſcourſe concerning Death*, which alone will preſerve his Memory to future Ages. *Dr.* Sherlock *dies.*

The 23d of the ſame Month, Dr. *John Mill*, of *Queen's-College*, in *Oxford*, and Principal of *Edmund Hall*, died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 63d Year of his Age. He was a Man of great Learning, and particularly well vers'd in the Oriental Languages; of which he left a noble Specimen in the *Greek Teſtament* he publiſh'd a Fortnight before his Death. *And Dr.* Mill.

On the 31ſt of *July*, N. S. Major-General *Floyd* died at *Barcelona*, having ſerved ever ſince the beginning of the War in that Country, with great Reputation. *And Major Gen.* Floyd.

On the 18th of *Auguſt* died *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, Knight of the Garter, one of the Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, &c. at his Houſe in *Piccadilly*, in the Sixty-ſeventh Year of his Age. His natural and acquired Accompliſhments, both in Perſon and Mind, made him a great Ornament to the Peerage; and his eminent Zeal for the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, and the Proteſtant Religion, which he exerted on ſeveral Occaſions, in the moſt difficult Times, will render his Memory famous amongſt the greateſt Patriots of this Nation. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son *William Cavendiſh*, Marquiſs of *Hartington*, whom he left his ſole Executor, and whom her Majeſty was pleaſed, three Weeks after, to appoint Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the late Duke his Father; which Favour her Majeſty heighten'd by her gracious Expreſſion, *That ſhe had loſt a loyal* Subject, *and good* Friend, *in the* Father; *but did not doubt to find them both again in the Son.* Two Days afterwards, the new Duke was ſworn one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, and ſome time after conſtituted Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Derby*, and Warden and Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*, of all the Foreſts, Parks, Chaſes, and Warrens beyond *Trent.* *The Duke of* Devonſhire's *Death and Character.*

On the 30th of *Auguſt*, Brigadier General *Holcroft Blood* died at *Bruſſels.* He was Son to the famous Lieutenant Colonel *Blood*, who, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. attempted to ſteal the Crown out of the *Tower*, for which the King not only pardon'd him, but, upon a Repreſentation of the Hardſhip of his Caſe, ſettled a Penſion of 400 *l. per Annum* upon him. His Son *Holcroft Blood*, went to Sea in the ſecond *Dutch* War, 1672. afterwards became a Cadet in the *French* Guards, and there began to ſtudy the Fortifications, in which he made ſo great a Proficiency, that upon the Revolution he was taken notice of, and made a Captain. He did good Service as an Engineer in the *Iriſh* War; was made Major to *Seymour*'s Regiment, then Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Matthew Bridges*; and having behaved himſelf with Diſtinction at the Siege of *Namur*, he was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he commanded at *Bleinheim.* He was at laſt advanced to the Office of Brigadier General, and ſtood as fair for a farther Promotion, as any Officer in the Army. *Brig. General* Blood *dies.*

On the 15th of *September* died *George Stepney* Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary from her Majeſty to the States-General of the United Provinces, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Forty-fourth Year of his Age. He had ſerved his Country in Foreign Courts for the Space of Twenty Years, having ſucceſsfully acquitted himſelf in many difficult and important Negotiations, for which he was qualified by extraordinary natural Abilities, improv'd by a great Knowledge in all the politer Parts of Learning, and long Experience in Buſineſs. *Mr.* Stepney *dies.*

On the 20th of this Month, died *Alexander Stanhope* Eſq; Uncle to the Earl of *Cheſterfield.* He was ſeveral Years Ambaſſador in *Spain*, from King *William* III. and having diſcharged that Truſt with great Prudence and Fidelity, he was ſent his Majeſty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States-General, in which Station he was continued by her preſent Majeſty, till the latter end of the Year 1706, when he was ſucceeded in that Station by Mr. *Stepney*. He was a Perſon of good Parts, and witty pleaſant Humour. *And Mr.* Stanhope.

On the 3d of *October* died *William Petyt* Eſq; late Keeper of her Majeſty's Records in the *Tower* of *London.* He was a Perſon celebrated for his eminent Abilities, and great Knowledge of *Engliſh* Antiquities and Records; a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of the Liberty of the Commons of *England*, and an indefatigable Promoter of all genteel Literature. William Petyt *Eſq; dies.*

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, returning home with the great Ships from the *Mediterranean*, ſtruck, on the 22d of *October*, on a Rock off *Scilly*, and was unfortunately loſt, with all the Men on board his Ship the *Aſſociation.* His Character is to be found in the Body of this Hiſtory, *p.* 304. *Sir* Cloudeſly Shovell.

On the 1ſt of *December* Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, died at *Leghorn.* *And Admiral* Dilks.

On the 24th, died Major General *Shrimpton*, Member of Parliament for *Whitchurch*, in *Hampſhire*, and Governour of *Gibraltar.* *And Major-General* Shrimpton.

## YEAR *Seventh*, 1708.

ON the 18th of *February*, Sir *Edward Seymour* Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Exeter*, died at his Seat at *Maiden-Bradley*, in *Wiltſhire.* He was a Gentleman of a very ancient Family in the *Weſt* of *England*, and even an elder Branch of that of the Duke of *Somerſet*; and being poſſeſs'd of a great Eſtate, he was a Member of all the Parliaments that were held ever ſince the latter end of the Year 1667. He promoted the Impeachment of the *Sir* Edward Seymour *dies.*

A. C. 1708. *His Life and Character.*

the Earl of *Clarendon*. On the 25th of *February* 1672, he was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: on the 9th of *April* 1673, made Privy Counſellor, and ſoon after Treaſurer of the Navy. On the 6th of *March*, 1679, he was again choſen Speaker, but the King refuſing his Approbation, the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th, when the Commons choſe Serjeant *Gregory* to be their Speaker. In King *James*'s Parliament, he made a bold Speech againſt a Standing Army; and in the Convention Parliament, upon the Revolution, he oppoſed the declaring the Prince of *Orange* King of *England*. Nevertheleſs, in 1692, he was made a Privy Counſellor, and ſoon after conſtituted one of the Lords of the Treaſury. In the Year 1701, he forwarded in the Houſe of Commons the impeaching of the Earl of *Orford*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Hallifax*. Upon the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was admitted into the Privy Council, and made Comptroller of the Houſhold; which Place, about Two Years after, he was oblig'd to reſign, for the Reaſons related in the Body of this Hiſtory, *p.* 125. He was much regretted by the *Tories*, of whom he was the chief Leader.

*Dr.* Beveridge, *Biſhop of* St. Aſaph, *dies.*

Dr. *William Beveridge*, Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, a Divine generally admired and eſteem'd both at home and abroad, for his univerſal Learning, ſound Morals, Pulpit Oratory, and ſolid Writings, died on *Friday* the 5th of *March*, at his Lodgings in the Cloyſters, *Weſtminſter-Abby*, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. He was educated in *St. John's College*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and on the 5th of *November*, 1684, he was inſtall'd Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the room of Dr. *Du Moulin*. Upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Thomas Ken*, Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, for not conforming to the Government in 1691, he conſcientiouſly refuſed the Offer of that Biſhoprick, tho he was then Chaplain to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. About the beginning of the Year 1704, he was promoted to the See of *St. Aſaph*, in which, upon his Death, he was ſucceeded by Dr. *William Fleetwood*.

*And Count* Noyelles.

On the 21ſt of *April*, Count *Noyelles*, General of the *Dutch* Forces in *Spain*, for the Service of King *Charles* III. died at *Barcelona*, having ſerved the *States-General* about 30 Years with great Reputation.

*Dr.* Royce's *Death.*

About the end of that Month, died *George Royce*, Doctor in Divinity, who, on the 1ſt of *November*, 1691. was elected Provoſt of *Oriel* College in *Oxford*, and afterwards made Dean of *Briſtol*; in which laſt Place he was ſucceeded by Mr. *Booth*, and in the other, by Mr. *George Carter*.

*And Dr.* Ridley's.

*Humphrey Ridley*, Doctor of Phyſick, and Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, *London*, died alſo in this Month. He wrote a Treatiſe call'd, *The Anatomy of the Brain*.

*And the Lord* Belhaven, *his Life and Character.*

On the 21ſt of *June*, died the Lord *Belhaven*, deſcended from *Bruntwood*, a third Son of the great and noble Family of *Hamilton*, in *Scotland*. He appear'd againſt a *Popiſh* Succeſſor in the *Scotch* Parliament in 1681, for which he was committed to Priſon, and continued there till, by Order of Parliament, he was ſet at liberty. Upon the late Revolution, he promoted the ſettling the Crown on King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and having raiſed a Troop of Horſe, did conſiderable Service againſt the Highlanders. Soon after he was made of the Privy Council, and Exchequer, in *Scotland*, where he forwarded the Reſtoration of the *Presbyterian* Government, and the Eſtabliſhment of the *Scotch African* Company. In 1695, he was concerned in the Farm of the *Inland Exciſe* in *Scotland*. In the Parliament of 1700, he zealouſly promoted the Act to prevent the Growth of Popery, the Act for a *Habeas Corpus*, and other wholeſome Laws. In 1701 he travell'd with his two Sons. In the Parliament of 1704, he uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to get the Proteſtant Succeſſion ſettled in *Scotland*, upon Limitations; and, after that Parliament, was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury in *Scotland*. In 1706, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Union, which being aſcribed to Diſaffection, upon the News of the Invaſion, he was ſent for by the Privy Council of *Scotland*, confined firſt to his Chamber, and then in *Edinburgh* Caſtle; from whence, about two Months after, he was ſent up to *London*, and on the 17th of *June*, admitted to Bail. Four Days after he died of an Inflammation in his Brain, in the 52d Year of his Age, being born the 5th of *July* 1656. He was of a good Stature, well ſet, of a healthy Conſtitution, black Complexion, and graceful manly Preſence, had a quick Conception, with a ready and maſculine Expreſſion, and was ſteady in his Principles, both in Politicks and Religion.

*Dr.* Tyſon's *Death.*

On the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, Dr. *Edward Tyſon*, a learned Anatomiſt, and Phyſician to the Hoſpitals of *Bethlehem* and *Bridewell*, *London*, died ſuddenly in the 58th Year of his Age, being born at *Briſtol* on the 28th of *February*, 1650.

*Dr.* Brown's *Death.*

On the 27th, Dr. *Edward Brown*, formerly Phyſician to King *Charles* II. and then to *St. Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, and Fellow of the Royal Society, died at *Northfleet*, near *Greenhithe*, in the County of *Kent*.

*The Earl of* Bradford *dies.*

On the 19th of *September*, *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold to her Majeſty, died at his Houſe at *Twittenham*, in the County of *Middleſex*, in the 89th Year of his Age. He was the Grandſon of Sir *Francis Newport*, of *High-Ercal*, in *Shropſhire*, Knight; who, for his eminent Services to King *Charles* I. was in 1642, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron. The late Earl was alſo very active in the King's Service in *North Wales*; but being taken Priſoner in 1644, he underwent the Fortune of many other loyal Cavaliers, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in 1660. In Conſideration of his Sufferings, he was firſt made Comptroller, and afterwards Treaſurer of the Houſhold to that Prince; who, in 1674, advanced him to the Dignity of Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford*, in the County of *Salop*. He was likewiſe admitted into the Privy Council of that King, and of his Brother King *James* II. who continued him in his Poſt of Treaſurer of the Houſhold till *February* 1686-7. when, finding him not ſo pliable to his Deſigns as he expected, he laid him aſide, and advanced the Earl of *Yarmouth* to his Place. Upon the Revolution, Viſcount *Newport* was reſtored to his Office of Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and by an Underſtanding with his Son-in-law, the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, did alſo execute the Office of Cofferer. He was likewiſe made a Privy Counſellor to King *William*, who had a great Eſteem for him; and as a farther Mark of his Favour, on the 11th of *May*, in the Sixth Year of his Reign, created him Earl of *Bradford*: and upon her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was continued Treaſurer of the Houſhold. He left his ſecond Son, the Honourable *Thomas Newport* Eſq; one

of

of the Commiſſioners of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, his Executor; and was ſucceeded in his Honour, and the Bulk of his Eſtate, by his Grandſon. A.C. 1708.

The 20th died the Lady *Fitz-barding*, the Wife of *John Berkley*, Lord Viſcount *Fitz-barding* of *Beerhaven*, formerly Governeſs to the late Duke of *Gloceſter*, and a celebrated Beauty. *The Lady* Fitz-harding *dies.*

On the 12th of *October* died Dr. *Gregory*, a learned Mathematician, born at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, ſometime Mathematical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, and afterwards *Savilian* Profeſſor of *Aſtronomy* at *Oxford*. He has made his Name famous by ſeveral excellent Works, particularly his *Body of Aſtronomy*, which was received with univerſal Applauſe. He was ſucceeded in his Place of *Sivilian* Profeſſor, by *John Caſwell*, Maſter of Arts, and *Eſquire Beadle* for Divinity. *Dr.* Gregory's *Death.*

The Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, which happen'd in this Month, has been mentioned in the Body of this Hiſtory, together with his Character. *Pag.* 357.

On the firſt of *November* died *John Blow*, Doctor of Muſick, firſt Organiſt of her Majeſty's Chapel, Compoſer of the Anthems, and Maſter of Muſick. *Dr.* John Blow *dies.*

Dr. *Haſcard*, Dean of *Windſor*, died alſo about the middle of this Month. *Dr.* Haſcard *dies.*

This Year died *William Zuleſtein*, Earl of *Rochford*, Son of *Frederick* of *Naſſau*, Lord of *Zuleſtein*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Killigrew* Knight, ſometime Vice-Chamberlain to Queen *Catherine*. This *Frederick*, a Colonel of Foot, was kill'd valiantly fighting againſt the *French* at *Verdam*, *October* 12, 1702. being the Natural Son of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, Grandfather to King *William*, by whom he was created Baron of *Enfield*, in *Middleſex*, Viſcount *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Earl of *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, on the 10th of *February*, 1695. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son the Lord *Tunbridge*, who, on ſeveral memorable Occaſions, gave diſtinguiſhing Proofs of his Bravery. *The Earl of* Rochford *dies.*

## YEAR *Eighth*, 1709.

ON the 22d of *January*, died *Henry Herbert*, Lord HERBERT of *Cherbury*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Herbert* of *Ribbesford*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Maſter of the Revels to King *Charles* I. who was the 6th Brother to *Edward*, firſt Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury* in *England*, and of *Caſtle-Iſland* in *Ireland*. This Honour becoming extinct in the Year 1691, in the right Line, was revived in *April* 1694, in the noble Perſon now deceaſed, who early endeavoured to ſtem the Inundation of Popery and Arbitrary Power, which he ſaw breaking in upon the Nation. In 1688, he retired into *Holland*, with ſeveral other eminent Patriots, ſome of whom he ſupply'd with Money; and came over, the ſame Year, with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very zealous and forward in promoting the Revolution. Upon King *William*'s Acceſſion, he was offer'd the Place of Secretary of War, in conjunction with Mr. *Blaithwait*, which all his Friends thought too mean a Reward for his great Services, and thereupon he refus'd it; notwithſtanding which, he ever continued firm to his Principles. The Duke of *Newcaſtle*, his intimate Friend, being made Lord-Privy-Seal, about the beginning of the Year 1705, recommended him to the Queen, who thereupon made him one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations; which Poſt he fill'd with diſtinguiſh'd Application, till he was ſeiz'd with a Fever, of which he dy'd. He was a Man of great natural Abilities, much improv'd by Study, and was well vers'd in the *Greek*, *Latin*, and *French* Languages. He was a Perſon of uncommon Politeneſs and Affability, agreeable and ingenious Converſation, and great Acuteneſs and Penetration. His ſhining Parts could not eſcape the notice of the Auguſt Aſſembly of which he was an illuſtrious Member; for of late Years he was often choſen Chairman of the Committee of the Houſe of Lords. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his only Son *Henry*, who was then Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Bewdley* in *Worceſterſhire*. *Lord* Herbert's, *of* Cherbury, *Death and Character.*

On the 24th of *January* died Sir GEORGE ROOKE, one of the braveſt and moſt experienc'd Sea-Commanders *Great Britain* ever bred. He was born in *Kent*, of an ancient Family, and having ſometime ſerved as a Reformado at Sea, he was made Lieutenant, and afterwards a Captain, ſome Years before the Death of King *Charles* II. in which laſt Poſt he continued in King *James*'s Reign. Upon the Revolution he readily fell in with it; was ſent with a Squadron to the *Iriſh* Coaſt, about the beginning of the Year 1689, and contributed towards the Relief of *London-Derry*. In the beginning of the Year 1691, Mr. *Rooke* being now made Rear-Admiral, convoy'd King *William* twice to *Holland*. In 1692, he was, from Rear-Admiral of the *Red*, advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, in which Poſt he had the largeſt Share in deſtroying the *French* Fleet at *La Hogue*. About the middle of *February*, 1692-3, he was knighted, and ſoon after ſent to convoy the *Streights* Fleet, in which Service he was unfortunate; for having met with the *French* Fleet, he loſt many Merchant-men, and after a narrow Eſcape, got into *Cork-Harbour* with his Squadron. Notwithſtanding this Misfortune, in *February* 1693-4, King *William* appointed him to be Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, and ſoon after Admiral of the *Blue*, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. In *May* 1695, he convoy'd the King to *Holland*; after which, he was appointed to go Admiral into the *Streights* to relieve Admiral *Ruſſel*, and return'd from thence in *April* 1696. In 1698 he was choſen Member of Parliament for the Town of *Portſmouth*. In the Year 1699, a War breaking out in the *North*, Sir *George Rooke* was ſent into the *Sound* with a Squadron of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, where, behaving himſelf with great Conduct and Prudence, the *Dane* was ſoon brought to an Accommodation, and the *Swede* left at liberty to purſue his Revenge againſt the *Muſcovites* and *Poles*. Upon the Queen's Acceſſion in 1702, Sir *George Rooke* was made Vice-Admiral, and Lieutenant of the Admirality, Fleets, and Seas of *England* and *Ireland*. Soon after, he commanded the Fleet in the Expedition againſt *Cadiz*, which having unhappily miſcarried, through a Miſunderſtanding between the Sea and Land Commanders, *Sir* George Rooke's *Death and Character.*

A. C. 1709.

ders, Sir *George*'s Reputation would have ſuffer'd a little, but for the great Succeſs he had afterwards at *Vigo*, where he deſtroyed the *French* Squadron, and *Spaniſh* Galleons, and then brought great Riches into *England*. On *November* the 13th, he was ſworn of the Privy-Council; and in the Year 1704, convoy'd *Charles* III. the new King of *Spain*, to *Lisbon*; from whence he ſailed in *May* with the Land Forces commanded by the Prince of *Darmſtadt*. Their Deſign upon *Barcelona* miſcarried, but they attack'd the important Town of *Gibraltar* with Succeſs. And after this important Conqueſt, Sir *George* fought the *French* Fleet off of *Malaga*, with dubious *Fortune*, both Parties claiming the Victory. Not long after this, the *Low-Church* Party gaining an Aſcendant at Court, Sir *George Rooke*, who was of another Kidney, was laid aſide; upon which he betook himſelf to a retired Life, for the moſt part in the Country. He was thrice married, and by his ſecond Lady, Mrs *Lutterel*, left one Son to inherit his Eſtate.

*The Duke of* Montague's *Death, Pedigree, Life, and Character.*

On the 7th of *March* died RALPH MONTAGUE, Duke of the ſame Name, ſecond Son, and Heir of *Edward* Lord *Montague*, whoſe Father, Sir *Edward Montague*, Knight of the *Bath*, was promoted to the Dignity of Baron *Montague* of *Boughton*, in the County of *Northampton*, in 1621; being a Branch of the antient Stock of the *Montagues*, or *Montacutes*, Lords, ſince Earls of *Salisbury*, and Lords *Montacutes*, who married the Heir general of *Ralph de Mount-Hermer*, ſometime Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hereford*, and Lord *Mount-Hermer*, in the Reigns of *Edward* I. and *Edward* II.

This Lord's Father behaved himſelf with ſo much Prudence during the Civil Wars, as to give Offence to neither Party. After the Reſtoration, his eldeſt Son *Edward* was, ſome time, Maſter of the Horſe to Queen *Catherine*, but was removed, (as 'twas reported) for a Squeeze of her Hand; and afterwards going to Sea, as a Volunteer, with his great Kinſman the Earl of *Sandwich*, was killed in the Fight of *Southwold* Bay, in 1672.

His Brother *Ralph* (who is the Subject of this Article) ſucceeded him in the Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen; and his bright Parts, ſolid Judgment, and Addreſs, having ſoon advanc'd him to Favour, King *Charles* II. an excellent Judge of Men, thought him a fit Perſon to manage his Affairs at the Court of *France*, whither he ſent him in 1669, as his Ambaſſador extraordinary; which Character he honour'd, as much as he was diſtinguiſh'd by it. During this Embaſſy, he courted the Relict of *Jocelin Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who (to avoid the amorous Addreſſes of King *Charles*) diſcreetly retired to *France*; and having obtain'd her Conſent, came over with, and married her, by which Match he got near 6000 *l. per Annum*. With this rich Prize he return'd to *France*, as privately as he came over; and having finiſh'd his Negotiations to the King's Satisfaction, he came home, was made a Privy-Counſellor in *January* 1672, and afterwards, by the King's Conſent, bought the Place of Maſter of the great Wardrobe of the Earl of *Sandwich*, for 6000 *l.* Mr. *Mountague* was ſent a ſecond time Ambaſſador to *France*, but was recall'd before the breaking out of the *Popiſh* Plot, in 1678; and being then a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he ſhew'd ſome Warmth againſt the *Popiſh* Faction. The King being apprehenſive of his revealing ungrateful Secrets, ordered his Papers to be ſeized: but Mr. *Montague* having timely notice of it, convey'd away the moſt material, by means of which, he not only cleared himſelf, but dextrouſly turn'd the invidious Part of his Tranſactions in *France*, on the Earl of *Danby*, Lord Treaſurer, who was thereupon impeach'd. After this bold Step, he retired from Court; but King *Charles*, who ſtill retain'd a Friendſhip and Eſteem for him, allow'd him the Salary of his Place of Maſter of the Horſe. Upon the Lord *Ruſſel*'s being ſacrificed to the Reſentments of the *Popiſh* Cabal, the Lord *Montague* thought fit to avoid the Malignity of thoſe Times, and prudently retired to *Montpelier* in *France*, where he continued till the beginning of King *James* IId's Reign, when he came over to pay Homage to that Prince; but being by him diveſted of his Place of Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, (which was given to the Lord *Preſton*) he went back to *Montpelier*, where he continued till towards the end of that unfortunate Reign. Having diſtinguiſh'd his Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, in promoting and aſſerting the Revolution; upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion, he was not only reſtored to his Place, but alſo created Viſcount *Mount-Hermer*, and Earl of *Montague*. His Lady being dead in Childbed of her third Son *John* (the preſent Duke of *Montague*) he found Means in 1691, to marry the Relict of the late Duke of *Albemarle*, eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and had with her a Jointure of 6000 *l. per Annum*. Some Years before, the Fortune of this Family was encreaſed by the Acceſſion of the Eſtate of Sir *Ralph Winwood*, ſometime Secretary of State to King *James* I. valued at about 2500 *l. per Annum*, which was left by *Richard Winwood* of *Ditton-Park* Eſq; (whoſe Siſter was Mother to the Lord *Montague*, and who died in 1688, in the 80th Year of his Age) to his Grand-Nephew and God-Son, *Winwood Montague*, the Lord *Montague*'s ſecond Son. His elder Brother *Ralph* being dead at twelve Years of Age, this *Winwood* became Lord *Mount-Hermer*, was extremely well educated, and was a very promiſing Youth; but unfortunately died at *Hanover*, towards the end of King *William*'s Reign, after having ſpent about three Years in his Travels, in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*.

Upon Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion, the Earl of *Montague* contracted a ſtrict Intimacy and Friendſhip with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and agreed with her Grace upon a Match between his only ſurviving Son *John*, and her Grace's fourth and youngeſt Daughter *Mary*: Upon conſideration of which Marriage, he was, in the Spring of the Year 1705, created Marqueſs of *Mount-Hermer*, and Duke of *Montague*; and had the Reverſion of his Place of Maſter of the Great Wardrode, ſettled on his Son. Of his Daughters, the only one that came to Maturity was *Anne*, married firſt to *Alexander Popham* Eſq; and afterwards to Lieutenant-General *Harvey*. The four Children before mentioned, the Duke had by his firſt Wife, but had no Iſſue by the Second, who being troubled with ſtrange Vagaries, he ſcarce ever had any Converſation with her. After a ſhort Indiſpoſition, he died in the 73d Year of his Age, and was carried down to *Boughton* to be interr'd, leaving his vaſt Eſtate, and the Place of Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, to his only ſurviving Son *John*, the preſent Duke of *Montague*. The Deceaſed had a Soul equal to his high Titles and vaſt Fortune; and lived with as great Splendor and Magnificence, as any Man, of his Rank, in *Great Britain* ever did. As he had a refined Taſte of Wit

and

and good Literature, ſo was he a great Admirer, and bountiful Encourager of Learning, and of the Liberal Arts. He had a particular Reliſh for Architecture, Painting, and Gardening, of which he left ſtanding Teſtimonies in *Montague-Houſe*, in *Bloomsbury*, *London*; and at his Seat at *Boughton*, in *Northampton-ſhire*. He daily entertained at his Table ſeveral ingenious Men, and had a particular Eſteem for Monſieur *de St. Evremond*, Doctor *Morelli*, a learned and facetious *Italian* Phyſician, and Dr. *Sylveſter*, a *French* Refugee, on which laſt he ſettled an annual Stipend. To ſum up his Character, he was a very indulgent Parent, a kind and bountiful Maſter, a very hearty Friend, a noble Patron of Men of Merit, and a true Aſſertor of *Engliſh* Liberty. A. C. 1709.

*The Earl of* Feverſham *dies. His Pedegree.*

On the 8th of *April*, died *Lewis de Duras*, Earl of FEVERSHAM, a Native of *France*, being the Son of the Duke *de Duras*, and Brother to the laſt Duke of that Name; as alſo to the Duke *de Lorge*, both, in their time, Mareſchals of *France*. His Mother was a Siſter to the great Viſcount *de Turenne*, of the Princely Houſe of *Bouillon*. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in 1660, he came over into *England*, and ſoon getting into the Favour of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, he was naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament; and having attended the Duke, then Lord High-Admiral, in the perillous and bloody Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch*, in 1665, he behav'd himſelf in it with Magnanimity and Courage. When he came firſt into *England*, he bore the Title of Marquiſs of *Blancfort*, but that being of little Uſe to him here, and ſtill growing more and more in Favour at Court, the King, in the 24th Year of his Reign, promoted him to the Degree and Dignity of Baron *Duras* of *Holdenby*, in the County of *Northampton*; and having married *Mary* the eldeſt Daughter, and Coheir of Sir *George Sondes*, of *Lees-Court*, in the County of *Kent*, Knight of the *Bath*, upon the Advancement of his Father-in-law, to be Baron *Trowley*, Viſcount *Sondes*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, the Reverſion of thoſe Honours were granted to my Lord *Duras*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, after whoſe Deceaſe he ſucceeded in them accordingly.

Upon his Promotion to *Engliſh* Honours, he aſſumed the Sirname of *Duras*, tho his true Name, and the common one of his Family was *Dureford*, he being lineally deſcended from the Famous *Gilliard de Dureford*, Lord of *Duras*, made Knight of the Garter by King *Edward* IV, for his Signal Services in thoſe Times, who moreover gave him an annual Penſion of one hundred Pounds during Life. Beſides Titles of Honour, this noble Foreigner received more ſolid Marks of Favour from King *Charles* II. and his Brother; for he was preferr'd to the profitable Command of the Third Troop of Horſe-Guards, afterwards promoted to the Second, and ſo to the Firſt. In 1679, he was made Maſter of the Horſe to Queen *Catherine*, and afterwards Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty. Upon King *James*'s Acceſſion, he was admitted into the Privy-Council, and (preferably to General *Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, then Captain of the Firſt Troop of Guards) was appointed Commander in chief of the King's Forces that were ſent into the *Weſt* againſt the Duke of *Monmouth*; in which Expedition however, he gain'd no great Reputation, his Succeſs being rather owing to the Duke's ill Fate, than to the Earl's good Conduct. Nevertheleſs, upon his Return to Court, he ſtill grew higher in the King's Favour; and was, in *July* 1685, made Knight of the *Garter*. From henceforward, if the Earl had no ſhare in the Meaſures that were taken towards the introducing *Popery* and Arbitrary Power, he was, at leaſt, obſequiouſly paſſive in the Matter. He was one of the Witneſſes ſworn in *Chancery*, to teſtify the Birth of the (pretended) Prince of *Wales*; and upon the landing of the Prince of *Orange* 1688, was appointed Commander in Chief of the Royal Army under King *James*: but having, upon his Majeſty's Retreat, too precipitately disbanded the Troops, this raſh Action, which, at that critical Juncture, might have been attended with fatal Conſequences, was highly reſented by the Prince of *Orange*, who, upon the Earl's coming to *Windſor*, with a Meſſage from King *James*, inſtead of returning him an Anſwer, cauſed him to be put under Arreſt. However, the Earl was, a few Days after, releaſed from his Confinement, and being nearly related to the Houſe of *Orange* by that of *Bouillon*, after the Prince's Acceſſion to the Crown, he often came to Court, as did alſo his Nephew the Marquiſs *de Miremont*, who, in time, grew in great Favour with King *William*.

In the Year 1698, the Earl became Maſter of the Royal Hoſpital of *St. Catherine*'s, by the Death of Sir *James Butler*. But the Queen-Dowager dying at *Lisbon*, in *November* 1705, the Lord Chamberlain's Place, and his Agency for that Princeſs, determin'd with her Life.

He left no Children behind him, ſo that the Eſtate he had by his Lady, upwards of 3000 *l.* a Year, devolved upon the Lord *Rockingham*, who married the ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *George Sondes*, Earl of *Feverſham*. As for his Perſonal Eſtate, he left it to his Nephew the Marquiſs *de Miremont*, and his Siſter Mademoiſelle *de Malauze*, of the Royal Family of *Bourbon* in *France*, by Mademoiſelle *de Duras*, Siſter to the Earl of *Feverſham*, and to the Mareſchals *de Duras*, and *de Lorge*.

*Dr.* Williams *Biſhop of* Chicheſter's *Death.*

On the 24th died *John Williams* D. D. and Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He was a Native of *Northamptonſhire*, had his Education in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and, in time, became Miniſter of St. *Mildred Poultry*, in *London*; where having exerciſed his Function for 27 Years, he was, by King *William* III. upon the Death of Dr. *Grove*, promoted to the See of *Chicheſter*. He was a very learned and pious Divine, a good Preacher, a conſtant Viſiter of the Sick, an eminent Writer, and every way a good Man.

*The Lord* Lovelace's *Death.*

On the 6th of *May* died, at *New-York*, *John Lovelace*, Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley*, in the County of *Berks*. He inherited the Honour of the late Lord *Lovelace*; but having a very ſmall Fortune, he had, for ſome time, the Poſt of a Cornet in the Firſt Troop of her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards; from whence he was advanced to the Government of *New-York*. The unfortunate Lady, beſides her Lord, buried two of her Sons in that Country; and *Nevil Lovelace*, a third Son of the late Lord, inherited his Honour.

*The Counteſs of* Peterborow's *Death.*

On the 13th of *May*, the Counteſs of *Peterborow*, Wife to the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, a Lady of admirable Wit and Judgment, died of a *Squinzy*, very much lamented. She left his Lordſhip three Children, *viz.* the Lord *Mordaunt*, Captain *Henry Mordaunt*, and the Marchioneſs of *Huntley*.

In

A. C. 1709.

*Mr.* Lluyd's *Death.*

In the Month of *July* died Mr. *Edward Lluyd*, Keeper of the *Muſæum* at *Oxford*. This Gentleman was born in *Wales*, being the Son of *Charles Lluyd*, of *Lanverda*, in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; a Gentleman of the Family of *Gogertham*, in the County of *Cardigan*, who have had the Honour of Baronets for many Deſcents. Having ſpent his younger Years in Grammar and Claſſical Learning, to qualify him for the Univerſity; he was bred at *Oxford* under Dr. *Plot*, that eminent Antiquary, and ſucceeded him in the Place of Keeper of the *Aſhmolean Muſæum*, about the Year 1693. He travelled more than once through all *Wales*, into *Ireland*, the *North* of *Scotland*, *Cornwall*, and *Bretagne* in *France*, in order to furniſh himſelf with Matter for going on with the great Deſign he had formed in Antiquities, Natural Hiſtory, &c. The firſt Specimen of his Abilities, was his Addition to *Cambden*'s *Britannia*, in reference to *Wales* only. He did ſince publiſh his *Archæologia Britannica*; being an Account of the Languages, Hiſtories, and Cuſtoms of the original Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, from Collections and Obſervations in Travels through *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Baſſe-Bretagne*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*. He alſo publiſh'd his GLOSSOGRAPHY, divided into ten Titles, *viz.* 1. *The Comparative Etymology.* 2. *The Comparative Vocabulary of the Original Languages of* Britain *and* Ireland. 3. An *Armorick Grammar*, tranſlated out of *French*. 4. An *Armorick* Engliſh *Vocabulary*. 5. Some *Welſh* Words omitted in Dr. *David*'s Dictionary. 6. A *Corniſh Grammar*. 7. MSS *Britannicorum Catalogus*. 8. A *Britiſh Etymologicon*, by Mr. *Parry*, with an Appendix. 9. A brief Introduction to the *Iriſh*, or antient *Scotiſh Languages*. 10. An *Iriſh-Engliſh* Dictionary; and laſtly, a Catalogue of *Iriſh* Manuſcripts. The untimely Death of this excellent Antiquary, prevented his compleating many admirable Deſigns.

*Lieutenant-General* How *dies.*

On the 26th of *September* died Lieutenant-General *How*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*. He was a younger Brother of *Scroop* Lord Viſcount *How*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and had married a Daughter of the late Prince *Rupert*, *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

*Lord* Gower's *Death, Chancellor of* Lancaſter.

Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Baronet, and Lord *Gower*, died alſo about the latter end of *September*, at *Belvoir* Caſtle, the Seat of *John* Duke of *Rutland*, whoſe eldeſt Daughter he had married, and by whom he had many Children, particularly Sir *John*, his eldeſt, who ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate, and was then about fifteen or ſixteen Years of Age. The deceaſed Lord being a leading Man among the Tories, was, ſoon after the Queen's Acceſſion, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in the room of the Earl of *Stamford*, and a Privy Counſellor; and not long after, was created Baron *Gower* of *Tottenham* in *Yorkſhire*. He was a ſtrenuous Promoter of the Conformity-Bill, towards the end of 1702; but the Court, which at firſt had ſet that State-Engine a-going, veering about, the Bill dropt; after which ſeveral Alterations happened in Places of Truſt: and the Lord *Gower* being diſpoſſeſſed of his Chancellorſhip, was, in 1706, ſucceeded in that Office, by the Earl of *Derby*.

*Dutcheſs of* Queensbury's *Death.*

On the 2*d* of *October* died her Grace *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Queensbury* and *Dover*, in the 39*th* Year of her Age. She was the ſecond Daughter of *Charles* Lord *Clifford*, eldeſt Son of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, and of the Lady *Jane Seymour*, younger Daughter of *William* Duke of *Somerſet*.

*Her Character.*

She was a Lady of very great and rare Qualities; for ſhe had naturally an Underſtanding very uncommon to her own, or indeed the other Sex; which being improved by an Education ſuitable to her high Birth, gave her an Occaſion of diſtinguiſhing herſelf in every part of Life ſhe went through. Thoſe who had the Honour of being acquainted with her, found ſo much Sweetneſs and Complacency, mixed with an exact Prudence, and great Spirit, that, as the one made all her Actions noble and juſt, ſo the other render'd her Converſation the moſt agreeable.

*Dutcheſs of* Cleveland's *Parentage, Life, Death, and Character.*

On the ninth of the ſame Month died a Lady of a different Character; I mean *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of CLEVELAND. She was the Heir of *William Villiers*, Lord Viſcount *Grandiſon*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who dy'd of his Wounds after the Battel of *Edghill*, in 1642.

This Lady being left deſtitute both of a Father and a Fortune, when ſhe came firſt to *London* ſhe appear'd in a very plain Country Dreſs; but this was ſoon altered into the Gaiety and Mode of the Town, which adding a new Luſtre to that blooming Beauty, of which ſhe had as great a Share as any of her Sex, ſhe became the Object of divers young Gentlemen's Affections. Among the reſt, *Roger Palmer* Eſq; then a Student in the *Temple*, and Heir to a good Fortune, was ſo enamour'd with her, that nothing leſs would ſatisfy him, than to have that Jewel to be his own. It was reported, that his Father, then living, having ſtrong Surmiſes of the Misfortunes that would attend this Match, uſed all the Arguments that Paternal Affection could ſuggeſt, to diſſuade his Son from it; but the Predominancy of the Son's Paſſion was ſuch, that the Marriage between him and Mrs. *Villiers* was ſoon conſummated, not long before the Reſtoration of K. *Charles* II. in 1660. Whatever Shews of Piety this Prince made at *Breda*, in order to impoſe upon ſome *Presbyterian* Divines, that attended him there, it was confidently reported, that this Lady was prepared for his Bed the very firſt Night he lay at *Whitehall*; and this unlawful Familiarity laſted between them for ſeveral Years. It cannot be certainly affirm'd, when Mr. *Palmer* came to be firſt ſenſible of his Wife's Infidelity; but in the 13th Year of the King's Reign, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer upon him the Dignity of Earl of *Caſtlemain* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The Counteſs was brought to bed of a Daughter in *February* 1661, during her Cohabitation with her Husband: but it was not long after this, that they parted; and the unfortunate Earl, to divert his diſturbed Mind, went and travelled into foreign Parts, where he turn'd *Roman Catholick*; and this Change afterwards accumulated more Troubles upon him. In the mean time, the King and Counteſs continued their Commerce, the Fruits whereof was her bearing ſeveral Children to him, till the Year 1670. when his Majeſty was pleas'd to create her Baroneſs of *Nonſuch* in *Surrey*, Counteſs of *Southampton*, and Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, during her natural Life, with Remainder to *Charles* and *George Fitzroy*, her eldeſt and third Son, and their Heirs Male. Whether it was allowing ſome of her Favours to Mr. *Churchill*, a handſom young Gentleman of the Court, and her generous rewarding his Embraces with the Sum of 6000 *l.* which laid the Foundation of his Fortune (though at preſent it drew the Frowns of the King, whom

whom he rivalled, upon him.) It does not appear, that after the Year 1672, his Majeſty had any Commerce with her, as a Miſtreſs; nor that he ever owned for his, the Daughter, of whom ſhe was deliver'd the 16th of *July*, that Year. And here we ſhall draw a Veil over the Life this Lady led from henceforward; for it would look too invidious to enter into the Detail of her Amours with *Goodman* the Player, or to relate in what manner ſhe trick'd Sir *Edward Hungerford* of the Sum of ten thouſand Pounds. A. C. 1709.

At length her Husband, *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*, paying his laſt Debt to Nature, in *Wales*, after many Sorrows and Misfortunes, chiefly owing to the ill Conduct of this ſecond *Meſſalina*, about the Month of *July* 1705. ſhe thought fit to marry a Gentleman of a noble Extraction, but deſperate Fortune, known for many Years by the Name of *Handſome Fielding*. She pay'd dear for her Fancy; for he uſed her very ill, and not being content with the plentiful Allowance ſhe made him, out of her conſtant Income of a hundred Pounds a Week, paid her out of the *Poſt-Office*, he would have diveſted her of all, even of the neceſſary Furniture of her Houſe, had not her own Sons, and more particularly the Duke of *Grafton*, her Grandſon, ſtood by her. By good luck, an Opportunity preſented itſelf, for the Dutcheſs to get rid of her troubleſome Gueſt; a former Marriage of Mr. *Fielding* was ſtarted, with a mean Woman, that yet had Artifice enough to impoſe upon his Credulity, and paſs for a great Fortune; which having been plainly prov'd, the ſubſequent Marriage with the Dutcheſs was conſequently a Nullity. The Dutcheſs having liv'd about two Years after this, at length fell ill of a Dropſy, which put a Period to her Life, in the 69th Year of her Age. By her Will, ſhe left her Grandſon, the Duke of *Grafton*, her ſole Executor. She was, by far, the handſomeſt of the Miſtreſſes of King *Charles* II. to whom ſhe bore three Sons; *viz.* *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Southampton*; *Henry* Duke of *Grafton*; and *George Fitzroy*, Duke of *Northumberland*. She had alſo a Daughter, firſt named *Anne Palmer*, whom the King afterwards adopted, and married to the Lord *Dacres*, who was thereupon created Earl of *Suſſex*. Her ſecond Daughter by King *Charles*, was *Charlotte Fitzroy*, married to *Henry Lee* Eſq; who was created Baron of *Splitsbury*, Viſcount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Litchfield*. As for *Barbara*, the youngeſt of the Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*'s Daughters, whom the King would never own, ſhe immured herſelf in the *Engliſh* Nunnery at *Pontoiſe* in *France*; and it was generally believ'd, that Mr. *Churchill*, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, was her Father.

*Count* Briançon *dies.*

On the 25th of *October*, Count *Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, died in *London*, of a malignant Fever.

*Earl of* Clarendon *dies.*

On the laſt Day of *October* died *Henry* Earl of CLARENDON, the eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Hide* Kt. ſometime Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Privy Council to King *Charles* I. who attended King *Charles* II. in his Exile, was by him ſent Ambaſſador into *Spain*, made Secretrary of State, and Lord Chancellor of *England*; and, after the Reſtoration, created Baron *Hide*, Viſcount *Cornbury*, and Earl of *Clarendon*. Upon the Deceaſe of his Father, in 1674, he ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate; and, in the Year 1679, was admitted into King *Charles*'s Privy Council. Some time after, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the *Bill of Excluſion*, for which he was, by the Commons, voted among thoſe *who had given pernicious Counſel to the King*. Upon the Acceſſion of King *James* II. his Brother-in-Law, to the Throne, he was firſt made Lord Privy-Seal, and afterwards appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was to enjoy thoſe two great Places; but having, in his Government of *Ireland*, ſhew'd more regard to the Proteſtant Intereſt, than the Court expected he ſhould, he was recall'd from thence, and Colonel *Richard Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Tirconnel*, a Roman Catholick, was appointed Lord Lieutenant in his room. Upon his Return from *Ireland*, the *Privy Seal* was alſo taken from him; but, in Conſideration of the Zeal he had ſhewn againſt Popery, at this critical Juncture, the Univerſity of *Oxford* choſe his Lordſhip their High Steward; and the Earl, in return, preſented the Univerſity with a Copy of the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, his Father's, *Hiſtory of the Civil Wars*, ſince printed, and receiv'd with deſerv'd Applauſe. Notwithſtanding the ill Treatment he had receiv'd, before the Prince of *Orange*'s landing, the Earl gave King *James* wholeſome Advice; and when the *Abdication* and the *Vacancy* of the Throne came to be debated, in a Conference between the two Houſes, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed both the one and the other. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion, to avoid taking the Oaths of Allegiance, he abſented from the Houſe of Peers, and continued a *Non-Juror* to his Death. He was ſucceeded in his Honours, and ſmall Fortune, by the Lord *Cornbury*, his only Son.

*The Earl of* Portland *dies.*

*His Life and Character.*

On the 23d of *November* died *William Bentinck*, Earl of PORTLAND, ſecond Son of an antient and illuſtrious Family of that Name, in the Province of *Guelderland*; who, after having receiv'd an Education ſuitable to his Quality, was promoted to be Page to *William* III. when Prince of *Orange*. His Aſſiduity, Complaiſance, and acquired as well as natural Abilities, improved him daily in the Favour and Eſteem of his Maſter, who ſoon advanc'd him to the Place of Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber. The Prince of *Orange* being, in 1672, made Captain-General of the Forces of the States, and ſoon after Stadt-holder, Mr. *Bentinck* had a Share in his Good-Fortune, as well as the Toils and Difficulties that attend War, and the Circumſtances of thoſe Times; the Prince ever finding him an excellent Counſellor, and a faithful affectionate Servant. His Highneſs falling ſick of the Small Pox, (a Diſtemper that had been fatal to his Family) in the Year 1675, Mr. *Bentinck* gave ſignal Proofs of the Love he bore him, to the apparent Danger of his own Life. 'For he tended his Maſter during the whole Courſe of his Diſeaſe, both 'Night and Day. Nothing he took was given him, nor was he ever removed in his Bed by 'any other Hand. The firſt time the Prince was well enough to have his Head open'd and 'comb'd, Mr. *Bentinck* begg'd of his Maſter to give him leave to go home; for he was able to 'hold out no longer. He did ſo, and fell immediately ſick of the ſame Diſeaſe, and in great 'extremity; but recover'd juſt time enough to attend the Prince into the Field, where he was 'ever next his Perſon.' From this time the Prince of *Orange* gave particular Marks of Favour

*See Sir* William Temple's *Memoirs.*

A. C. 1709.

to Mr. *Bentinck*, whoſe Courage and Abilities anſwering the Affection and Devotion he had ſhewn to his Maſter, eaſily gain'd him his Highneſs's *entire Confidence*, both in Civil and Military Affairs. He was more than once ſent to the Court of King *Charles* II. upon ſecret and important Negotiations: and upon the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Invaſion, in King *James* IId's Time, the Prince of *Orange* diſpatch'd him to that Monarch, to inform him of his Readineſs to come over with all his Troops, and command them againſt the Duke, *who*, he ſaid, *was a better Soldier than any King* James *employ'd againſt him.* But thro' a Miſconſtruction put on his Meſſage, the King declin'd that generous Offer, with a Compliment, *That it was for their mutual Intereſt, at that time, to continue where they were.*

About four Years after, Mr. *Bentinck* had a great Share in the happy Revolution; in which nice, difficult, and important Affair, he ſhew'd all the Prudence, Dexterity, and Sagaciouſneſs of a moſt conſummate and able Stateſman: ſo that 'twas no wonder, upon King *William*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, to ſee him promoted to the Degrees and Dignities of Baron of *Cirenceſter*, Viſcount *Woodſtock*, and Earl of *Portland*, two Days before the King and Queen's Inauguration. Upon his coming over with the Prince, he was Colonel and Captain of the *Dutch* Regiment of Guards, but was now advanced to be one of the Lieutenant-Generals of his Army, Groom of the Stole, firſt Gentleman of the Royal Bed-Chamber, Lord Privy-Purſe, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council. He had likewiſe conſiderable Grants made him from the Crown; was declared the King's Favourite; a Poſt, which, perhaps, was never maintained ſo long, with leſs Envy and Reproach, by any Perſon, eſpecially a Foreigner: And ſome Years after was honour'd with the moſt noble Order of the Garter. About the beginning of the Year 1696, a Clamour was raiſed againſt him in the Houſe of Commons, for accepting a Grant in *Wales*, of which he knew not himſelf the extenſive Value and Conſequence; but his Name was mentioned in the ſame Houſe (that very Seſſion) with Honour, on occaſion of the Buſineſs of the *Eaſt-India* Company: *For*, ſaid one of the Members, *when the great Sum of Fifty Thouſand Pounds was preſs'd upon him, he did abſolutely refuſe it; and told them, he would for ever be their Enemy and Oppoſer, if they offer'd any ſuch thing to him.* An Inſtance of Diſintereſtedneſs and Publick Spirit, hardly to be parallel'd in any modern Hiſtory! As his Lordſhip attended King *William* in all the Dangers and Fatigues of the War, ſo had he the principal Management of the Peace, which was firſt agreed on between him and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* in the Field, and then, in Form, concluded at *Ryſwick*. He was afterwards ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *France*, which Poſt he filled with equal Honour to the King, the *Britiſh* Nation, and himſelf; out-ſhining the Magnificence and Pomp of all Embaſſies that were ever ſeen in that gaudy Court, and this moſtly at his own Expence.

Upon his Return home in *June* 1698, he had the Mortification to ſee himſelf ſupplanted in the King's intimate Favour by Mr. *Keppel*, afterwards Earl of *Albemarle*; which he bore the leſs impatiently, becauſe he ſtill retain'd a large ſhare in his Majeſty's Confidence, as to the Management of important Affairs: but, however, he thought fit to retire from Court, and to forbear acting as firſt Lord of the Bedchamber, and Groom of the Stole, the Earl of *Romney* officiating in theſe Places.

In the Year 1701, the Earl of *Portland* was, with ſome other Lords, impeached by the Commons, on account of the two late Treaties of *Partition*; but the Lords having diſmiſs'd that Impeachment, he ſpent the Remainder of his Days in a peaceful Retirement, enjoying himſelf, and a moſt plentiful Fortune, in the Boſom of a dear belov'd Conſort, and amidſt a numerous and beautiful Iſſue, of whoſe Education he took a particular Care, regulating the reſt of his Family with wonderful Order, and ſpending moſt of his leiſure Hours in improving and beautifying his Gardens, for which he had a peculiar Guſt and Genius. Having great Domeſtick Affairs to manage in *Holland*, he uſually went over every Summer to look after them; but moſt of his Time he ſpent in *England*, and more particularly at his Seat in *Buckinghamſhire*, called *Higely*, or *Hedgeley Bulſtrode*; where falling ill of a Pleuriſy and malignant Fever, he died after about a Week's Sickneſs, in the 62d Year of his Age.

His Lordſhip was twice married, and both his Ladies were *Engliſh*; the firſt being Mrs. *Villiers*, Siſter to the late Earl of *Jerſey*, by whom he had, at his Death, one Son and four Daughters, *viz.* *Henry* Lord *Woodſtock*, who ſucceeded his Father in Honour, and the Bulk of his Eſtate; the Lady *Duyvenvoerde*, whoſe Husband ſucceeded the Earl as *Droſſard* of *Breda*; the Counteſs of *Eſſex*, the Lady *Byron*, and the Lady *Bentinck*. His ſecond Wife was the Widow of the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, and the Daughter of Sir *John Temple*, by whom the Earl of *Portland* left two Sons and four Daughters; for whom, as well as the Children by the firſt Marriage, his Lordſhip made a plentiful Proviſion.

As his Lordſhip was a moſt faithful and affectionate Servant to the late King *William*, ſo was he a tender loving Husband, a kind and indulgent Father, a good and careful Maſter, and a generous Reliever of the Neceſſitous. And beſides his daily diffuſive Charity amongſt his needy Neighbours, he erected, and plentifully endow'd, a Free-School in the County of *Bucks*, near the Place of his Reſidence. We muſt not omit taking notice, that a few Days before he ſet out for his Embaſſy to *France*, a Fire having broke out at *Whitehall*, the Preſervation of that noble Piece of Architecture, the *Banquetting-Houſe*, was chiefly owing to his Lordſhip's indefatigable Care and Generoſity.

*The Earl of* Carnaervan *dies.*

On the 29th of *November*, *Charles Dormer*, Earl of CARNAERVAN, died at his Seat of *Wing* in *Buckinghamſhire*, at the Age of 77 Years. He was the Son of that magnanimous Lord *Robert*, Lord *Dormer* of *Wing*, and Baronet, who was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Viſcount *Aſcot* in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Carnaervan*, on the 2d of *Auguſt*, in the 4th Year of King *Charles* I. and bravely died in the Bed of Honour, being ſlain on that King's Side in the firſt Battle of *Newbury*, in *Berkſhire*, on the 20th of *September* 1643.

On

On the 9th of *December* died *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, ſometime Commiſſary-General of the Muſters in King *William*'s Reign, and Houſe-Keeper of the Royal Palace of *Audley-End*. He had two elder Brothers, *James* and *George*, both of them Earls ſucceſſively; but dying without Iſſue, made way for him to the Honour, wherein he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy-Marſhal of *England*. The Earl of *Suffolk*'s ſecond Wife, was the Widow of Sir *John Maynard*, whoſe Maiden Name was *Upton*. A. C. 1710. *The Earl of* Suffolk *dies.*

## YEAR *Ninth*, 1710.

ON the 1ſt of *January* 1709-10, died Sir THOMAS LITTLETON Baronet, whoſe Father bore both his Names. Having an elder Brother, he was put an Apprentice to Sir *John Moor*, Citizen, and ſometime Lord-Mayor of *London*; but upon the Death of his Brother, his Father took him away, and gave him a liberal Education: ſo that in 1688-9, he became Member of the Convention-Parliament for *Woodſtock*, in *Oxfordſhire*, and one of the Managers of the Houſe of Commons, at the memorable free Conference with the Lords, about the Words ABDICATED and DESERTED; wherein he ſhew'd his ready Wit, and ſolid Judgment, and acquitted himſelf with Applauſe. He was elected Member for the ſame Place, in ſome of the enſuing Parliaments, and once for *Caſtle-Riſing*. He was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in the Parliament that ſat in *December* 1698; and in the Year 1700, upon the Reſignation of *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, he was made Treaſurer of the Navy, which Place he held till his Death. Having no Child of his own, he procured the Honour of the Baronetſhip to be entail'd on his great Nephew Captain *Littleton*'s Son, whom he undoubtedly deſign'd for his Heir. *Sir* Thomas Littleton's *Death.*

The ſame Day (*January* 1.) died Dr. *William Lloyd*, the depriv'd Biſhop of *Norwich*, who, in 1691, was ſucceeded in the Biſhoprick by Dr. *John Moor*, afterwards Biſhop of *Ely*. This Doctor *Lloyd* was firſt Biſhop of *Landaff*, to which See he was conſecrated, *April* the 19th, 1675; from whence, in *July* 1685, he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*. By an intercepted Letter from the Earl of *Melfort*, to his Brother the Earl of *Perth*, about the beginning of the Year 1701, it appear'd the Court of *St. Germains* had a great Opinion of him, ſome of the Words of the Letter being theſe: 'The King (meaning King *James*) cannot but be ſenſible, that the true 'Church of *England* Party, and their Provincial, the Biſhop of *Norwich*, has been ſilent for a 'long time; and their Majeſties may remember, what Weight the Court of *St. Germains* laid 'upon their joining the King (I mean the *Non-ſwearing Clergy*) in caſe of Landing: therefore all 'Arts ſhould be uſed, without Delay, to get them to enter into a Correſpondence again, *&c.*' *Dr.* Lloyd *depriv'd Biſhop of* Norwich's *Death.*

On the 6th died *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax*, Baron of *Cameron* in *North-Britain*. This Lord fell in heartily with the Revolution in 1688; ſoon after came to be Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Troops of Guards, and then Colonel of Dragoons, which he quitted long before he died: he was ſeveral times elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *York*, and always well-belov'd in his own Country. *Ld* Fairfax's *Death.*

On the 10th of *January* died *Algernoon Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Viſcount *Malden*, and Baron *Capel* of *Hadham*. He was the only Son that ſurviv'd *Arthur Capel*, Lord *Capel*, who was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Viſcount *Malden* in *Eſſex*, and Earl of that County, by King *Charles* II. was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Privy Counſellor, and came to a very unhappy End in the *Tower* of *London*, in 1683. *The Earl of* Eſſex's *Death.*

The Earl now deceaſed, ſome time after the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, married the Lady *Mary Bentinck*, ſecond Daughter of the Earl of *Portland*; became one of the *Gentlemen* of the King's Bed-Chamber, Colonel of the ſecond Regiment of Dragoons of *England*, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*.

He made ſeveral Campaigns with King *William*, and upon Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion, was continued in his Poſts. In 1706, he went next Commander to Earl *Rivers*, upon an Expedition into *Portugal* and *Spain*; from whence returning, after they had landed the Troops at *Alicant*, upon the Removal of the Earl of *Abingdon* from being Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, he was advanced to that Poſt, and to the Dignity of Lieutenant-General. Upon his Death, he was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son *William*, a Youth then about twelve Years of Age; beſides whom, he left two Daughters behind him. The Earl *Rivers* ſucceeded him in the Conſtableſhip of the *Tower*.

The 21ſt of this Month, died *John Aſhburnham*, Baron *Aſhburnham* of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Suſſex*, in a good old Age. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son *William*, who dying ſoon after without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother *John*. *The Lord* Aſhburnham's *Death.*

On the 4th of *February* died Doctor *John Hall*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and was ſucceeded, as Maſter, by Dr. *Charles Sloper*. Dr. *Hall* took the Degree of Doctor in Divinity in 1669, and on the 30th of *Auguſt* 1691, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Briſtol*, upon the Tranſlation from thence, of Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide* to the See of *Hereford*. He was a very pious Man. *Dr.* Hall, *Biſhop of* Briſtol, *dies.*

On the 15th died the Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, very much lamented, eſpecially by the Poor, to whom he was very beneficent. *Baron* Schutz *dies.*

About this time died alſo Dr. *George Bull*, Biſhop of *St. David's*, in a very advanc'd Age. He was famous for ſeveral learned Compoſures. *The Biſhop of* St. David's *dies.*

On the 24th of *February*, the Honourable Captain *Mordaunt*, ſecond Son to *Charles* Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, after he had languiſh'd for ſeveral Days, died of the Small-Pox. *Captain* Mordaunt's *Death.*

This

A. C. 1710. This Gentleman had the Command of a Company of Foot, in his Uncle Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*'s Regiment; and having been alſo bred to the Sea-Service, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf upon ſeveral Occaſions, particularly in the Year 1707; when, being Captain of the *Reſolution* Man of War, and having on board the Earl, his Father, bound from *Barcelona* to *Genoa*, with whom ſail'd the *Enterprize* and *Milford-Haven*, they fell in with ſix large *French* Men of *War*, juſt come out of *Toulon*. The Earl, who had no Buſineſs to fight there, went on board the *Enterprize*, and got ſafe to *Legborn*; the *Milford-Haven* alſo eſcaped, but the *Reſolution* maintain'd a Fight with the Enemy's Squadron, from 6 in the Morning, till 3 in the Afternoon, with wonderful Bravery: but the Captain ſeeing, at laſt, there was no Poſſibility to get clear, run his Ship on Shore, and burnt her, he himſelf having been wounded in the Thigh. As ſoon as he was able to travel, his Father procur'd him a Paſs to return home thro *France:* and tho he ſuffer'd much in the Length of his Cure, he deſigned to go to Sea again, but was prevented by Death. He was generally lamented, being highly and juſtly eſteem'd for his Valour, Affability, Temperance, and other Virtues.

*Sir* John Holt *dies. His Riſe and Character.*

On the 5th of *March* died that great and eminent Judge, Sir JOHN HOLT Knight, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was the Son of Sir *Thomas Holt* Knight, and Serjeant at Law; and being enter'd into *Gray's-Inn*, ſedulouſly applied himſelf to the Study of Common-Law, was admitted to the Bar, and in a ſhort time became an eminent Pleader; inſomuch, that when the Earl of *Danby* was in 1678, impeach'd in Parliament by the Commons, the Lords appointed Serjeant *Raymond*, Mr. *Saunders*, afterwards Chief-Juſtice, and Mr. *Holt*, to be of his Counſel; but the Commons, by a Vote which was poſted round *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Parliament-Houſe, prohibited the ſame upon the ſevereſt Penalties.

Improving daily in Reputation and Practice, and Sir *Thomas Genner*, Recorder of *London* (in *February* 1685-6,) being preferr'd to be one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Holt* was made Recorder in his room, and, at the ſame time, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood. Having diſcharged this Office with much Candor and Applauſe, for about a Year and a half, and King *James* having a mind that an Act made in the Reign of *Edward* VI. which made it Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, for any Soldier taking Pay in the King's Service, in his Wars beyond Sea, or in *Scotland*, to deſert from his Officer, ſhould be extended to the Army he had raiſed in time of Peace, to enſlave the Nation; Sir *John Holt*, becauſe he would not interpret this Law to the King's mind, was diſguſted with the Times, and reſign'd his Recorderſhip.

Being choſen a Member in the Convention-Parliament in 1688, he was one of the Managers for the Commons, at the Conferences held with thoſe of the Lords, about the ABDICATION, and the VACANCY of the Throne; wherein he had an Opportunity to ſhew his great Abilities and Inclinations, upon that ſolemn Occaſion. This, no doubt, forwarded his Advancement, for upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, Sir *John Holt* was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*; and ſometime after, admitted into the Privy-Council.

When the Lord Chancellor *Somers* parted with the Great Seal in 1700, King *William* preſs'd the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* to accept of it; but he reply'd, *That he never had but one Chancery Cauſe in his Life, which he loſt, and conſequently could not think himſelf fitly qualify'd for ſo great a Truſt.*

Upon Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion, tho there had been an Act made in the Reign of King *William* III. impowering all Perſons in Offices of Truſt, to act therein after his Deceaſe, as before, for ſix Months, unleſs otherwiſe diſplaced by the Succeſſor; yet his Lordſhip politickly declin'd it, and ſo got himſelf preſently eſtabliſh'd in his Poſt by a new Patent.

He married a Daughter of Sir *John Cropley* Baronet, whom he left a Widow, and without Children, and for whom he made a plentiful Proviſion during her Life, and left Mr. *Petit*, and Mr. *Longville*, Executors in Truſt. The Bulk of his Eſtate, which was very conſiderable, he left to his Brother *Rowland Holt* Eſq; *Prothonotary* of the *King's-Bench*.

As no Lord Chief Juſtice ever, perhaps, continued in that high Station ſo long as he, ſo there never was an abler, more unbyaſs'd, and uprighter Judge, ſince *England* was a Nation. He was a perfect Maſter of the Common Law; and as his Judgment was moſt ſolid, his Capacity vaſt, and Underſtanding moſt clear, ſo he had a Firmneſs of Mind, and ſuch a Degree of Courage and Reſolution, as never to be brought to ſwerve, in the leaſt, from what he thought to be Law and Juſtice, not even by any part of the Legiſlature itſelf. Some time before he died, he publiſh'd *Keeling*'s Reports, with ſome Notes of his own upon them.

*Mr.* Cowper *the great Surgeon, and Anatomiſt, dies.*

On the 8th died Mr. *William Cowper* Surgeon, *moſt eminent for his Anatomical Obſervations and Diſcoveries, which he publiſh'd with extraordinary fine Cuts.*

*Dr.* How's *Death.*

On the 23d of *March*, in the Morning, *George How*, Doctor of Phyſick, died ſuddenly in the *Poultry*, *London*, of an Apoplectick Fit. He was the eldeſt Son of Mr. *John How*, an eminent Presbyterian Miniſter at *Plymouth*; and after having ſucceſsfully gone through *Grammatical*, was firſt ſent to ſtudy *Academical* Learning in *Scotland*, and afterwards *Phyſick* at *Leyden* in *Holland*. Upon his Return, he practiſed *Phyſick* with good Succeſs, was admitted to be a Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, *London*, and was reputed the ſecond or third Phyſician of *England*.

Upon the Death of his eminent Friend, Doctor *Edward Tyſon*, who died ſuddenly on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1708, he made his Will, and died after the ſame manner, in the 55th Year of his Age.

*Sir* John Cooke's *Death.*

On the 31ſt of *March*, died Sir JOHN COOKE Knight, Doctor of Laws. This Gentleman having for ſome time ſtudied the Civil Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, did, in the Year 1688, or 1689, betake himſelf to a Military Life, and engaging in the Party of King *William*, bore a Lieutenant of Foot's Commiſſion in *Ireland*, at the time of the Battle of the *Boyne*, in 1690, and behaved himſelf like a Man of Honour. Some time after this, returning to his former Studies of the Civil Law, and taking his Degrees of Doctor in that Faculty, he became *Exercent* at *Doctor's-Commons*, in *London*; and growing more particularly in favour with Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, upon the Deceaſe of Doctor *George Oxenden*, in *February* 1702-3, he was made *Dean* and Official Principal of the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*, Vicar General, and Principal Official

Official to his Grace, and Dean and Commiſſary of the Peculiars, belonging to him. He was alſo Official of the Archdeanconry of *London*; and made Advocate General by King *William* III. His Competitor for that Honourable Employment, was Dr. *Thomas Lane*, who had been a Captain of Horſe on King *James*'s Side, at the Battel of the *Boyne*, where he was wounded; the Circumſtances of which, as well as of Sir *John Cook*'s Choice and Behaviour there, being known to his Majeſty, he ſaid, *He choſe rather to confer the Place on him that fought for him, than him who fought againſt him.* He had the Place of Clerk of the Pipe given him in the Queen's Reign; and was one of the Commiſſioners for propagating the Goſpel and Proteſtant Religion in Foreign Parts. A. C. 1710.

On Thurſday the 6th of *April*, the Lord MORDAUNT, only Son to the Earl of *Peterborow*, Colonel of the *Scotch* Fuziliers, and a Brigadier-General, died of the Small-Pox, at *Wincheſter*, very much lamented; being a Nobleman of great Hopes, and who, on ſeveral Occaſions, had diſtinguiſhed his Courage, particularly at the famous Battel of *Bleinheim*, where he receiv'd a dangerous Wound on the Arm, of which he never recovered the Right Uſe. He left behind him two Sons by his Lady, Daughter to the Duke of *Bolton*. *The Lord* MORDAUNT *dies.*

On the 21*ſt* of *April* died Sir *Henry Sheers*, who had formerly been an Ingenier at *Tangier*, and towards the Cloſe of King *William*'s Reign, one of the Commiſſioners for the Management of the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*. He publiſhed a Tranſlation of *Polybius*. *Sir* Henry Sheers *dies.*

On the 28th of *April* died Mr. *Betterton*, as celebrated a Tragedian and Comedian, as ever trod the *Engliſh* Stage. *Mr.* Betterton *dies.*

Towards the end of this Month died alſo Dr. *Samuel Collins*, at the Age of ninety two. This Gentleman having travelled, after having ſtudied for ſome time at *Oxford*, took the Degree of Doctor of Phyſick at *Padua* in *Italy*; and after his Return, became Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, in *London*, ſerv'd the Office of Cenſor ſeveral times, and was an Elect ſome Years before he died. His laſt Wife was the Counteſs of *Dalhouſy*, who ſurviv'd him. He publiſhed two Volumes of Anatomy, in *Folio*. Dr. Collins *dies.*

On the 8th of *May* died GEORGE CHURCHILL Eſq; one of the Sons of Sir *Winſtan Churchill*, and ſecond Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; who being bred to the Sea-Service, became a Captain of a Man of War, and ſerv'd with great Reputation in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. King *James*, and King *William* III. and, in a particular manner, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the great Engagement at *la Hogue*, in 1692, where he was Commander of the *St. Andrew*, then a ſecond Rate. In the Year 1699, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and continued in that Poſt till the Spring of the Year 1702, when King *William*, a little before his Death, conſtituted the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord *High Admiral*. The Prince of *Denmark* being advanc'd to that Poſt, upon her Majeſty's Acceſſion, Mr. *Churchill* was not only appointed to be of his Royal Highneſs's Council, but alſo made Admiral of the *Blue*. He became afterwards Admiral of the *White*, and, for a little while, Commander of the Fleet in Chief, during the Indiſpoſition of Sir *George Rooke*. The Prince dying on the 28th of *October*, 1708, his Council's Commiſſion determin'd with him; whereupon Mr. *Churchill* retired from Buſineſs, and labouring frequently under violent Fits of the Gout, he died on the Day before mention'd. He uſed to ſerve in Parliament as a Member for *St. Albans*, and laſt for *Portſmouth*. Beſides his other profitable Places, he was, for many Years, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of *Denmark*, with a Salary of 400 *l.* a Year; all which Employments the diſcharged with ſo great Honour and Integrity, that he left a very inconſiderable Eſtate behind him. *Admiral* CHURCHILL's *Death*, &c.

On the 29th of *May*, *John Dolben* Eſq; Son to the late Archbiſhop of *York*, and Member of Parliament for *Leskard* in *Cornwall*, who carried the Impeachment againſt Dr. *Sacheverell* to the Lords Bar, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that ſolemn Tryal, died at *Epſom*, of a Fever, to the great Joy and Exultation of Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Friends. His Character has been touch'd upon, in the Body of this Hiſtory. *Mr.* Dolben's *Death.*

On the 1ſt of *June* died Sir *D. Mitchell*, a Native of *North-Britain*, who being put Apprentice to a Maſter of a Ship at *Leith*, near *Edinburgh*, was, in the time of the *Dutch* War, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. preſs'd into his Majeſty's Service; where behaving himſelf well, and being fitted, by his natural Endowments, to much greater things, than a common Sailor, he began to riſe in that Reign. Upon the Revolution in 1688, he became not only Captain of a Man of War, but, in the Year 1693, was made Rear-Admiral, and had the Honour to convoy King *William* III. over into *Holland*, in *April* that Year. In 1693-4, he was made Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*. The Grand Fleet, the Summer following, being ordered for the Streights, under the Command of Mr. *Ruſſell*, (afterwards Earl of *Orford*) Sir *David Mitchell*, as *Rear-Admiral* of the *Red*, was in that Expedition; and when the Admiral was ordered home, in 1695, he appointed him to command in Chief, but to put himſelf under the Command of Sir *George Rooke*, who was coming with a Squadron of Ships from *England*. After his Return from the Streights, in 1696, he was made Vice-Admiral, and when the Czar was in *England*, in 1698, Sir *David* had the Honour to attend and entertain that ingenious and curious Monarch on Board. Sir *David Mitchell*, beſides his Naval Commands, was Groom of the *Bed-Chamber* to King *William* III. and upon the Deceaſe of Sir *Fleetwood Shepperd*, was conſtituted Gentleman-Uſher of the *Black-Rod*. Upon Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion, he was made one of the Prince of *Denmark*'s Council, for the Management of the Affairs of the Admiralty, in which Station he continu'd till about a Year before the Death of the Prince. He was ſucceeded in the Place of Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod by *William Oldes* Eſq; on whom the Queen beſtow'd the Honour of Knighthood. *Sir* DAVID MITCHELL's *Death, Employments*, &c.

On the third of *June* died *George Brampſton*, Doctor of Laws. He was a younger Son of Sir —— *Brampſton* Knight; and having ſtudied the *Civil Law* at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, he became, in time, Exercent in *Doctors Commons*; and growing eminent in his Profeſſion, he acted as Surrogate to Sir *Charles Hedges*, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, when the latter was Principal Secretary of State. He was likewiſe Surrogate to Sir *Richard Raines*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Official to the Arch-Deacons of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*. He was made Maſter of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in *February* 1702, and ſucceeded Dr. *Aſhton*, Vice-Chancellor *Dr.* Brampſton's *Death.*

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Chancellor of that Univerſity, in 1703. He had been a Widower for ſome time before he died, and left only one Daughter.

*Dr.* Birch *dies.*

On the 2d of *July* died Dr. *Birch*, Vicar of *St. Brides*, and one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*. He was a great Stickler for the High-Church Party; and 'tis remarkable' that in King *William*'s Reign, and on that Prince's Birth-Day, he preach'd a Sermon in St. *James*'s Church, of which he was then Rector, on this Text, *Sufficient to each Day is the Evil thereof*; which having given great Offence to the Court, he was removed from that Church, and afterwards choſen Vicar of *St. Brides*. Dr. *Laurence Broderick*, Chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, was made one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter* in his room.

*Colonel* Codrington's *Death.*

About this time, came Advice from the *Leeward* Iſlands in *America*, of the Death of Colonel Christopher Codrington, ſome time Captain-General of thoſe *Iſlands*, and a Gentleman of bright Parts, and great Literature. He left the Bulk of his Eſtate to his Couſin German, Colonel *William Codrington*, of *Barbadoes*; and moſt generouſly bequeathed 20,000 *l.* to the Society for Propagating the Faith in that Part of the World: and having, for many Years, been Fellow of *All-Souls*, *Oxford*, gave that College 10,000 *l.* as alſo his noble Library, valued at 6000 *l.* more. He ordered his Body to be buried there, and allowed only 20 *l.* for a Grave-Stone upon it; but left 1500 *l.* for erecting a Monument for his Father, in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

*Mr.* Creſſet, *Envoy Extraordinary to* Hannover, *dies.*

On the 25th of *July*, *James Creſſet* Eſq; who was lately appointed her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Hannover* and *Wolfembuttle*, having waited on her Majeſty, to take his leave, was taken ill, and the next Morning died, very much lamented.

*Lord* Haversham's *Death and Character.*

On the firſt Day of *November* died *John Thompſon*, Lord Haversham, famous for ſeveral Years paſt, for his Speeches in Parliament; in which he boldly laid open the Faults and Miſmanagement of the Miniſtry: ſo that as he was not lamented by the *Whigs*, he was, as may be ſuppoſed, as little regretted by the *Tories*; ſome of the latter being apprehenſive that he would now carp at them, as he had done before at their Antagoniſts. This Noble Perſon was the Son of *Maurice Thompſon* Eſq; the eldeſt Branch of a very ancient Family in *Buckinghamſhire*, whoſe chief Eſtate lay in and about *Haverſham*, in that County. His excellent natural Parts were improv'd by all the Acquiſitions of polite Literature; but through the Influence of his Father, who, in the Civil War, had taken up Arms againſt the Royal Party, he was bred up in the *Republican* Principles, which increas'd in him, as he grew in Years, from his great Intimacy with the Lord *Wharton*, a reſolute Stickler for Liberty, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. By means of this noble Peer, he gain'd the Friendſhip and Eſteem of *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey*, then Lord Privy Seal, who very much favoured the Diſſenters; and whoſe Daughter, the Lady *Frances Windham*, Relict of *John Windham* of *Felbridge-Hall*, in the County of *Norfolk* Eſq; he ſome time after married, and had by her one Son, *Maurice*, ſome time a Colonel in the *Foot-Guards*, and a gallant Perſon, who ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate; and eight Daughters, ſeven of whom were, at his Death, living, ſix married. *viz.* *Helena*, the eldeſt, to the Reverend Mr. *Gregory*, Rector of *Tuddington*, in the County of *Bedford*; *Elizabeth*, to Mr. *Grange*; *Mary*, to *Arthur Anneſley*, the preſent Earl of *Angleſey*; *Frances*, to *Thomas Armſtrong* Eſq; *Catherine*, to Mr. *White*, an Attorney; *Dorothy*, to Captain *Bickford*; and *Althamia*, unmarried. In *May* 1709, the Lord *Haverſham* married his ſecond Wife, Mrs. *Graham*, his Houſekeeper, by whom he left no Iſſue. His Lordſhip publiſhed, about 18 Years before his Death, a ſmall Tract, in Vindication of his Father-in-law, the Earl of *Angleſey*, from ſome Miſrepreſentations of Sir *Peter Petts*. His firſt Match brought him into the good Graces of King *Charles* II. who would have preferr'd him, but that he found him unwilling to comply with ſome Deſigns then on foot at Court: However, he was by that Prince created a Baronet in 1673, and, at the ſame time, was offer'd the Place of Treaſurer of the Chambers, which he refus'd. In the Year 1678, being a Member of Parliament, he warmly inſiſted on a ſtrict Inquiry into the *Popiſh Plot*, and was a ſtrenuous Promoter of the Bill of *Excluſion*. Nor was he leſs zealous againſt the prevailing Vices and ſiniſter Deſigns of the Court, in the ſucceeding Parliament; and in that of *Oxford*, was for the Speaker's keeping the Chair, after the King had abruptly diſſolv'd them. Being choſen again in 1685, he brought the ſame Principles and Sentiments to the Parliament-Houſe: And though, upon the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion, he readily voted for the Attainder; yet when Things were quiet, he ſpoke with great Reſolution againſt King *James*'s keeping a ſtanding Army. In 1688, he was one of the firſt that ſigned the Aſſociation to invite the Prince of *Orange* over into *England*; and none of the laſt that join'd him upon his landing in the *Weſt*. Upon that Prince's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was call'd to aſſiſt at Court with his Counſels; but he was contented with ſerving his Country, both in the *Convention*, and in the Parliament that enſued, till the Year 1696, when he was created Baron of *Haverſham*, and made one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He continued in that Poſt, till the Earl of *Pembroke* was made Lord High Admiral; at which Promotion he was ſo diſguſted, that from that time he took all Opportunities of thwarting almoſt every thing that was advanc'd by the Court.

Upon the Death of King *William*, in 1701-2, the Lord *Haverſham* was inclinable to come into any Meaſures with the preſent Government; and accordingly made his Viſits to the new Miniſters; but finding no Effect of their fair Promiſes, he went on with the Reſentment againſt the Court; and was a great Obſtacle to the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*; which, at that time, was voted for, by all that had Places of Truſt. In the Year 1703, he again exerted his Power, to prevent that Bill from making any Advance in the Houſe of Peers: And in 1706, he ſtickled againſt the *Union*. He had hitherto profeſſed himſelf a *Presbyterian*, but about this time he became an *Occaſional Conformiſt*, going ſometimes to Church, and ſometimes to Meetings. In 1707, he entirely renounc'd *Presbyterianiſm*, and became a conſtant Communicant of the Church eſtabliſh'd by Law. The ſame Year he urg'd in Parliament, an Enquiry into the Real Causes of the *Pretender's* intended Invaſion. In 1708, he laid before the Parliament, the ill Condition of the Gariſons and Forts in *Scotland*, and other Miſmanagements of the Miniſtry, though to little purpoſe. In 1709-10, he made Speeches, in Defence of Dr. *Sacheverell*, and

and the Church; and ſome Months after, had the Satisfaction to ſee the Change of the Miniſtry he had ſo warmly oppoſed. A. C. 1710.

*The Lord Griffin's Death.*

On the 10th of *November*, *Edward* Lord *Griffin* died in the Tower of *London*. This Gentleman, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was Lieutenant-Colonel to one of the Troops of Guards; and being a Retainer to the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* II. he was, by that Prince created Baron *Griffin* of *Braybrooke*. He was the Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Griffin*, of *Dingley*, in the ſame County, Knight, ſome time Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Charles* II. and deſcended, by Marriage, of an Heir-General of the noble Family of *Latimer*, from the *Braybrookes*, Lords of *Braybrooke*; in reſpect whereof, he had that Title conferr'd upon him. This Lord follow'd King *James*'s Fortune into *France*, and that of his Son, the *Pretender*, with whom, in the Spring of the Year 1708, coming to invade *Scotland*, he was taken, with divers others, in the *Salisbury* Man of War; and being outlaw'd, was however, by her Majeſty's Clemency, repriev'd from time to time, till Death freed him from his earthly Reſtraint.

*The Lord Leigh dies.*

On the 12th died *Thomas* Lord *Leigh*, at *Stonely*, his Seat in *Warwickſhire*, by a Mortification in his Foot, which for many Years hindred him from attending the Parliament; but in the Year 1709-10, he made a ſhift to come up to Town, that he might have an Opportunity of ſhewing his Zeal for the Church, in voting for Dr. *Sacheverell*, in all the Queſtions that were put in the Houſe of Peers, during that memorable Tryal. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*; beſides whom, he has left another Son, *Charles*, and two Daughters. He had alſo two other Sons, and as many Daughters, that died young.

*Baron* SPANHEIM's *Death and Character.*

On the 14th of *November* died the famous *Ezekiel*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, in the 81ſt Year of his Age, having been employ'd in State-Affairs for 54 Years, with great Reputation. He was the eldeſt Son of *Frederick Spanheim*, ſome time Divinity Profeſſor at *Leyden*, but a Native of *Amberg*, in the *Upper-Palatinate*, where *Ezekiel* had his Education. When he grew up, *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*, Brother to the Princeſs *Sophia* of *Hannover*, whoſe Subject he was, appointed him Governour of his only Son *Charles*, who was afterwards Elector *Palatine*, and the laſt of the Proteſtant Religion; and as Monſ. *Spanheim* was then but in the 27th Year of his Age, the Choice the Elector made of him for ſo great a Truſt, is a convincing Proof, that he had already diſcover'd in him an Extraordinary Merit. He was ſince employ'd by that Prince in important Negotiations in ſeveral Courts of *Europe*; and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, *Frederick William*, invited him into his Service, and conferred on him the Dignity of his Miniſter of State. He was alſo employ'd by that Prince, as his Envoy to ſeveral Courts, and Plenipotentiary in ſeveral Treaties; and ſent by the King of *Pruſſia*, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, where he reſided about nine Years.

His exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gain'd him the Love and Veneration of all good Men: But he was particularly lamented by all the Foreign Miniſters, reſiding in *London*; who, both on the Account of his great Knowledge in the Civil Law, and *Laws of Nations*, and his conſummate Experience, look'd upon him as their Preſident, and never fail'd conſulting him on all Occaſions, wherein the Dignity and Privileges of their Characters were concern'd. On the other hand, his wiſe and prudent arriage gain'd him the Eſteem of all the Princes, near whom he reſided. The late King of *France*, *Lewis* XIV. (who muſt be allow'd a good Judge of Merit) was much delighted with his Converſation; and her *Britannick* Majeſty had ſo great an Eſteem for him, that, beſides the particular Marks of Favour, which, on many Occaſions, ſhe beſtow'd upon him, when alive, ſhe was ſtill generouſly pleas'd to honour his Memory, by giving to his only Daughter (the Marchioneſs of *Montandre*) the Sum of one thouſand Guineas, the uſual Preſent of this Court to Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, when they take their Leaves. He was buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, near the Corpſe of his Wife, who died about two Years before.

*The Lady Chudleigh dies.*

On the 15th of *December*, died the Lady *Chudley*, of *Aſhton*, in the County of *Devon*. She was the Author of ſeveral admirable Poems, and other uſeful Diſcourſes; and for exquiſite Wit, Learning, and Eloquence, as well as for Piety and Virtue, was juſtly eſteem'd the Glory of her Sex, the Ornament of her Country, and the Delight of all that had the Honour and Advantage of her Converſation.

## YEAR *Tenth*, 1711.

*Sir* Robert Atkins's *Death.*

SIR *Robert Atkins*, who died in the Spring of the Year 1711, was the Son of *Edward Atkins*, ſome time one of the Judges of the *King's Bench*, before the Reſtoration; and betaking himſelf early to the Study of the Law, made great Progreſs in it, and practiſed the ſame with Succeſs. This Gentleman, among others, was at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. in 1661, created Knight of the *Bath*. In 1671, he was made a Serjeant at Law; and the next Year, King *Charles* advanced him to be one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*. Sir *Robert Atkins* being a ſtrenuous Promoter of the Revolution, was in *May* 1689, made Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer; the other Barons of the Exchequer being Sir *Edward Neville*, *Nicholas Lechmere*, and *John Turton*. Sir *Robert* was alſo, ſome time after, conſtituted Speaker of the Houſe of Lords; which great Dignity he held, till *March* 1692-3; at which time, Sir *John Somers* Knt. Attorney-General, was advanc'd to be Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. Sir *Robert* held the Poſt of Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, till the Spring of the Year 1695, when he thought fit to reſign his Place; and was ſucceeded therein by Sir *Edward Ward*, then Attorney-General. It was the general Opinion, that Sir *Robert* was diſguſted

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diſguſted at the Place of Maſter of the *Rolls* being given to another: Whereupon he retired to his Seat in *Glouceſterſhire*; where he ſpun out his Life to the uncommon Age of 88 Years and upwards. He was the Author of theſe following Pieces: I. *An Inquiry into the Power of diſpenſing with penal Statutes; together with ſome Animadverſions upon a Book written by Sir* Edward Herbert, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the* Common Pleas; entitled, A ſhort Account of Authorities in Law; upon which Judgment was given in Sir *Edward Hale*'s Caſe in 1689. II. *The Power, Juriſdiction, and Privilege of Parliament, and the Antiquity of the Houſe of Commons aſſerted; occaſion'd by an Information in the* King's Bench, *by the Attorney-General, againſt the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons*; London, 1689. *With which is printed, A Diſcourſe concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the Realm of* England, *occaſion'd by the late Commiſſion in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.* Sir *Robert* alſo writ a Book *againſt the exorbitant Growth of the Chancery.* He left his Eſtate to his only Son, Sir *Robert Atkins Jun.* a Gentleman of ſingular Merit; and the Reverſion, on Failure of Iſſue Male, to the Iſſue of Sir *Edward Atkins*, his Brother, ſome time Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. but who had his *Quietus* in that of King *James* II. in 1686.

*Dr.* KENN, *deprived Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells, *dies.*

About the middle of *March* died Dr. KENN, late Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who upon the Revolution, was depriv'd, for refuſing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. However, he was a Perſon of exemplary Virtue; and ſuch a Strain of Piety runs through his Writings, as will ever render his Memory dear to all good Chriſtians. He wrote a *Manual of Devotion for the Uſe of* Wincheſter-School; and *an Expoſition of the Church-Catechiſm.*

*The Earl of* ROCHESTER *dies.*

On the 2d of *May*, *Laurence* Earl of ROCHESTER, Maternal Uncle to Queen *Anne*, and Preſident of the Council, died ſuddenly, to the extreme Sorrow of the *High-Church Party*, who in him loſt their ſtrongeſt Support. He was ſecond Son to the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*; and having had a liberal Education, and improv'd his bright Parts, by uncommon Application to Study, took his Degree of Maſter of Arts, at the Univerſity of *Oxford*; who ſoon after did him the Honour to chuſe him one of their Repreſentatives in the Parliament, which began to ſit at *Weſtminſter*, on the 8th of *May* 1661. Towards the End of that Year, he accompany'd the Lord *Croſts*, and Sir *Charles Berkley*, the former of whom was ſent by the King, the other by the Duke of *York*, to congratulate the King of *France*, upon the Birth of the Dauphin; and tho he bore no publick Character, was receiv'd with particular Marks of Diſtinction. About the ſame time, both by his Father's Intereſt, and his own Perſonal Merit, Mr. *Hyde* was made Maſter of the Robes to the King; and by his polite and prudent Behaviour, daily gain'd upon the good Opinion and Favour of his Royal Maſter. The Peſtilence that raged in *London* in 1665, having driven the Parliament to *Oxford*, the Commons, on the laſt Day of the Seſſion, reſolv'd to return their Thanks to that famous Univerſity, for their eminent Loyalty to his Majeſty and his Father; and pitch'd on Mr. *Hyde*, to be at the Head of thoſe they appointed for that Purpoſe, as the moſt agreeable Perſon to that learned Body. When by a Court-Intrigue, the Earl of *Clarendon* had the Misfortune to be impeach'd by the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Hyde* ſpoke in his behalf; but with a great deal of Modeſty, reconciling his filial Piety towards his Father, with his Love to his Country. The Cloud that overwhelm'd the Chancellor, caſt no Shadow on his Son; whoſe Abilities becoming daily more conſpicuous, the King, in the Year 1676, appointed him his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the *Poliſh* and *Imperial* Courts; and upon his Return from *Vienna*, one of his Ambaſſadors Mediators at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. He was afterwards employ'd in ſeveral important Negotiations with the Prince of *Orange*; which he diſcharged ſo intirely to the King's Satisfaction, that he was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and upon the Earl of *Eſſex*'s reſigning his Place of firſt Commiſſioner (in 1679) Mr. *Hyde* came, of courſe, into his room; and, with Mr. *Sidney Godolphin*, was brought into the Council, and join'd in Confidence with the Earl of *Sunderland*; which Triumvirate had, at this Juncture, the principal Management of the King's Affairs. This Miniſtry having been ſomewhat remiſs in the Diſcovery and Proſecution of the Popiſh Plot, and Mr. *Hyde* in particular, both by his Relation to the Duke of *York*, and his Education at Court, having appear'd at the Head of thoſe who oppoſed the Bill of *Excluſion*; the Commons addreſs'd the King to remove him, with his Brother the Earl of *Clarendon*, and ſome others, from his Council and Favour for ever: But inſtead of complying with this Requeſt, the King created him Baron and Viſcount *Hyde*, and ſoon after Earl of *Rocheſter*; that Title becoming vacant by the Death of *Charles Wilmot*, the young Earl of *Rocheſter*. In the Year 1684, he was made Preſident of the Council, being the laſt of King *Charles* II. Upon King *James*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, he was immediately made Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and inſtall'd Knight of the *Garter*. He afterwards endeavour'd to prevent *Tyrconnel*'s being made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but found his Intereſt with the King too weak to prevail in that Point, or indeed ſcarce ſufficient to ſupport himſelf: For refuſing to comply with the King's Requeſt of changing his Religion, he was obliged to reſign his Commiſſion of Lord High Treaſurer; in lieu of which, his Majeſty was pleaſed to aſſign him a Penſion of 5000*l. per Ann.* out of the Poſt-Office; which ſo engaged him to the King, that he afterwards went over to *Holland*, to take care of his Majeſty's Intereſt there. At the Revolution, he concurred with the Lords, in ſeveral Acts, during the *Inter-regnum*, about the Adminiſtration of Affairs; but in the *Convention-Parliament*, he warmly inſiſted on the grand Point of *Hereditary Right*. However, the Vote declaring the VACANCY of the Throne being carried, he acquieſced, and was afterwards ſworn of the Privy Council to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. As he had the Honour to be nearly related to her Majeſty, and her Royal Siſter the Princeſs *Anne*, he ever paid an equal Reſpect to both; and upon their falling out, he took the Freedom to adviſe the Princeſs of *Denmark* to ſend the Counteſs of *Marlborough* (the unhappy Cauſe of the Diviſion) to *St. Albans*; urging, that by that wiſe Step, ſhe might do her more Service. But the Princeſs could not be prevail'd with to part with her Favourite; who, on the other hand, never forgave the Earl for that Counſel. King *William*

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ever had a great Eſteem for this Noble Perſon; but durſt not entirely confide in him, till the Jealouſies he entertain'd of his Principles were removed by Mr. *Robert Harley* (afterwards Earl of *Oxford*) upon which the Earl of *Rocheſter* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſome time before King *William*'s Death. He was poſſeſs'd of that Government, and of the Queen's Favour, upon her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown; but a ſuperior Intereſt got him remov'd, though 'twas no ſmall Satisfaction to him to ſee the Government of *Ireland* beſtow'd upon his Illuſtrious Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Ormond*. From this time, the Earl of *Rocheſter* put himſelf at the Head of the *High-Church Party*; and, among other Inſtances of his Zeal, ſtrenuouſly ſtickled for the *Occaſional Conformity Bill:* which gave his Oppoſers a fair Opportunity to keep him at a diſtance from Court, till the ſame Perſon who had reconciled him to King *William*, did him the like good Offices with her Majeſty, upon the Alterations in the Miniſtry; whereupon his Lordſhip was made Preſident of the Council. Notwithſtanding this, it was generally believed, That there was a growing Jealouſy between thoſe two Great Men, chiefly upon a Competition for the Place of Lord Treaſurer; which occaſioned a Report, That his Lordſhip's ſudden Death was, in ſome meaſure, owing to the great Applauſe with which Mr. *Harley*'s *South-Sea* Scheme was receiv'd, which was like to ſet him above all his Competitors. The Earl's Enemies reproach'd him with having acted in the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion in King *James*'s Reign; but his Friends excuſed him by ſaying, That he accepted of that ungracious Employment, only to have an Opportunity to ward off the Blows that were intended to be given to the Proteſtant Cauſe. He was certainly a true Son of the Church of *England*; a Man of great Integrity, and of uncommon Politeneſs.

His Lordſhip married the Lady *Henrietta*, fifth Daughter of *Richard Boyle* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, by whom he had Iſſue, 1. *Henry*, Lord *Hyde*, his only Son and Heir, who married *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *William Leviſon-Gower*, and Siſter to the late Lord *Gower*. 2. Lady *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter of *Laurence*, the late Earl of *Rocheſter*, was the firſt Wife of *James*, Duke of *Ormond*. 3. Lady *Henrietta*, ſecond Daughter, married to *James*, Earl of *Dalkeith*, eldeſt Son of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*. 4. Lady *Mary*, married to *Francis*, Lord *Conway*, died *Anno* 170$\frac{8}{9}$. 5. Lady *Catherine*.

*The Duke of* BEDFORD *dies.*

On the 26th of *May*, *Wriotheſley Ruſſel*, Duke of BEDFORD, died of the *Small-Pox* in the 30th Year of his Age. He was Grandſon to *William Ruſſell* Earl of *Bedford*, who in *April* 1694, was created Marquiſs of *Taviſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*; and who by the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, had ſeven Sons; and amongſt them, *William* Lord *Ruſſell*, Father to the late Duke, which *William* fell a Sacrifice to the *Popiſh* Faction towards the latter end of King *Charles* II's Reign.

*Wriotheſley*, the late Duke of *Bedford*, inſtall'd Knight of the Garter *Anno* 1700, married *Mary* only Daughter and Heireſs of ..... *Howland* of *Stretham* in the County of *Surrey* Eſq; by whom he left Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters, *viz.* *Wriotheſley* Lord Marquiſs of *Taviſtock*, born in 1708, who ſucceeded, in Honour and Eſtate; *John* Lord *Ruſſell*, born in 1710; the Lady *Rachel*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*. His eldeſt Son *William*, born in 1703, died in his Infancy.

*Mr.* DODWELL's *Death and Character.*

About the middle of *June* died, in the 70th Year of his Age, Mr. HENRY DODWELL, a Divine equally famous for his great Piety and Learning, and his ſingular Opinions both in *Divinity* and *Politicks:* For, on the one hand, in a Book, entitled, *An Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning the Mortality of Human Souls*, he aſſerts, That the Soul of Man being naturally *Mortal*, acquires *Immortality* by *Epiſcopal Baptiſm only*; and, on the other hand, he not only refus'd to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but was the Head of the *Schiſm* which happen'd upon the late *Revolution*, when many *Nonjuring Clergymen* ſeparated themſelves from Church-Communion, upon account of the *deprived Biſhops*. He never recanted his Error about the *Natural Mortality of Human Souls*; but ſoon after his Death, the World was inform'd, That tho' for ſome Years paſt he went not to the Publick Church, yet he, of late return'd to it, and in his laſt Sickneſs receiv'd the Holy Sacrament from the Miniſter of his Pariſh; and that he declared much Satisfaction in his late Practice, and in his Endeavours towards cloſing the Difference among *Nonjurors* relating to Church-Communion, in a Book, (the laſt that he writ and publiſhed) entitled, *The Caſe in View, now in Fact, proving that the Continuance of a Separate Communion without Subſtitutes, in any of the late* Invalidly Depriv'd Sees, *ſince the Death of* William *Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *is* Schiſmatical: *With an* Appendix, *proving, That our late* Invalidly-Deprived Fathers *had no Right to ſubſtitute Succeſſors, who might legitimate the Separation, after that the* Schiſm *had been concluded by the Deceaſe of the late Survivor of thoſe ſame Fathers.*

*Monſieur* de Vryberge *dies.*

On the 3d of *July*, Monſieur *de Vryberge*, one of the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand* to the States-General of the United Provinces, and their High Mightineſſes Envoy-Extraordinary to her Majeſty, died of a Conſumption at *Chelſey*, generally lamented; having diſcharg'd that Truſt for about ten Years, with no leſs Prudence and Dexterity, than Honour and Reputation.

*The Duke of* QUEENSBERRY's *Death.*

On the 6th of *July*, *James Dowglaſs*, Duke of QUEENSBERRY and DOVER, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, died of the *Iliack Paſſion*, or *Miſerere*. His CHARACTER has been touch'd upon in the Body of this Book. He married *Decemb.* 1. 1685, *Mary Boyle* ſecond Daughter of *Charles* Lord *Clifford*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, a Lady of incomparable Virtue and Merit, who died in 1709, (as was before mention'd) and by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters, *viz.* *William*, born *May* 18. 1696. who died ſeven Months after; *James*, born *Novemb.* 2. 1697; *James*, born *Novemb.* 24. 1698. who inherited his Father's Titles; and *George*, born *February* 20. 1701. Of the five Daughters two only ſurvived the Father, *viz.* the Lady *Jane*, and the Lady *Anne*.

*Mr.* Bertie *dies.*

On the 10th of *July*, the Hon. *Peregrine Bertie*, Brother to the Marquiſs of *Lindſey*, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, died ſuddenly of an Apoplexy. He had formerly been Vice-Chamberlain, both in the late and preſent Reign.

*The Duke of* NEWCASTLE's *Death and Character.*

On *Tueſday* the 13th of *July*, *John Holles* Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord Privy-Seal, as he was hunting near his Seat at *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamſhire*, had the misfortune to fall from his Horſe; and receiv'd ſuch a Bruiſe, that he died on the *Sunday* Morning following. He was Son to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, by *Grace*, Daughter of *William Pierrepoint* Eſq; and having appear'd one of the moſt

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forward in the late Revolution, was, in the Year 1694, advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquiſs of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*; and in 1698 made Knight of the Garter. On the 27th of *March* 1705, he was made Lord Privy-Seal; and in the Year 1708, upon the Death of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, was appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners for holding the ſecond Parliament of *Great Britain*. About that time, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, Lord Warden of the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt and North-Riding of the County of *York*, and Governour of the Town and Fort of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*; and ſome time before his Death, Lord Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire* and *Middleſex*. He married *Margaret*, third Daughter and Heireſs to *Henry Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Daughter, the Lady *Henrietta*, who ſoon after his Death was married to the Lord *Harley*, only Son to the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*. He left the Bulk of his Eſtate, computed at about 25000 *l. per Ann.* to his Nephew the Honourable *Thomas Pelham*, (now Duke of *Newcaſtle*) who changed his Family Name to that of *Holles*; and about 80000 *l.* in Money, Jewels, and Plate, to his Daughter, beſides her Mother's Dowry, which was about 8000 *l.* a Year.

*The Earl of* JERSEY's *Death.*

On the 26th of *Auguſt*, *Edward Villiers* Earl of JERSEY died of an Apoplexy. He was deſcended of an antient Family, originally of *French* Extraction, poſſeſs'd of a fine Inheritance in *Leiceſterſhire*. He was Son to Sir *Edward Villiers* Bart. and being Maſter of the Horſe to the Princeſs of *Orange*, afterwards Queen *Mary*, was upon the Revolution created Viſcount *Villiers*, Baron of *Hoo*; and in the Year 1697, Earl of *Jerſey*. He was conſtituted one of the Lords Juſtices in *Ireland*, and one of the Plenipotentiaries at *Ryſwick*; ſoon after Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States-General, and one of the Privy-Council. In the Year 1698, he ſucceeded the Earl of *Portland*, as Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, and, at his Return, was made Principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. In 1700, he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries (together with the Earl of *Portland*) for the ſecond Treaty of Partition, and, the ſame Year, was made Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, having been twice one of the Lords Juſtices during the Reign of King *William*. At her Majeſty's Acceſſion, he was continued in his Place of Lord Chamberlain, which he enjoy'd till the 23d of *April* 1704, when the Staff was given to the (then) Earl (now Duke) of *Kent*; but his Lordſhip having continued firm to the High-Church Party, was, of late, in ſo great Favour, that he was to have been named Lord *Privy-Seal*, the very Day he expired. He married *Barbara* the Daughter of *William Chivins* Eſq; formerly Cloſet-Keeper to King *Charles* II. by whom he left Iſſue, two Sons and one Daughter, *viz. William Villiers*, late Earl of *Jerſey*, who married *Judith* only Daughter of *Frederick Herne* of the City of *London* Eſq; *Henry*, ſecond Son; and *Mary*, only Daughter, married 1709 to *Tho. Thynne* Eſq; of *Old Windſor*, and Nephew to the Viſcount *Weymouth*, who dying in 1710, ſhe was married a ſecond time, on *Decemb.* 15. 1711. to *Geo. Granville* Eſq; ſoon after created Lord *Lanſdowne*.

*Dr.* GRABE's *Death.*

On *Saturday*, the 3d of *November*, died Dr. JOHN ERNEST GRABE, a moſt Learned and Pious Divine. He was a *Pruſſian* by Birth; came over ſoon after the Revolution; and having given pregnant Proofs of his great Learning and Indefatigableneſs in accurate and neat Editions of ſeveral *Greek* Books, printed in the Theatre in *Oxford*, he was preſented to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity by that famous Univerſity; and recommended to the late King *William*, from whom he receiv'd a Penſion, which was continued to him by the Beneficent Queen. Mr. *Whiſton* having, in his *Hiſtorical Preface*, inſinuated, as if Dr. *Grabe* had aſſerted to him the Authenticknes of ſome Manuſcripts, and the genuine Truth of a Book call'd, *The Conſtitutions of the Apoſtles*, which favours the *Arian* Doctrine, lately reviv'd by Mr. *Whiſton*: Dr. *Grabe*, in his own Vindication, publiſh'd, about two Months before his Death, a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Aſſay upon two* Arabick *Manuſcripts of the* Bodleian *Library, and that antient Book call'd* The Doctrine of the Apoſtles, *which is ſaid to be extant in them; wherein Mr.* Whiſton's *Miſtakes about both are plainly proved.* Which is the laſt Work Dr. *Grabe* printed. As for his Manuſcripts, which are ſaid to be very valuable, he left them to the Learned Dr. *Hickes*, for his Life, afterwards to Dr. *Smalridge*, to be depoſited in the Library of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

*The Lord* LEMPSTER *dies.*

On the 7th of *December* died the Lord LEMPSTER, (formerly Sir *William Farmer*) famous for the fine Collection of *Arundelian Marbles*, and other Antiquities, which he had gather'd and placed in his fine Gardens, at his noble Seat in *Northamptonſhire*. He was ſucceeded in his Honours and the Bulk of his Eſtate by his eldeſt Son *Thomas*.

## YEAR *Eleventh*, 1712.

*The Earl of* RANELAGH *dies.*

ON the 6th of *January* 1711-12, the Earl of RANELAGH, Governour of *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, died without Iſſue.

*The Lord* PELHAM *dies.*

On the 23d of *February* died *Thomas* Lord PELHAM, Son to Sir *John Pelham* Bart. by the Lady *Lucy Sidney*, ſecond Daughter to *Robert*, the famous Earl of *Leiceſter*. He was one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in the Reign of K. *William* and Queen *Mary*; and in the fifth Year of the Reign of Q. *Anne*, 1706, was created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Pelham* of *Laughton* in the County of *Suſſex*. By his firſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Jones*, formerly Attorney-General, he had two Daughters, *Lucy*, who died young; and *Elizabeth*, married to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*. By his ſecond Wife, the Lady *Grace Holles*, fourth and youngeſt Daughter of *Gilbert*, late Earl of *Clare*, and Siſter to *John* late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, he had Iſſue two ſurviving Sons and five Daughters, *viz. Thomas*, born in *July* 1693, who not only ſucceeded his Father, in Honour and Eſtate, but was Heir to the beſt Part of the

Eſtate

Eſtate of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, on condition that he ſhould bear the Name of *Holles*; *Henry*, born in 1694; *Grace*, eldeſt Daughter, married to *George Nailor* of *Hoſt-Monceaux* in the County of *Suſſex* Eſq; *Frances*, *Gertrude*, *Lucy*, and *Margaret*. A. C. 1712.

On the 24th of *May* died Lieutenant-General WOOD, very much lamented, being an excellent Officer of Horſe, and a very juſt and charitable Man. *Lieut. Gen. Wood dies.*

On *Sunday*, *July* 3. died RICHARD CROMWELL, eldeſt Son to *Oliver Cromwell*, upon whoſe Death, *Sept.* 3. 1658. he ſucceeded in the Protectorſhip, and was complimented thereupon by Addreſſes from all Counties in *England*; but who, in *April* 1659, was prevail'd upon by the Council of Officers to diſſolve the Parliament, with which his Authority ended; and from that Minute no body reſorted to him, nor was the Name of the Protector afterwards heard of, but in Deriſion. *Thus*, adds a Noble * Hiſtorian, *by extreme Puſillanimity, the Son ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſtripp'd, in one Moment, of all the Greatneſs and Power which the Father had acquired, in ſo many Years, with wonderful Courage, Induſtry, and Reſolution.* *Rich. Cromwell's Death. His Character.* * *The Earl of* Clarendon.

On the 20th of *July* died, in the 73d Year of his Age, Dr. *Jonathan Edwards*, Principal of *Jeſus* College, *Oxon*, famous for his Polemical Writings againſt *Socinians*, and others, in Defence of Chriſtianity. *Dr.* Edwards *dies.*

On the 26th of *July* died *Thomas Osborne* Duke of LEEDS, at the Lady *Lempſter*'s Seat in *Northamptonſhire*, on his Journey to his Seat in *Yorkſhire*, in the 81ſt Year of his Age, much lamented by the *High-Church Party*, to whom he had done eminent Services, in many hazardous Inſtances. He was Son to Sir *Edward Osborne* Baronet, and faithfully adhering to the Royal Intereſt, contributed very much to the King's Reſtoration; and afterwards conſtantly applying himſelf to his Service, was firſt made Treaſurer of the Navy, then ſworn of the Privy-Council in 1672, ſoon after created Viſcount *Dumblain* in *Scotland*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, by the Title of Baron of *Kiveton*; as alſo Viſcount, by the Title of Viſcount *Latimer*; and after that, further advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Danby*, and the 29th of King *Charles* II. inſtall'd Knight of the *Garter*. But in the Year 1679, when he was in the Height of human Proſperity, he was openly impeach'd in Parliament, for being in the *French* Intereſt: Which Accuſation was grounded chiefly on a Letter to Mr. Ambaſſador *Mountague* at *Paris*, written by the King's Command. His Majeſty endeavour'd all he could to skreen him from this ſudden Storm, by paſſing a Pardon for him under the Great Seal; but this ſo alarm'd the Commons, that they forthwith addreſs'd the King, ſhewing the Illegality and dangerous Conſequence of granting Pardons to any Perſons impeach'd by the Commons: Whereupon the Earl lay under a Neceſſity of withdrawing himſelf. Theſe Steps juſtly heighten'd the Suſpicion of the People againſt him, and ſo far aggravated the Reſentment of the Commons, that they immediately order'd a Bill to be brought in, to ſummon him to render himſelf by a certain Day, or, in default, to attaint him. Hereupon the Lords ſent down a Bill, to mitigate the matter, by baniſhing and diſabling him: But this was ſo far from ſatisfying the Commons, that they rejected it, and paſs'd another to attaint him of High Treaſon. Theſe Proceedings obliged him to ſurrender himſelf, and appearing at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, he excus'd his Abſence, and inſiſted on his Innocence: upon which he had Time allow'd him, to give in his Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment; and being committed to the *Tower*, was afterwards admitted to Bail: ſo that, by the Arts of the Court, this Proſecution came to nothing. Whatever Truth there might be in this Accuſation, 'tis ſcarce credible that he ſhould be in the *French* Intereſt, and, at the ſame time, ſo much in the Favour and Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*, which by innumerable Teſtimonies he appears to have been; eſpecially by his being the principal Inſtrument in procuring the Match between that Prince and the Princeſs *Mary*; and by the great Zeal he ſhew'd for placing them on the Throne. In order to this, he early concerted Meaſures with the late Duke of *Devonſhire*, by which they were to act the one at *Derby*, the other at *York*; and afterwards he made a fine Speech in the Houſe of Peers, to prove the VACANCY of the Throne, and the great Reaſon and Lawfulneſs of ſupplying it with their Royal Highneſſes. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion, he was conſtituted Lord Preſident of the Council, and ſoon after created Marquiſs of *Carmaerthen*; and afterwards (in 1694) Duke of *Leeds*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, ſecond Daughter of *Montague Bertie*, Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, by whom he had three Sons and ſix Daughters. His firſt Son, *Edward* Lord *Latimer*, died many Years before, having married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *Simon Bennet* Eſq; by whom he had two Children, who both died young. His ſecond Son *Thomas* died an Infant; but his third Son, *Peregrine*, formerly Lord *Dumblain*, and afterwards ſtiled Marquiſs of *Carmaerthen*, who for many Years diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at Sea, ſucceeded his Father in Honour and Eſtate. *The Duke of* LEEDS's *Death, Titles, and Preferments*, &c.

On the 14th of *Auguſt* died *Charles Finch*, Earl of WINCHELSEA, firſt Commiſſioner for Trade and Plantations, in the fortieth Year of his Age (being born *Sept.* 26. 1672.) much lamented by the High-Church Party. He was Son of *William* Lord *Maidſtone*, Son of *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, who married four Wives, by whom he had twenty ſeven Children, ſixteen of whom were born and chriſten'd, and liv'd to ſome Maturity. The late Earl of *Winchelſea* married *Sarah* the Daughter of *Henry Nurſe*, of the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; by whom he had one Son *Thomas*, born in 1703, who died at two Years of Age; ſo that leaving no Iſſue, he was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Uncle Colonel *Heneage Finch*, who married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *William Kingſmill*, in the County of *Southampton*. *The Earl of* WINCHELSEA *dies.*

On Monday the Eighth of *Auguſt* died at the *Bath*, after a long Indiſpoſition, *Richard Savage*, Earl RIVERS, ſecond Son of *Thomas Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, by *Elizabeth* the natural Daughter to *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland*, whoſe eldeſt Son, *Thomas* Lord *Colcheſter*, dying in his Father's Life-time, the latter was in the Year 1694, ſucceeded by the late *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, who was by King *William* made Lieutenant-General of Horſe, Captain and Colonel of the third Troop of Life-Guards. He ſerv'd ſeveral Campaigns in *Flanders* in the the two laſt Wars; and in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, was made Lord Lieutenant, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, *Earl* RIVERS's *Death, Employments*, &c.

A. C. 1712. *rum*, and Vice-Admiral of the County of *Eſſex*, General of the Horſe, and one of the Privy-Council. In the Year 1706, he was ſent General of the Land-Forces on a private Expedition; but, by contrary Winds, that Deſign being fruſtrated, he ſailed with thoſe Forces to *Portugal*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where he left them under the Command of the Earl *Galway*, and return'd to *England*. Having taken ſome Diſguſt at the late Adminiſtration, he readily went into the new Meaſures; whereupon her Majeſty appointed him Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the *Tower-Hamlets*: but in *March* this Year 1712, he reſign'd theſe Places to the Earl of *Northampton*. He was appointed Maſter-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe; and, in *July* 1712, General and Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, in the Abſence of the Duke of *Ormond*. He married *Penelope* the Daughter of *John Downes*, of *Wardly* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and had Iſſue ſurviving him only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Barrymore*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and a Son and another Daughter that died young. His Honour deſcended to *William Savage* Eſq; his Couſin German and a *Roman Catholick* in Holy Orders, to whom he left the Bulk of his Eſtate.

*The Earl of* GODOLPHIN *dies.*

On the 15th of *September*, *Sidney* Earl of GODOLPHIN died at *St. Albans*, having been long afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys. His CHARACTER has been inſerted in the Body of this Hiſtory, *page* 17. He was, on the 6th of *July* 1704, elected Knight of the *Garter*; and inſtall'd at *Windſor* the 30th of *December* following. In the Year 1706, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners to treat of an Union between *England* and *Scotland*; and the ſame Year created Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl *Godolphin*. He married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas Blague* Eſq; at that time Maid of Honour to *Catherine*, Queen of *England*, by whom he had Iſſue *Francis* Lord *Rialton*, his only Child, who ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate, and who married the Lady *Henrietta Churchill*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

*Admiral* Killegrew *dies*,

On the 9th of *November*, *Henry Killegrew* Eſq; formerly one of the Admirals, and Member of Parliament for *St. Albans*, died at his Seat near that Place.

*And Dr.* Humphreys,

On the 20th, Dr. *Humphrey Humphreys*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, died at his Palace in that City.

*And Dr.* Nickſon,

Some Days before died Dr. *Nickſon*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*; as did alſo *Arthur Manwaring* Eſq; Auditor of the Impreſts, and a very ingenious and polite Gentleman; and a warm Stickler for the Whig-Party.

*And Mr.* Manwaring.

*Lord Viſcount* Fitzharding *dies.*

On the 19th of *December* died the Lord Viſcount FITZHARDING, Treaſurer of the Chamber, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; which Offices he had, for many Years, diſcharg'd with great Integrity, and unblemiſh'd Reputation.

## YEAR *Twelfth*, 1713.

*Brigadier* MORDAUNT *dies.*

ON the 2d of *February* died Brigadier LEWIS MORDAUNT, Brother to the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, much lamented by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance. He was an indulgent Husband, a tender Parent, a moſt ſincere and affectionate Friend, and ſingularly eminent for his great Humanity. He came over with the Prince of *Orange* at the Revolution, and ſignaliz'd himſelf with the greateſt Bravery in the Reduction of *Ireland*. He excell'd moſt Men in a facetious and agreeable Wit, which render'd him highly acceptable to the niceſt Judges of Converſation, and was bleſs'd with a Soul capable and ready to exert itſelf in every Action that can be truly called Noble and Generous.

*The Earl of* SHAFTESBURY *dies. His Character.*

On the 3d of *February*, *Anthony* Earl of SHAFTESBURY, (Grandſon to the famous Sir *Anthony Aſhley-Cooper*, afterwards Earl of *Shaftesbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*) died at *Naples*, whither he was gone for the Recovery of his Health. In the Year 1709, he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Thomas Ewer* Eſq; by whom he left a Son, then about two Years old. The laſt deceaſed Earl was a Nobleman of very quick Parts, deep Penetration, and ſolid Judgment, which he wonderfully improved by his Converſation with the Great Mr. LOCKE; and of which he has left a ſtanding Teſtimony in his ESSAYS, printed under the Title of CHARACTERISTICKS, which will render his Memory dear to all True Reaſoners, as long as the *Engliſh* Tongue continues to be a Language.

*The Counteſs of* Fauconberg *dies.*

On the 14th of *March* died the Counteſs of *Fauconberg*, Daughter to *Oliver Cromwell*, and a Lady in great Eſteem, for her exemplary Piety and Charity, in a very advanc'd Age.

*Sir* Salathiel Lovel *dies*;

On the 3d of *May* died Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, who was Recorder of *London* at the Revolution, and expreſs'd his Zeal for it.

*As alſo Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.

About this time likewiſe died *Edward* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, who about ten Months before from a private Soldier at *Dunkirk*, was advanc'd to that Title, upon the Death of his Kinſman *Hugh* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

*Dr.* SPRAT, *Biſhop of* Rocheſter, *dies. His Character.*

On the 20th of *May*, early in the Morning, THOMAS SPRAT, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, died of an Apoplexy, at the Epiſcopal Seat of *Bromley* in *Kent*, in the 78th or 79th Year of his Age. He bore a dubious Character as to his Principles in Divinity and Politicks, being ſaid to accommodate one to the other, and both to the Times and Perſons in Power. He was, however, a Good, Charitable, and Learned Divine; but his Name deſerves principally to be recorded in Hiſtory, for his Maſtery in the Art of *Oratory*, and his raiſing the *Engliſh* Language to that Purity and Beauty, which former Writers were wholly Strangers to, and thoſe who come after him can but imitate. He had alſo an excellent Taſte and Skill in Poetry, of which a Copy of Verſes he wrote on *Oliver Cromwell*, and another on the Plague of *Athens*, are laſting Monuments. The principal Works he wrote in Proſe were, *The Life of Mr.* Cowley, prefix'd to his Works; *The Hiſtory of the Royal Society*; *The Hiſtory of the* Rye-houſe *Plot*; *An Anſwer to Monſieur*

*Monſieur* Sorbiere; *Letters excuſing his Acting in the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion*, &c. He was ſucceeded in the See of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Weſtminſter*, by Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon.*

A. C. 1713. *L. Gen.* Titcomb *dies*; *and Sir* John Powell.

About the middle of *June*, Lieutenant-General *Titcomb* died at the *Bath*; and Sir *John Powel*, one of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, died at *Gloceſter*.

Dr. Compton *Bp of* London *dies.*

On the 7th of *July*, Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of LONDON, died at *Fulham* in the 81ſt Year of his Age. He was Son to *Spencer*, Earl of *Northampton*, who was killed in 1642, in the Service of King *Charles* I. and who the Day he fell had three of his Sons that engaged with him. Our HENRY, the fourth and youngeſt, being then but about ten Years old, was deprived of that Paternal Care that ſhould have form'd him for the future Service of his Country: Nevertheleſs, having in his tender Years received Education ſuitable to his Quality; when he had gone thro' the Grammar-Schools, and became fit for Academical Learning, he was ſent to *Queen's-College* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Having continued there for ſome time, he removed to *Cambridge*, and there took the Degree of Maſter of Arts. Thence he returned to *Oxford*, and on the 7th of *April*, 1666, was incorporated Maſter of Arts; with Liberty to enter into, and ſuffragate in the Houſe of Congregation and Convocation. After he had firſt ſet out in his Studies, he met with ſome Interruption in them, and paſſed through ſeveral Stages and Conditions. He ſpent ſome Years in Travelling; and obſerved and examin'd the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Polities abroad; but the more he ſtaid in *France* and *Italy*, the more *Engliſh* Man he was. He ſaw their Manners, but did not imitate them; what was worth while he brought home with him, and, in particular, retain'd their Languages perfectly. Whether by his own Choice, or the Perſuaſion of Friends, when a Regiment of Horſe was to be raiſed for the King's Guard, the Command of which was given to *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*, (by whoſe Name that Regiment was long after called) Mr. *Compton* had a Cornet's Commiſſion given him in it; but ſoon after diſcovering a greater Inclination to his Studies, than to the Military Art, he quitted that Poſt, and dedicated himſelf to the Service of the Church. When he became a Clergyman, tho' he might have made high Demands upon the Court, both on the account of his firm Adherence to the antient Conſtitution in Church and State, under *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, and of the Sufferings of his illuſtrious Family; yet he choſe to make gradual Advances, being above a Biſhop's neceſſary Years when he was ordain'd a Deacon. He took upon him the Care of a ſmaller, afterwards of a larger Pariſh, *viz.* the Rectory of *Cottenham* in the County of *Cambridge*, with about 500 *l. per Annum*; and ſhewed in both a tender Concern for Souls. He accepted next (in 1670) a Canonry in *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, where, when he was a Sub-Dean, he moderated in the Divinity-Diſputations with ſuch Gravity and Wiſdom, as made thoſe Exerciſes both reputable and inſtructive. To theſe Preferments the Royal Bounty added the Maſterſhip of the famous Hoſpital of *St. Croſs* near *Winchеſter* in *Hampſhire*, reckon'd to be of equal Value with the Rectory above-mentioned, which gave him greater Opportunities of exerting his extenſive Charity. Dr. *Compton* advancing daily in the King's Favour and Eſteem, and in the Opinion of all good Churchmen, as ſoon as the Biſhoprick of *Oxford* became vacant, by the Tranſlation of Dr. *Nathaniel Crew* to *Durham*, he was advanced to that See, and conſecrated at *Lambeth* on the 6th of *December* 1674. Here he preſided not long; for upon the Death of Dr. *Humphry Hinchman*, Lord-Almoner and Biſhop of *London*, in the beginning of *October* 1675, the King made no Heſitation in conferring that important Biſhoprick on Dr. *Compton*, who was ſucceeded by Dr. *John Fell* in the See of *Oxford*. Soon after this, he was made *Dean* of the Chapel Royal, and the King entertaining a juſt Opinion of his Capacity and Fidelity, appointed him to be one of his Privy-Council in *July* 1677; which Station his Majeſty thought fit to continue him in, upon his conſtituting a new Privy-Council in *April* 1679. During the Struggles and Animoſities in the latter part of King *Charles*'s Reign, ſome of the moſt learned and exemplary Clergy endeavoured to bring the Diſſenters to a Senſe of the Neceſſity of Union among Proteſtants. To this purpoſe, the Biſhop of *London* held, in 1679, three ſeaſonable Conferences with his Clergy, upon the Two Sacraments, and the Catechizing Youth in the true Principles of Religion. The next Year his Lordſhip purſued the good Deſign in three other Conferences: 1. On the *Half-Communion*. 2. *Praying in an unknown Tongue*. 3. *Prayers to Saints*; the Subſtance of which he printed in a Letter to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, dated *July* 6. 1680. He further hoped, that it might tend to reconcile the *Diſſenters*, by bringing in the Judgment of Foreign Proteſtant Divines againſt their Separation; whereupon he wrote to Monſieur *Le Moyne*, Profeſſor in Divinity at *Leyden*, and to Meſſieurs *Claude* and *de l'Angle*, two of the Preachers of the Reformed Church at *Charenton* near *Paris*, who, in their ſeveral Anſwers, that were made publick, agreed in vindicating the Church of *England* from any Errors in the Doctrine, or any unlawful Impoſitions in the Service and Diſcipline of it; and therefore condemned a Separation from it as needleſs and uncharitable: which, however, had but little effect. The Educating and Principling the King's Nieces, *viz.* the late Queen *MARY*, and Queen *ANNE*, of ever-glorious Memory, being committed to the Biſhop of *London*, he diſcharged that great Truſt with wonderful Zeal and Application; and had the Honour and Satisfaction of marrying to Proteſtant Princes thoſe two Princeſſes, who never forgot their Obligations to him. Their Firmneſs to the Proteſtant Religion was imputed to him as a Fault by the *Papiſts*; who, when they came to have Authority on their ſide, in King *James* the IId's Reign, remembred and reſented the Diſſervice done them by the Biſhop of *London*, and marked him as the firſt Sacrifice to *Popiſh* Fury. Upon his declining to obey the King's Order for ſuſpending Dr. *Sharp* (the late Archbiſhop of *York*) for no other reaſon but his defending the Church of *England* in his Sermons, and expoſing the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; the good Biſhop was cited before the *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion*, and, without any legal Tryal, ſuſpended from the Epiſcopal Function during the King's Pleaſure; which Sentence was pronounced to him on the 6th of *September* 1686. and immediately after the Biſhops of *Dureſme*, *Rocheſter*, and *Peterborow*, were appointed Commiſſioners to exerciſe all manner of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction within the Dioceſe of *London*. He ſubmiſſively acquieſced; but being ſuſpended only as a Biſhop, and remaining ſtill whole in his other Capacities, he made a noble Stand as one of the Governours

*His Pedegree, Life, and Character.*

A. C. 1713.

of *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, commonly called the *Charter-Houſe*. The *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners* having offered to ſhake its Foundations, by introducing a Papiſt, recommended by the King, without qualifying himſelf according to the Statutes, his Lordſhip, together with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Marquiſs of *Halifax*, the Earls of *Craven*, *Danby*, and *Nottingham*, and the Maſter Dr. *Burnet*, ſo ſtoutly oppoſed all Incroachments, that at laſt the Court and Commiſſion thought fit to deſiſt. The Biſhop had a great Genius for *Botaniſm*, and having now more leiſure than uſual, he apply'd himſelf to the Improvement of his Garden at *Fulham*, with new Variety of domeſtick and exotick Plants. His Lordſhip's Suſpenſion was ſo flagrant a piece of Injuſtice, that the Prince of *Orange*, in his Declaration, could not omit taking notice of it; and upon the Dread of his Highneſs's coming over, the Court was willing to make the Biſhop Reparation, by reſtoring him to his Epiſcopal Function. He made no haſte to reſume his Charge, and to thank the King for his Reſtoration; which made ſome People believe, he had no mind to be reſtored after ſuch a manner, or that he knew well enough what paſs'd in *Holland*. Be that as it will, he was one of the eight Biſhops, who, with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* at the Head of them, waited on the King (*October* 3. 1688.) with their humble *Advice*. Upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing, the firſt Share the Biſhop of *London* had in the enſuing *Revolution*, was, together with the Earl of *Dorſet*, the conveying ſafe from *London* to *Nottingham* the Princeſs *ANNE* of *Denmark*, (our late moſt gracious Sovereign) with a Guard of about forty Horſemen; leſt her Highneſs, in the preſent Confuſion of Affairs, might have been ſent away into *France*, or put under Reſtraint: the rather, becauſe the Prince, her Royal Conſort, had left King *James*, and was gone over to the Prince of *Orange*. Upon his Return to *London*, our Biſhop ſet his Hand to the Aſſociation, which was begun at *Exeter*; nor was he only the moſt inſtrumental in the *Revolution*, but alſo the moſt zealous in promoting the Peace and Settlement of it; for on the 21ſt of *December* he waited on the Prince of *Orange*, being attended with ſome of his own Clergy, and even with ſome of the *Diſſenting Miniſters*, and in his own and their Name returned his Highneſs Thanks for his great and hazardous Undertaking. On the 30th of *December*, he adminiſtred the Sacrament of the Holy Euchariſt to his Highneſs at *St. James's*, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*. On the 29th of *January*, 1688-9, when the Houſe of Peers, in a grand Committee, debated the important Queſtion, *Whether the Throne, being vacant, ought to be filled up by a* Regent, *or a* King? our Prelate was one of the two Biſhops (he of *Briſtol* was the other) who made the Majority (there being only 51 to 49 Votes) for filling up the Throne. He was afterwards pitch'd upon by King *William* to perform the Ceremony of his and Queen *Mary*'s Coronation, *April* 11. 1689. His Lordſhip laboured with great Zeal and Earneſtneſs to reconcile the Diſſenters to the Church; both in the Execution of a Commiſſion iſſued out by King *William* for *Reviewing the Liturgy*, and in the *Convocation* that met *November* 21. 1689. and of which he was Preſident: but the intended *Comprehenſion* met with inſuperable Difficulties, the Majority of the Lower Houſe being reſolved not to enter upon any Terms of Accommodation with the Diſſenters. King *William* having about this time named *Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations*, his Lordſhip was made one of them; and the Biſhop of *London*, for the time being, is always to be one, by reaſon of his Superintendency of all the Churches in the Plantations. In the beginning of the Year 1690-1, he attended King *William* to the famous Congreſs at the *Hague*, where the Grand Alliance againſt *France* was concluded: But notwithſtanding the great Part he acted in the *Revolution*, and his ſubſequent Services, no ſooner was the Storm gone over, but Jealouſies were infuſed, and Calumnies diſperſed, to ſupplant and undermine him, inſomuch that tho the Metropolitan See of *Canterbury* was twice vacant in that Reign, yet he ſtill continued Biſhop of *London*. However, he went on conſiſtently, and like himſelf, deſpiſing all other Rewards, but the Anſwer and the Applauſe of his own Conſcience, and the high Eſteem and Intimacy of Queen *MARY*, which he preſerved to her dying Day. At her late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, every thing was ſaid to diſparage him at Court; but nothing could diſcourage him from paying his Duty and Attendance there: and about the beginning of *May* 1702, he was ſworn of her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. He was that Year named in the Commiſſion for the *Union* of *England* and *Scotland*, but was left out in the new Commiſſion, dated *April* 1706. Two Years before he very much promoted the *Act for making effectual her Majeſty's Intention for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant the Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths*. He provided for many an honeſt Man, by adding an unwearied Application to the Juſtice of the Claims, and gave the Queen ſuch reaſonable Advice on the Vacancy of two Dioceſes, as occaſioned their being well filled. He lived to ſee Times when his Acceſs became eaſier at Court, and he had there greater Power and Intereſt; which, however, he looked upon as accidental Circumſtances, that may advance the diſcharging the *Office of a Biſhop*, but *not an eſſential Part of that good Work*. He was never wanting in his Endeavours to maintain a Brotherly Correſpondence with the Foreign Proteſtant Churches, and to promote in them a good Opinion concerning the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, and her moderate Sentiments of them, as appears both by his Application to Meſſieurs *le Moyne*, *Claude*, and *de l'Angle*, beforementioned; and the Letters that paſſed between his Lordſhip and the Univerſity of *Geneva* in 1706. He was courteous and affable, not full of Words, but very converſable; and as in his Miniſterial Offices, ſo in his Converſation too, he was willing and apt to teach. He was always eaſy of Acceſs, and ready to do good Offices. In his Friendſhips he was conſtant, I may ſay inflexible. He was given to *Hoſpitality* as much as any Man, but generous and charitable beyond any Example. He provided for twelve poor People conſtantly, for many others accidentally every day at his Gate. He had divers antient People, Men and Widows, whom he ſupported by conſtant annual Penſions, and ſeveral Children at School at his own Charge; beſide thoſe educated from Children, and brought up to the Univerſity and to Trades. *He was, in a particular manner, charitable and bountiful to the poor* French *Refugees, who by his Death ſuſtain'd an irreparable Loſs*. He ſpared no Coſt nor Pains to ſerve the Church and its Clergy in a more laſting manner. He brought in many Advowſons from thoſe ſtraggling Hands, which were apt to enſnare and wound Men's Con-

Consciences. He gave great Sums for the rebuilding of Churches, and greater still for the buying in Impropriations, and settling them upon the poor Vicars. He wished as well as any body to the Protestant Interest, and would gladly have seen it more united: nay, he was once in the Number of those, who did attempt the thing, till he found, that not a Sense of true and undissembled Religion, but Interest and Humour were at the bottom; and that there was no *Comprehension* to be proposed, or Satisfaction given, but by the expensive Sacrifice of Truth and Order. No Man was ever more free than he from Anger and Resentment; if any offended, he would even prevent their asking pardon, by his haste to give it; and he could easily forgive a great Injury, but never stoop to a mean Action. As he was related to both Universities, having taken his Master's of Arts Degree at *Cambridge*, and been educated and preferred in *Oxford*, so he made them both his constant Care, and never countenanc'd any invidious and dangerous Distinctions between them. No one so strict and regular in his private Devotions; no one so constant and frequent in the Service of the Church. For, beside the publick Offices Morning and Evening, his whole Family began the Day with the *Litany*, and ended it with select Prayers from our *Liturgy*: And at all these Times, he himself (when he was able) was a constant Attendant. A Life thus regularly conducted, a Soul thus piously framed, with a full Dependence on God, and a true Faith in our Redeemer, might bid defiance to the worst of temporal Evils, and to Death it self. And if Courage, Constancy and Resolution, be the genuine Fruits of true Religion; how holy, and how happy must that Temper be, in which these Christian Graces were so visibly united? In short, he had a great Mind and a good Conscience. God was pleas'd to try the Strength and Truth of both, by severe and sharp Distempers; yet in the tormenting Pains of the Gout and Stone, he never was heard to murmur or repine. He never complain'd against God, nor grew peevish to his Domesticks. He was firm and constant, quiet and good-natur'd to the End. When his last Sickness came upon him, he foresaw and foretold what would be the Event on't, with the same Composedness as if he had been sure of his Recovery. He knew his Summons could never be sudden, because he was never unprepared to receive it. He talk'd of dying, with the same Unconcernedness as if he was only taking a Journey; and wish'd for nothing but an easy Passage, for he was sure, beforehand, of a safe Arrival at that happy Place, where there's perfect Rest, and endless Peace. His Body was (on the 15th of *July*) interr'd in the Churchyard at *Fulham*, according to his particular Direction; for he used to say, *That the Church is for the Living, and the Churchyard for the Dead.* Upon the whole Matter, in him the Poor lost their Relief; the Distress'd their Advocate; the Clergy their Guide; his Domesticks and Relations a Father. But the greatest Loss was to the Publick: For in him the Church lost a most excellent Bishop; the Kingdom a brave and able Statesman; the Protestant Religion, at home and abroad, its Ornament and its Refuge; the whole Christian World an eminent Example of Virtue and Piety. A. C. 1713.

Some time after this Great Man's Death, Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of *Bristol*, and Lord Privy Seal, was translated to the Bishoprick of *London*.

On the 4th of *August*, the Learned Dr. WILLIAM CAVE, Canon of *Windsor*, died there in a very advanc'd Age. His Works, particularly his LIVES *of the* APOSTLES, LIVES *of the* FATHERS, and PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY, as they evince his great Knowledge of Antiquity, so are they justly esteem'd the best Books, written upon those important Subjects, till that Time. *Dr.* CAVE *dies.*

## YEAR *Thirteenth*, 1714.

ON the 2d of *February*, the most Reverend Father in God, Dr. JOHN SHARP, Lord Archbishop of *York*, died at the *Bath*, in an advanced Age. *The Archbishop of* York *dies.*

'He had all the Treasures of antient and modern Learning, which were necessary to render him a perfect 'Master of Divinity, in its own main Branches, *Preaching* and *Controversy*. He 'Thought, and Spoke, and Wrote with inimitable Clearness. In his Person and 'Behaviour, in the Church and the Senate, at his Table and in his Retirements, he gave all 'the natural and unaffected Proofs of Primitive Uprightness and Integrity: But to the honest 'Plainness and Simplicity of the *Cyprianick* Age, he added all those refined Graces and Improvements of modern Erudition; which others assume to gain Applause to themselves, and which 'He wholly employ'd in the Propagation of Truth, and the Service of Religion. Nothing 'Mean or Trifling, Sour or Ill-natur'd, ever came from him; scarce from any body else in his 'Presence. He was far from being of a retir'd Monastick Temper; but had all that well-'grounded Chearfulness, that decent Affability and Humanity, which struck a Lustre upon all 'his other Virtues, and made the Imitation of him infinitely desirable and pleasing. As *His 'Grace* was the Delight of all Mankind; so all Mankind were his Delight. His Charity and 'Bounty were large and extensive; and reach'd not only to whatever Objects came in his way, 'but to all that he could find, by an Industry free from Ostentation. He had a publick Spirit, 'immensly Large and perfectly Sincere; and a Greatness of Soul, sufficient to adorn the highest 'Birth, and to proclaim the advantageous Difference between the *Roman* and *Christian* Honour 'and Nobility. His Generosity extended even to the Relicts and Descendants of good and 'worthy Men; and became the happy Instrument of Providence, in Rewarding the Posterity 'of Religious and Loyal Ancestors. His continual Exercise of this Virtue vastly exceeded the 'Intentional Devotion of a thousand posthumous Charities. He was Accessible, Complaisant, 'and Courteous to a surprizing degree; and his Good-Nature made no difference in Habits, 'Fortunes, Stations and Degrees. Pity and Compassion seem'd to be a part of his Nature, and *His Character.*

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A. C. 1714.

'flow'd directly from his Heart. He might rather be ſaid not to know what Reſentment 'was, than to ſtifle and ſuppreſs it. No Man of a more forgiving Temper, leſs acquainted 'with Injuries, or better able to bear them. He perfectly underſtood the Meaning and Mea'ſures of *Moderation*; and left the World without excuſe for quarrelling about the Word, when 'they ſaw it ſo fully explain'd in *his Grace's* Life and Converſation. He was Juſt, Equita'ble, and Impartially Good. His Temperance was ſo Great and Exemplary, that his Senſes 'and bodily Appetites bore no Proportion to thoſe of his Mind; to that Spiritual Senſation, 'which was perpetually ſearching after the pureſt Objects. His Underſtanding and Conſcience 'were two great Luminaries, moving together by unalterable Concert; as remarkable for 'their Purity and Luſtre, as for the Order and Steadineſs of their Courſes. He lov'd Truth, 'not with the vain Curioſity and uncertain Diſtruſt of one who ſearches after it, but with all 'the Delight and Complacency of the wiſe *happy* Man, who has found, and long enjoy'd it. 'His Word and Promiſe were eſteem'd *Equivalent* to the firmeſt Securities.

'In his Family, every thing was managed with ſuch admirable Regularity, as if all his 'Care and Wiſdom had been confin'd to that Sphere only. His Retirements were divided 'between Study and Devotion. At his Table there was that decent Freedom and Alacrity, 'that hoſpitable Abundance and Plenty, which became the Dignity of his Station and Cha'racter, and the Liberality of his Diſpoſition. Had *Wolſey* been to dictate Splendor to him, 'ſtill his Converſation muſt have been the beſt Part of the Entertainment. He re-doubled the 'Eſteem and Veneration of others for him, by aiming only at their Love; and loſt nothing of 'the *Archbiſhop*, in the very *good Neighbour* and obliging *Friend*. The Charity which flow'd from 'his Table to his Gate, was extremely magnify'd, by the manner of beſtowing it: It reach'd 'to the Souls, as well as Bodies of the Poor; and naturally led them to a grateful Remem'brance of their Maker, when they ſaw ſo lively an Image of him, in one of his moſt faithful 'Stewards. His Delight in private Charities could not be well conceal'd; but the Meaſures 'of his Bounty in that Way, are a Secret only known to Him, who ſhall one Day reward 'them openly. In his Chappel and Devotions, he was ſo intent, and abſtracted from the 'World, that the Duty look'd more like Pleaſure and Enjoyment: And ſuch an unaffected 'Humility and holy Ardor accompanied his daily Offering of our moſt *Excellent Liturgy*, that 'it ſenſibly diffuſed itſelf through all, who had the Advantage of praying with him.

'In his *Province* and *Dioceſs*, he acted with all that wholeſome, but gentle Authority, 'which became the Spiritual Father of the Clergy and Laity. He ſo far united thoſe *two* '*Orders* in Affection and Love for each other, which their firſt Inſtitution plainly tended to pro'mote, that they often join'd together, to give publick Marks of their high Eſteem and 'Veneration for him; and of the irreſiſtible Force and Influence which his Example had 'upon them, to compel them to Love and Unity. He was conſtant in his *Reſidence*, regular 'in his *Viſitations*; and by his ſteady and uniform Adherence to the Rules and Ordinances of 'the Church, accompany'd with a true *Chriſtian* Humility and Gentleneſs, he regain'd all that 'Authority and Regard for the *Epiſcopal* Function, which is one of the diſtinguiſhing Marks of 'the Primitive Purity of Religion. No Man had a more tender Concern for the *Reform'd* '*Intereſt* abroad, nor more careful to preſerve the Beauty and Order of the *Church of England*; 'that it might be a ſtanding Patern for all other *Proteſtants*. That Diſcipline, whoſe Decay he 'often lamented, and tried in ſome meaſure to reſtore, appear'd truly reforming and medicinal 'under his Government; and wherever the *Canon* was invalid, the Ends of it were anſwered 'by the Force of his Example.

'In the *Senate*, his Opinion and Judgment were of the greateſt Weight, and his Veracity 'and Sincerity had never been call'd in queſtion. He ſpake with all imaginable Clearneſs 'and Solidity, upon the moſt important Subjects; and very ſeldom or never entred into any 'Debates, which turn'd altogether upon private Pique or Intereſt: But he ſaw at once thro' 'the Merits and Tendency of every Cauſe, which any ways affected the Conſtitution in Church 'and State; of which he was a conſummate Judge, and an unalterable Friend to both.

'His *Works* will be ever admired, as the Standard of good Preaching, ſo long as the *Engliſh* 'Tongue and the *Proteſtant* Religion remain in any Degree of Purity and Perfection. His '*Readers* have it not in their power to wiſh for any Addition to the holy Entertainment that 'is before them, unleſs it were the Graces of his Elocution and Delivery. The important 'Subjects, of which he has treated, are ſo juſtly and clearly ſtated, in ſo fine a Style, ſo 'exact a Method, and with ſuch Strength and Energy of Reaſon, that whoever comes after 'him, muſt be content to have his Quotations eſteem'd by far the beſt Part of the Per'formance: And ſo true and lively a Spirit of Religion runs thro' all his Diſcourſes, that they 'ſeem to be as much the Dictates of his Practice as of his Underſtanding.

'He had the advantageous Misfortune of preſiding in the Church, for many Years of 'Trouble and Diſorder; in which time, he had frequent Opportunities of giving Proofs of 'his unſhaken Zeal and Integrity, whenever any Innovations were attempted againſt *Religion* 'in general, or the *Church* of *England* and his own *Order* in particular. His Conduct before 'the Revolution, ſhew'd him to be a ſtrenuous Oppoſer of the Idolatry and Corruptions of 'the Church of *Rome*; and his Behaviour, both at, and after the Revolution, made it appa'rent, how juſt a Senſe he had of that Deliverance, when he promoted every thing, which 'tended to the Reſtoration and Eſtabliſhment of the Conſtitution, that had before been 'leſſened and invaded; and as bravely oppoſed every thing which tended to a further Change 'and Alteration in our Laws and Religion.'

To this Character, drawn by another Hand, I ſhall only add, That about four Years before his Death, that excellent Prelate, like great Numbers of well-meaning Perſons, thinking the Church and State to be in Danger, heartily join'd with thoſe who pretended to ſecure both: But having afterwards found his Error; and being convinc'd, that thoſe Zealots and Sham-Patriots, had little elſe in view, than to gratify their Ambition or private Reſentments,

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he departed from their Counſels, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Promotion of Dr. *Swift* (one of their proſtituted Tools) to a Deanery in *England*; having, with a becoming Firmneſs, repreſented to the Queen, what a Scandal it would be, both to Church and State, to beſtow ſuch a Preferment upon a Clergyman, *who was hardly ſuſpected of being a* CHRISTIAN. It is the Opinion of many, that the Senſe the Archbiſhop had, of his having, by Miſtake, contributed to the Change of Publick Meaſures, went ſo near him, that it anticipated his Death. This is certain, that for above a Year before he expired, he was almoſt incapable of attending Buſineſs, by reaſon of a defective Memory. On the 16th of *February*, his Corps was privately interr'd in the Minſter of *York*. A. C. 1714.

Some Days before, the Queen, of her own Motion, was pleaſed to tranſlate that worthy Prelate Sir *William Dawes* Bart. Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*.

*The Duke of Beaufort dies, May 24. His Pedigree, Iſſue, &c.*

On the 24th of *May*, *Henry Sommerſet*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*, &c. died of a Pleuritick Fever, at his Seat of *Badminton*, in the 31ſt Year of his Age. He derived his Genealogy, by a Male Line, from *Geofry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, Son of *Foulk*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and Grandſon to *Foulk Bechin*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*, by *Maud*, or *Mathilda*, the Empreſs, his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* I. King of *England*, Son of *William* the Conqueror. So that the Royal Blood runs in the Veins of that noble and ancient Family, whoſe Anceſtors, for above 700 Years paſt, flouriſhed with the Titles of Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls, and never deſcended to a lower Degree. The late Duke, after the Example of his Anceſtors, was a zealous Stickler for the Conſtitution in Church and State; and having ſided with thoſe who turned out the *Whig* Miniſtry, and ſpent vaſt Sums of Money to ſupport their Intereſt, he was, in the Year 1710, made Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; ſoon after ſworn of the Privy-Council, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Southampton* and *Glouceſter*, *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the ſame, Lord Warden of *New Foreſt*: and in the Year 1713 (*Auguſt* the 4th) inſtalled Knight of the *Garter*. However, 'twas ſtrongly reported, That ſome Time before his Death he took ſome Diſguſt at the Proceedings of thoſe at the Helm, who, indeed, made but a Tool of his Grace. He married in the Year 1702, to his firſt Wife, the Lady *Mary Sackvile*, only Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Dorſet*, who died in Childbed 1705, leaving no Iſſue; to his ſecond Wife 1706, the Lady *Rachel Noel*, Second Daughter and Co-heir to *Wriotheſly Baptiſt*, late Earl of *Gainsborough*, by whom he had only two ſurviving Sons. She likewiſe dying in Childbed of the younger of thoſe Sons, 1709, his Grace married to his third Wife, the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to *Peregrine* Duke of *Leeds*. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by *Henry*, the Elder of his two Sons, born in *April*, 1707.

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*ERRATA.*

PAge 48 in the Margin, inſtead of *Parliament adjourned*, read *Parliament prorogued*. P. 123. L. 52. read *againſt it*. P. 322. L. 1. inſtead of *Chamber-women*, read *Bed-Chamber-women*.